Hand Book of Japanese Conversation

Profusely illustrated with 125 photographs of famous places, scenic spots, etc.

By Morio Takahashi

[First Edition]

Taiyō-Do
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PREFACE

It has long been a matter of regret that so few handbooks of Japanese conversation in Roman letters have been available for foreigners. This handbook has been compiled for meeting the practical needs of foreigners in the study of Japanese.

The vocabulary, phrases and sentences contained in this book are really useful ones, such as, I think, foreign students may learn to use correctly. Japanese language is so irregular and complicated that it is wearisome and difficult for foreigners to learn it thoroughly. For the present, what is needed is to explain briefly the grammatical construction and to be able to master the more important parts of the spoken language.

It is hoped that this work will serve the readers well in their every day lives.

Any corrections and suggestions that may occur to my readers as likely to improve this little book
will be freely acknowledged.

Kobe, January 1, 1938.

M. Takahashi.
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PART ONE

[Dai Ippen]

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### Laconic Expressions

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<td>Nani (desu); Nan desu-tte.</td>
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<tr>
<td>What for?</td>
<td>Nan no tame (desu); Nani surun desu; Dō shite.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What did you say?</td>
<td>Nanto oshita no (desu); Nan desu ka; Mō ichido.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What's the time?</td>
<td>Nan-ji (desu).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At what time?</td>
<td>Nan-ji ni.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On what day?</td>
<td>Nan-nichi ni.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In what month?</td>
<td>Nan-gatsu ni.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In what year?</td>
<td>Nan-nen ni.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who?</td>
<td>Dare (desu).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whose?</td>
<td>Dare no (desu).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where?</td>
<td>Doko (desu).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whereabouts?</td>
<td>Dō no hen (desu).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When?</td>
<td>Itsu (desu).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why?</td>
<td>Naze (desu); Dō shite.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How?</td>
<td>Dō desu; Dō yū fū ni desu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How far?</td>
<td>Dō no kurai (Distance).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How long?</td>
<td>Dō no kurai (Year, day, time etc.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How much?</td>
<td>Nani hodo (desu); Ikura (desu) (Quantity).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How many?</td>
<td>Ikutsu (desu); Iku-nin (desu) (Number).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
[2] Answers and Responses Expressing Assent, Dissent, Doubt, etc.

[Dôi, Fur-dôi, Giwaku nado wo arawasu Hentô to Henji]

(1) Daibutsu Sonzô, Nara.

Yes, Hai; Ei; Sayô; Sô [desu]; "Iie."
Oh yes Ei sô desu; Sô desu yo; Sô desu tomo.
No, Iie; Chigai masu; Sô ja nai; "Ei."
Oh no, Iie, iie; Chigai masu.

[Note]:—Although "Hai" and "Iie" exactly mean "yes" and "no" in English, yet the principle on which they are used is quite different from that on which "yes" and "no" are used. "Hai" indicates agreement to the question asked, without concern whether the answer is made in the negative form, or the positive one, while by "Iie" the opposite idea to the question asked is expressed, without concern whether the answer may be given in negative or positive form.
Examples

Are you an American?
Yes, I am an American.
No, I am not an American.
Don’t you go to church?
No, I do not.
Yes, I go.
Are you not a merchant?
No, I’m not a merchant.
Yes, I’m a merchant.
It is not raining, is it?
No, it is not.
Yes, it is raining.

Oh.
Just so; Quite so. Exactly.
That’s true.

Of course.
Of course not.
By all means; Certainly.
Very likely.
Perhaps so.
Perhaps not.
That’s it.
That’s right.

Anata wa America-jin des ka.
Hai, watashi wa America- jin desu.
He, watashi wa America- jin de wa ari masu.
Anata wa kyokai ni mairi masen ka.
Hai, mairi masen.
He, mairi masu.
Anata wa shōnin de wa ari masen ka.
Hai, shōnin de wa ari masen.
He, shōnin desu.
Ame wa futte ori masen ne.
Hai, futte ori masen.
He, futte ori masu.

Sō desu ka.
Sono tōri; Sō (desu); Mattaku.
Sono tōri; Ikanimo; Hontō desu.

Mochiron desu; ~ tomo.
Mochiron desu.
Zehi; Kitto.
Tabun sono tōri.
Tabun sō deshō.
Tabun sō ja nai deshō.
Sō desu; Sono tōri; Sō sō.
Sore de yoroshii; Sono tō- ri; Kekkō desu.
All right; Very well.  Koko (desu); Yoroshii.
I think so.   So desho; So omoi masu.
I don't think so.   So ja nai desho.
If you like.   O-suki nara; Go-katte ni.
As you like.   Go-zui ni.
I see.   Haha; Naruendo; Waitari mashita.
Not at all.   Chittomo; (Do itashi mashite).
Not yet.   Mada desu.

[3] Commands (Meirei fū no Ui-kata)

Stop.   Tomare.
Don't stop; Go on.   Tomaru-na; Yameru-na.
Look.   Go-ran nasai.
Don't look.   Mi cha ikenai.
Wait.   O-machi (nasai); Mate.

(2) "Nijū-bashi"; the Entrance Bridge of Holy Imperial Palace
### Laconic Expressions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Japanese Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Don't wait.</td>
<td>Mata nai de (kudasai); Mata nai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Look here.</td>
<td>Mata nai de (kudasai); Go-ran (nasai); Ano ne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Listen.</td>
<td>Go-ran (nasai); O-ki; O-ki (nasai); Ano ne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Come in; Go in.</td>
<td>O-hairi (nasai).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Come along.</td>
<td>Issho ni yuki mushō; Hayaku irrasshai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Get up.</td>
<td>Oki (nasai).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sit down.</td>
<td>Okake (nasai).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Be quiet.</td>
<td>O-shizuka ni.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't</td>
<td>O-yame; Sō shicha ike masen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make haste.</td>
<td>O-isogi (nasai).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mind!!; Take care!</td>
<td>Go-yōjin; Ki wo tsukete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Follow me.</td>
<td>Tsuite oide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Now.</td>
<td>Ima.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Again; Once again.</td>
<td>Mō ichido; Mō ippen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Another.</td>
<td>Mō hitotsu; Hoka-no.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some more.</td>
<td>Mō sukoshi.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[4] **Comments: Short Statements, Answers**

(Other than mere Expressions of Assent, Dissent and Doubt.)

**[Ishi no Hyōji, Mijikai Chūjutsu oyobi Hentō]**

(Tanni Dōi, Fu-dōi, Giwaku wo arawasu mono wa habuku)

- This one; These.  
  - Kore.  
- That one; Those.  
  - Sore.  
- Not this one; Not these.  
  - Kore ja nai.  
- Not that one; Not those.  
  - Sore ja nai.  
- This way.  
  - Kochira.  
- That way.  
  - Achira.  
- Not this way.  
  - Kochira ja nai.  
- Not that-way.  
  - Achira ja nai.  
- Like this.  
  - Kō; Kō yū fū ni (desu).  
- Like that.  
  - Ano yō; A yō fū ni (desu).
Laconic Expressions

Not like this. Kō ja nai (ja ari masen);
Kō de nai.
Not like that. Ano yō de naku.
Mine. Watakushi no.
Yours. Anata no.
His; Hers. Ano kata no.
Not mine. Watakushi no ja nai (ja ari masen).
Not yours. Anata no ja nai.
Not (his) hers. Ano kata no ja nai.
Here. Koko (desu).
There. Soko (desu).
Not here. Koko ja nai (ja ari masen).
Not there. Soko ja nai
Now. Ima.
Not now. Ima ja nai (ja ari masen).
At once. Sugu ni; Sugu.
Everything. Nandemo mina; Minna.
Nothing. Nani mo nai.

(3) Kiso River.
Laconic Expressions

Everyone; Everybody.
Nobody; No one.

Nowhere.

Never.
Nearby.
Almost.
Hardly any; Scarceley any.
On the left (right).

Straight on.
Never mind; It doesn't matter.
It's no trouble.
It's no use; It's no good.
I'm used to it.
I'm very glad.
I'm very pleased.
I don't care.

I don't mind.

I don't know.

I don't understand.

Here it is.

There it is.

Very nice.

Dare mo mina.
Dare mo nai ari masen;
Dare mo; Hitori mo nai ari masen.
Doko ni mo ~ nai (ari masen).

Kesshite.
Maxumazu; Kubu dōri.
Hotondo; Taitei-wa.
Mā nai; Hotondo ~ nai.
Hidari (Mīgi) ni; Sahō(Ubō) nī.

Massugu-ni.
O-kamai naku; Kamai masen.
Kamai masen; Žōsa ari masen.

Dame desu.
Narete ori masu.
Jitsuni ureshii no desu).
Jitsuni yukaite desu).
Watashi wa kamai masen;
Dō de mo yoroshii.
Watashi wa kamai masen;
Dō de mo yoroshii; Ki ni kâte wa ike masen.
Sā, dō desu ka nā; Yoku wakari masen.
Kiki tore kane masu; Wakaite masen.

Hai, motte mairei masita;
Sā, kono tōri (desu); Koko ni ari masu.
Asuko ni oki masita;
Asuko ni gozai masu; Sā, anō tōri (desu).
Shigou kekkō (desu).
That's enough. Mō takusan (desu).
That'll do. Sore de kekkō desu; Mane ai masu.
That's better. Sono hō ga yoi (desu); Ei, kekkō (desu).
Not bad. Waruku wa nai; Waruku wa gozai masen.
That won't do. Sore ja mani awa nai (ai masen); Iike masen.

Greeting's, Polite Expression, etc.

[Reigi, Aisatsu no Kotoba]

Hallo! Yā.
Good moring. Ohayō (gozai masu).
Good afternoon. Konnichi wa.
Good evening. Kōban wa.
Good night. Ōyasumi (nasai); Gomen kōmuri masu.
Good bye. Sayo nara; Ojāji ni (nasai).
How are you?; How do you do? Dō desu; Ikaga desu; Go'-kigen wa (Ikaga desu).
See you to-morrow. De wa myōnichi mata (o-me ni kakari masu).
Thanks. Arigatō (gozai masu).
Thank you. Arigatō gozai masu; Ai-sumi masen.
Thank you very much. Makoto-ni (= Dō mo) arigatō gozai masu.
Sorry; I'm sorry. Gomen nasai; Sumi masen; Ai-sumi masen; Ainiku desu; O-aikiku desu; O-kinōdōku sama (desu.)
Excuse me. Shitsurei desu (gozai masu) ga; (Ai) sumi masen ga; Chotto gomen nasai.
Laconic Expressions

Allow me.
Gomen kudasai; Chotto, dōzo.

With pleasure.
Dōzo; Kashikomari mashita; Shōchi itashi mashita; Sa yō de gozai masu tomo.


Oh!
Oya,

Oh dear!
Oya mā.

Goodness!; Goodness gracious!; Gracious; Fancy.
Oh yah!; Naruhodo.

Nonsense!
Masaka; Tsumara nai;

Oh bother!
Baka o-sshai;
Urusai nē; Komatta mono da nē.
Laconic Expressions

Hallo! Yâ; Oî, kimi.
Well, well! Oya oya; Um, Sô ka (sô desu ka).
What! Nani; Nan desu-te.
How nice! Kekkô desu nê; Kekkô de gozai masu nê.
What a pity! O-kinodoku (desu nê); Oshii (desu) nê.
How strange! Kitai da nê; Kitai desu nê; Okashi nâ; Okashii desu nê.

[7] Calling Attention

[Chûi wo yobi-okosu Kotoba]
Oh, excuse me, but ~ A moshi, shitsurei desu ga; Moshi moshi, shitsurei de gozai masu ga.
Oh, Mr. Ito, ~ A moshi, Ito-san.
I say, ~ Oi o; Ano ne; Ano chotto; Chotto.
Oh I say, ~ Chotto chotto; Moshi, chotto.
Look here, ~ Ano ne.

[8] How to say Thanks and What to say on Receiving a Gift, etc.

[Kansha to Okurimono wo Uketa toki no II-kata]
Thanks. Arigatô (gozai masu).
Thak you. Arigatô gozai masu; Arigatô zonji masu.
Thank you very (so) much. Dômo arigatô gozai masu (=zonji masu).
I'm very much obliged to you.  
It is very kind of you; You are very kind.  
Is this really for me?

It's really lovely.  
It'll be most useful.  
It's just the very thing I've been wanting.

(5) Yasukuni Shrine, Kudan, Tokyo.

[9] How to Apologize (Moshiwake no Kotoba)

I'm very sorry.  
Beg pardon; I beg your pardon.  
I must apologize.

Sumi masen.  
Go-men kudasai.  
Dōmo sumi masen deshita.
It was most thoughtless of me.
I beg your pardon for stepping on your foot.
I hope you'll excuse me.
Oh, certainly not! Not at all; Not a bit; Not in the least.
Make no apologies.

I beg your pardon for disturbing you.
I'm afraid you must have thought me very rude.
Excuse me for not going to the door with you.

Don't take the trouble to come to the door with me.
I am sorry to trouble you so frequently.
I must apologize for the trouble I am giving you.
Excuse me for being so late.
I'm rather late, I'm afraid.
I'm very sorry indeed.

I know not what excuse to offer.
I have to apologize for not answering your letter in time.

Dōmo fu-chū deshita.
Ashi wo funde sumi masen deshita.
Dōka go-kamben wo negai masu.
Dō itashi mashite.
Je, o-wabi ni wa oyobi masen.
O-jama wo itashite sumi masen.
Bushitsuke-mono to o-omoi ni natta deshō.
Genkan made o-okuri itashi masen de koko de shitsurei itashi masu.
Dōzo o-kamai kudasai masu.
Nando mo go-tea wo wazarashite sumi masen.
O-tešu wo kakete makoto ni kyōshuku desu.
Osoku natte sumi masen.

Sukoshi okurete sumi masen.
Hontō ni sumi masen deshita.
O-wabi no mōshi-age yō mo gozai masen.
Sassoku go-henji sashi-age rare masen de mōshiwake gozai masen.

NOTES: 
* rude [Busab-na]. 
* door [Genkan]. 
* frequently [Tabitabi; Shibashiba]. 
* offer [Sasageru]. 
* answer [Henji wo suru].
How to Ask Somebody to Do Something,

I should like to have that.

Please lend me your dictionary.
Can I have that, please?
Please come here.
Come here, will you?
Just come here, will you?
Come here.
Will you let me have one?

May I ask you a favour?
May I ask a favour of you?
Will you do me a favour?
May I ask you another favour?
May I ask you one?

I beg this favour of you.

May I ask you a great favour, although I fear it may cause you some trouble?

Will you come here?

Would you mind coming here?

I shall be happy, if you go with me; Please go with me.

Sore wo itadaki tai no desu ga.
Anata no jibiki wo kashite kudasai.
Sore wo itadake masu ka.
Dōzo chotto o-ide kudasai.
O-ide kudasai yo.
Chotto koko e o-ide kudasai yā.
Koko e o-ide.
Sore wo hitotsu kudasai masu ka.
O-negai ga gozai masu no desu ga.
Mō hitotsu o-negai ga gozai masu.
Hitotsu kudasaru koto ga deki masu ka.
Kono koto wo dōzo o-negai itashi masu.
Go-meiwaku to wa zonji masu ga, o-negai ga gozai masu no desu.
Koko e kite kudasai menka.
Koko e kite itadake nai deshō ka.
Issho ni itte kudasai menka.

I shall be much obliged, if you will be kind enough to do so.
Would you mind changing places with me?
I beg your kind assistance.

Sayō shite kudasaru to tai-sō arigatai no desu ga.
Sumi masen ga, watashi to basho wo kawatte itadake masen ka.
Dōzo go-enjo wo o-negai itashi masu.


I earnestly entreat you to help me.
I shall be glad to do anything in my power for you.
Let me hear as soon as you get there.

Dōka go-joryoku no hodo ori-ite o-negai itashi masu.
Watashi ni deki masu koto nara nan demo yorokonde itashi masu.
Sempō e tsuitara o-shirase kudasai.

NOTES; ① change [Kaeru]. ② place [Basho]. ③ assistance [Enjo; Tasuke]. ④ earnestly [Honki-ni; Neshin-ni]. ⑤ entreat [Setsu-ni tanomu; Tangan suru]. ⑥ power [Chikara].
Laconic Expressions

Please let me hear from you as often as possible.
Don’t come here, please.

Please don’t come here, will you?
You won’t come here, will you?

Would you mind posting this letter?
Will you be so kind as to move out of the light?
Would you mind not coming here?


Can I go out?
May I use your racket?
Will you let me take this?
Do you mind my lending your dictionary?
Let me take this,
I should like to use this if I may. I should like to use this if you don’t mind.

Dekiru dake ikudo-mo o-tayori kudasai masu.
Dôzo koko-e konsise kudasai
Dôzo koko-e konsise kudasai yo.
Konsise kureru deshô ne.

Kono tegami wo yûbin ni dashite itadaki masen ka.
Akari no mae ni tatanite kudasai masen ka.
Sumi masen ga, koko-e konsise kudasai masen ka.

Can I go out?
May I use your racket?
Will you let me take this?
Do you mind my lending your dictionary?
Let me take this,
I should like to use this if I may. I should like to use this if you don’t mind.

Gaishutsu shite mo ii desu ka.
Anata no raketto wo tsukatte mo sashitsukae arî masen ka.
Kore wo itadaki mashô ka.
Anata no jisho wo o-kari shite mo kanai masen ka.
Kore wo tori mashô; Kore ni shi mashô.
O-sashitsukae ga nakereba, kore wo tsukai tai no desu ga.

Notes: o post [Yûbin ni dasu]. o move [Ugoku]. o light [Akari].
Laconic Expressions

I can use this, can't I? Kore wo tsukatte mo iia deshō nē.
You can use this if you like. Nan nara kore wo o-tsukai nasai.
You may use that if you like. O-nozomi nara sore wo o-tsukai ni natte mo kamai masen.
Take it by all means. Zehi o-tori kudasai.

(7) Tokyo Station; Railway Centre in Japan

[Suru hitsuyō wo tazuneru toki; Suru ni oyobanu toki]
Must you finish reading it today? Do you have to finish reading it today.
Kyō sore wo yomi oeneba nari masen ka.
Laconic Expressions

Did you have to buy it?

Are you to call on Mr. Yano?

Were you to go to Yokohama yesterday?
Are you bound (obliged) to do it by this evening?

Need you complete® it?
Is there any need (for you) to send it at once?
Ought you to write it?

Are you supposed to go to the post-office?

I needn't telephone® to him now.

You didn't have to send a telegram® to Mr. Ito.

I'm not bound (obliged) to write it myself.

There is no need to inform® it him. (=It isn't necessary to inform it him.)

Sore wo kawaneba nari masen deshita ka.
Yano-san wo tazuneru (hō-mon suru) koto ni natte iru no desu ka.
Sakujitsu Yoko-hama e yuku hazu deshita ka.
Kamban made ni sore wo kitto suru koto ni natte iru no desu ka.
Sore wo kansei shinaku te wa nari masen ka.
Sore wo sugo okuru hitsuyō ga aru no desu ka.
Sore wo kaku beki desu ka.

Anata ga Yūbin-kyoku e yuku hazu ni natte iru no desu ka.
Watakushi wa ima ano hito ni denwa wo kake naku tomo iin desu.
Anata wa Ito-san ni dempō wo uta naku tomo yokatta no desu.
Watasahi ga sore wo jibun de kananakereba naran to yū wake de wa ari masen.
Sore wo ano hito ni shirasu hitsuyō wa ari masen.

Notes: © complete [Kansei suru]. © at once [Sugu].
© telephone [Denwa wo kakeru]. © send a telegram (Dempō wo utsu). © inform [Shirasu].
Laconic Expressions


Please remember me kindly to all your family; Remember me kindly to all your folks: Give my kind regards to all your folks.

Give my kind regards to all.

Give my kind regards to Mrs. ~.

Give my kind regards to Mr. ~.

Certainly; with pleasure.

Thanks, I shall not fail to do so.

May I give any message to my master for you? Have you any message to give to my master?

May I leave the message for your master with you? Will you take a message for your master?

Kindly say to Mr. Ota that Mr. Ito called to present his compliments.

Nanitozo o-taku no mina-san e yoroshiku osahatte kudasai.

Dōzo mina-san ni yoroshiku osahatte kudasai.

Oku-sama e dōzo yoroshiku.

Danna-sama (≈go-shujin) e dōzo yoroshiku.

Kashikomari mashita; Shō-chi shi mashita.

Arigatō (gozai masu;) kitto mōshi masu.

Shujin e nani ka o-kotozuke ga gozai masu ka.

Go-shujin e o-kotozuke wo' negaware masu mai ka.

Ito to yū mono ga tazunete kite Ota-san e yoroshiku to mōshiita to tsutaete kudasai.

[14] How to Say You Like (or Dislike)

Something

(Konomu (Kirai) to yū I wo arawasu Kotoba)

I like this.

Kore wa suiteki desu.
I like climbing the mountain.
I like it very much.
It is nice,
It is nice indeed.
It is really wonderful!

Lovely, isn't it?
I don't like this.
I don't like climbing the mountain.
I don't like to do such a thing.

Yama ni noboru koto wa suki desu.
Sore wa hontō-ni suki desu; Sore wa jitsu-ni suki desu.
Kekkō desu; Rippa desu.
Shigoku kekkō desu; Nakanaka rippa desu.
Jitsu-ni rippa desu nē; Mā suteki de gozai masu nē.
Kekkō desu ne.
Kore wa iya (=kirai) desu; Kore wa suki masen.
Yama ni noboru no wa iya desu.
Konna koto wo suru no wa iya (=kirai) desu.

NOTE: ① climb [Noboru], ② mountain [Yama].
Laconic Expressions

It is nasty. I don't like doing that sort of thing at all.

It's yō koto wa (watashi wa) dal-kiral desu; Sonna koto wa jitsu-ni iya desu.

[15] Asking the Way, etc.

[Michi nado wo Tazuneru toki]

Excuse me, Sir, which is the nearest® way to the station?
Is this the right® way to the sea?
Excuse me, Sir, but would you kindly tell me the nearest® post-office?
Certainly. There is one on the premises® of the Hypothec Bank.® I will point it out to you.
Is Ueno Park far from here?
Well, let me see. You are still some way off, at least® ten minutes'® walk.®

Which is the best way to get to Asakusa?
Beg pardon, am I in the right road to the Bank of Japan?®

NOTES: ① nearest [ichi-ban chikai; Moyori-no]. ② right [Tadashi; Tadashiki]. ③ premises [Yashiki; Teinai; Kōnai]. ④ the Hypothec Bank [Kangyō Ginkō]. ⑤ at least [Sukunaku tomo]. ⑥ walk [Ayumi]. ⑦ the Bank of Japan [Nihon Ginkō].
Can you tell me where the museum is?

Which tram must I take to Tokyo Station, please?

Is there a Police Station anywhere near here?

yoroshū gozai masu ka.
Chottō ukagai masu ga, hakubutsukan wa dono hen desu ka.
Tokyō Teishajō ni yuku ni wa dono densha ni norea yoroshū gozai masu ka.
Kono hen ni keisatsu-sho ga ari masu ka.

I say, Conductor, where Moshi Shashō-san, Shiba have I to get down for Shiba Kōen e yuku ni wa doko de oriru no desu ka.

© museum [Hakubutsukan]. © tram [Densha]. © Police Station [Keisatsu-sho].
What time is it, please?  
It is just ten.  
It is a quarter past two.  
It is twenty minutes past three.  
It is half past four.  
It is twenty minutes to five.  
It is a quarter to six.  
It is about (nearly) seven.  
It is about to strike eight; It is on the stroke of eight.

What is it?  Do you know what it is?  
What's meant by it?  
What do you call "flower" in Japanese?  
Do you remember who he is?  
Will you give me the Japanese word for "aeroplane"?  
Are you sure?  You are sure?

[16] How to Say You Like (Dislike) Somebody  
[Hito-gara ga Suki (Kirai) na toki]

He's a very nice fellow (or man).  
She is a very nice woman (daughter; girl).  
Ano hito wa taihen yoi hito desu.  
Ano kata wa hijo-ni yoi kata desu.
I do dislike that man (or fellow).
I do dislike that woman (daughter; girl).
A most charming person.
One of the nicest people I know.
He is one of those very nice people.
I can’t say I like him (her).

Anna hito wa kirai desu.
Anna kata wa kirai desu.
Ikanimo kimochi no yoi kata desu.
Jitsu ni rippa na hito desu.
Ano hito wa honjō ni yoi kata desu.
Mū suki ja gozai masen ne.

[17] Expression of Agreement and Disagreement [Dōi to Fudōi no Hiawashi-kata]
I quite agree with you.
I don’t quite agree with you.
I don’t agree with you.
Just so.
Quite true.
I think you are quite right.
I really don’t think so.
That’s just what I think.
I think so.
That’s my opinion, too.
That is where you make a mistake.

Shigoku sansei desu (de gozai masu).
Amari sansei de mo ari masen.
Sō wa omoi masen ne.
Sono tōri desu.
Mattaku sono tōri desu.
Shigoku go-mottomo desu.
Watakushi wa, hontō wa, sō kangae masen.
Watashi ga omotte iru tōri desu.
Watashi mo sō omoi masu.
Watashi no iken mo onaji desu.
Soko ga machigatte iras-sharu tokoro desu.

[18] Suggestions, Interrupting and Protesting
[Kokorozoe, Kotoba wo Hasamu toki, Fushōchi]
Sugu o-yasumi ni natte wa ikaga desu ka.
Why not to-morrow morning?
What about meeting him at the station?

No, excuse me!
No, I don’t (or Yes, I do);
No, I am not (or Yes, I am).
No, I don’t mean that!

No, not at all!
Excuse me if I interrupt you, but ~
I beg your pardon, but ~

Expressions of Hope, Expectation, Consent, Promise, etc.

[Kibō, Yosō, Shōdaku, Yakusoku nado no irikata]
Laconic Expressions

I hope so.
I hope not.
I hope to call on Mr. Ito tomorrow.
I hope he won't be idle.
I'll do so if you like.

I agree to buy it on one condition.
I am willing to accept your offer.
I don't mind taking it away.

Sō itashi tai mono desu.
Sō shitaku nai mono desu.
Myō-chō ano hito wo hō mon shi tai mono desu.
Ano hito ni namake nai yō ni shite morai tai mono desu.
Go-kibō nara sō itashi masu.

Sore wo kau koto ni dō itashi masu ga, jōken wo hitotsu tsuke masu.
O-mōshūde no ken wa yo rokonde shōdaku itashi masu.
Sore wo o-mochi-küri ni natte ma yoroshū gozai masu.

[20] Desideration (Affirmative; Negative; Interrogative) (Shobō wo Arawasu Kotoba)

Do you want that one?
I don't want that one.
I want that one.
Would you like that one?
I shouldn't like that one.
I should like that one.
Would you care for it?
I shouldn't care for it.
Do you want to see the cinema?
I'm not anxious to see the cinema.

Are (or Sore) ga go-nyūyō desu ka.
Are (or Sore) wa iri masen.
Are (or Sore) ga nyūyō desu.
Are (or Sore) ga o-iriyō desu ka.
Are (or Sore) wa iri masen.
Are (or Sore) ga hoshiin desu.
Sore ga o-ki ni iri mashita ka.
Sore wa ki ni iri masen.
Eiga wo mi tai no desu ka.
Eiga wo zehi mi tai to yū wake de wa arī masen.
Do you want me to go to the post-office?  
I should like to go there.

I am anxious to see the cinema.  
I don't want to go to Yokohama today.  
I want you to go to Osaka.

Would you like me to go to Osaka?  
Would you care for me to go to Osaka?  
I shouldn't like you to go to such a place.  
I should like you to go to Yokohama.  
I shouldn't care for you to go to the theatre.

I wish Mr. Ito would come!  
I wish it would be fine!  
I wish I hadn't told it

I want to see the cinema.  
Eiga ga mi tai mono desu.  
Would you like to see that picture?  
Ano e ga go-ran ai nari tai no desu ka.  
Would you like to see that one?  
Are wo go-ran ni natte wa ikaga desu ka.

Watashi ni yubin-kyoku e yukase tai no desu ka.  
Zehi asuko-e yuki tai mono desu.  
Zehi eiga wo mi tai mono desu.  
Kyō Yokohama e yuka nai de ite morai tai no desu.  
Osaka e itte morai tai no desu.  
Watashi ni Osaka e itte hoshii no desu ka.  
Watashi ga Osaka e yuki masu ga, ikaga desu ka.  
Anata ni anna tokoro e itte morai taku wa ari masen.  
Zehi Yokohama e itte itadaki tai mono desu ga.  
Anata ga shibai wo mini yukareru koto wa anmari sansei shi masen.  
Ito-san ga kureba yoi ga.  
Tenki ga yokereba yoi no ni.  
Ano hito ni sore wo hanase
him. I wish I were at home. Uchi ni itara yokatta ni.

[21] Obligation, Necessity, etc.

(Shinakereba naranu; Suru koto (Shinai koto) ni natte iru Nado)

I must do it now. Watashi wa sore wo ima shinakereba nari masen.

I mustn't do it. Watashi wa sore wo shi tewa nari masen.

I have to go shopping every day. Watashi wa sore wo shi tewa nari masen.

I am to go to Yokohama to see a friend of mine off tomorrow. Watashi wa mainichi kaimono ni yuku nakereba nari masen.

I ought to say good-bye now. Watashi wa sonna koto wo suru hazu de wa nain desu.

He is bound to do it. You shouldn't (oughtn't) go out in such a stormy day.

I'm obliged to finish the task. Konna arashi no hi ni gai shutsu shite wa ike masen.

NOTES: ① go shopping [Kaimono ni yuku]. ② see ~ off [Miokuru].
Laconic Expressions

I'm supposed to go back now.
I'm not supposed to go there.
I was to see you last night.

Mō kaera nakereba naranai no desu ga: Mō kaera naku tewa ike nain desu ga.
Watashi wa soko-e yuku koto ni natte iru no de wa ari masen.
Sakuya anata ni o-ge ni kakaru haru deshita.

[22] Certainty, Possibility, Impossibility,
Probability, Improbability, etc.

[Tashi-ka de aru; Ari sō; Deki-nai; Tabun;
arumai——nado no li-arawashi-kata]

I shall certainly finish it. Tashika-ni sore wo oe masu.
I'm certain (=I'm sure) to see you to-morrow morning. Myōchō kitto o-ukagai itashi masu.
I'm bound to go to Osaka to-day. Dō-shite-mo kyō Ōsaka e yuka nakutewa nari masen.
I know I shall finish it. Dō-shite-mo sore wo oeri kango desu.
That's absolutely certain. Machigai wa gozai masen.
There's no doubt about it. Sore ni chigai gozai masen.
It's a fact. Hontō de gozai masu.
There's no question about it. Gimon no yochi wa gozai masen.

It's quite possible. Wake wa ari masen.
It's quite impossible. Totemo deki masen.
It's most impossible. Totemo deki masu mai.
I can't do it. Watashi ni wa deki masen.
It's out of the question. Mondai ni nari masen.
It can't be done. Deki masen yo.
It isn't possible. Dekiru mon ja ari. masen.
Laconic Expressions

I couldn't possibly do it.
Perhaps.
Perhaps so.
Perhaps I will.
Perhaps, perhaps not.
Perhaps he isn't at home.
It's quite likely.
It's most unlikely.
Possibly.
Probably.
It's possible he is out; He's probably out.
He may not come here.
I dare say he will not come here.

Dō-shite-mo doki masen yo.
Tabun; Osoruku-wa.
Tabun, sō deshō.
Sō itashi mashō.
Sō, dochira deshō ne.
Tabun uchi ni irasshara nai deshō.
Taitei sō naru no deshō.
Dōmo ari sō mo nai desu ne.
Kotoniyoroto.
Tabun.
O-rusu kamo shire masen.
Tabun koko-ni o-ide ni naranu deshō.
O-koshi ni nara nai deshō.

[23] Opinion, Belief, Disbelief, Doubt,
Incredulity, etc.
[Iken, Shoshin, Hantai (Fushin-yō) Giwaku,
Fushinjitsu, nado no hi-arawashi-kata]

Nezame no Toko, Kiso.

I think so.
Watashi wa sō omoi masu.
I don't think so.
Watashi wa sō omoi masen.
I think he will go to church to-morrow.
Ano kata wa asu kyōkai e yuku to omoi masu.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I don't think he will go to</td>
<td>Ano kata ga asu kyōkai e yuku to wa omoi masen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>church to-morrow.</td>
<td>Watashi wa sō shinji masu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I believe so.</td>
<td>Watashi wa sō wa shinji masen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I don't believe so.</td>
<td>Watashi wa shin-yō itashi masen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I don't believe it.</td>
<td>Shinzuru koto wa deki masen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I can't believe it.</td>
<td>Watashi ni wa sō omowarente masu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I expect so.</td>
<td>Watashi ni wa sō omowarente masen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I don't expect so.</td>
<td>Watashi wa sō ka to omoi masu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I suppose so.</td>
<td>Sonna ki ga itashi masu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I fancy so.</td>
<td>Sō wa omoi masen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I don't fancy so.</td>
<td>Tabun yoi to omoi masu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I dare say it'll be all right.</td>
<td>Dekiru ka, dō ka, ayashii mon desu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I doubt whether it can be done.</td>
<td>Masaka; Shinjitsu to wa uketore masen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It can't be true.</td>
<td>Ayashii mon desu ne; Hen desu ne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I doubt it.</td>
<td>Sore wa chigai mashō (=deshō.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I'm sure it isn't the case.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Cherry-blossoms of Hirosaki.
PART TWO

[Dai Ni-hen]
Salutation And Inquiries Concerning Health  

[General Conversation (Futsū-Kaiwa)]

[1] Salutation And Inquiries Concerning Health

[Aisatsu oyobi Go-kigen Ukagai]

Good morning.  O-hayō.
Good morning, Sir (or Madam).  O-hayō gozai masu.
Good morning, gentlemen or ladies.  Mina-sama o-hayō gozai masu.
Good day.  Konnichi wa.
Good day, Sir.  — —
Good afternoon, Sir.  Komban wa
Good evening.  — —
Good evening, Sir.  — —
Good night.  O-yasumi nasai.
Good morning.  Sayo-nara.
Good day.  — —
Good afternoon.  — —
Good day.  — —
Good night.  — —
Well, good night. I hope you will sleep well.  Dewa sayo-nara. Yoku o-yasumi nasai.
Thank you; the same to you.  Arigatō, sayo-nara.
Good-bye; Good-by.  Sayo-nara.
Cherio.  Sayo-nara; Shikkei.
So-long; So long.  — — ; — —
Tata.  Sayo-nara; Abayo.
Bye-bye.  Abayo.
How do you do?; How are you?; How are you getting on?; How are you getting along?

O-kawari wa arimasen ka;
Go-kigen yô; O-tasah desu ka; Dô desu.
along?: How is the world using you?: How have you been?: How is your health?
How are you all at home? How are your folks at home?: How are your family?: I hope you are all well at home.
Thank you, very well. And how are you?: Quite well, thanks. And you? First class, thanks. And how is your health?
Never better, thank you; Capital, thank you.
How is your father? Thank you. He is very well.
Do you continue® in good health?
You are enjoying good health, aren't you?
How have you been since I had the pleasure® of seeing you last?
I hope I see you quite well?
Thank you, I am quite well.
Thank you, it does not affect® me.
You look quite robust.

Thank you, I am pretty® well.
I'm very well indeed, thanks.

NOTES: ® well [jōbu-na; tassha-na]. ® continue [tsuzu-keru]. ® pleasure [yukai; manzoku]. ® affect [sawaru].
® robust [tassha-na; kyōō-na]. ® pretty [kanari].
I am as usual, thank you. Thank you, I am enjoying perfect health. Thank you, I am well, and you? I hope you are so, too. I am not quite well. I am feeling very poorly.

I am a little indisposed. Somehow I feel lazy. I feel unusually dull. I feel enervated. I am almost sick. What is the matter with you? What is your complaint? Is there anything the matter with you? Don't you suffer from the weather? You don't look well.

I have the head-ache.
When did you catch cold? \(^b\)

How long have you been ill?

A few days.

Since the day I had the pleasure of seeing you at my uncle's.

So long? Do you take anything for it?

Yes, Sir. I take *gruel*. \(^b\)

---

**NOTES:** \(b\) Catch cold [*Kaze wo hiku*], \(b\) Gruel [*Kayu*].
He is better to-day, thank you.
I am glad of it.
There is continual sickness in my family.
I am very sorry to hear that.
I hope you will soon be better.
You must take good care of yourself.°
I hope to see you in better health.
Thank you, I am taking the best care possible.
I did not know she was unwell.

Good bye! Farewell!
Good-bye! Gentlemen (ladies.)

Excuse me.
Good bye! I hope you will have a good night.
Please present my compli-
ment to your family.
Give my regards to your parents.
Thank you, I shall, with pleasure.
I shall, with pleasure.

Arigatō, kyō wa yoi hō desu.
Sore wa kekkō desu.
Watakushi no uchi ni wa taezu byōnin ga ari masu.
Sore wa o-kinodoku desu.
Hayaku go-kaifuku nasaru yō kibō itashi masu.
O-ki wo tsuke nasaranto yoku ari masen.
Gozenkai no hi ni o-me ni kakari mashō.
Arigatō, dekiru dake no yō-jin wa itashi masu.
Watashi wa ano o-kata no go-fukai na koto wa zonji masen deshita.
Sayo-nara
Mina-sama sayo-nara.
Shitsurei shi mashita.
Sayo-nara, o-yasumi nasai mashī.
O-taku e yoroshiku itte kudasai.
Go-ryoshin e yoroshiku.
Arigatō, mōshi kike masu.
Sayō mōshi kike masu.

NOTES: ° continual [Taema-naki]. ° take good care of oneself [Karada wo daiji ni suru].

Does Mr. Ito live here? Is this where Mr. Ito lives?

Is Mr. Brown staying at this hotel? Does Mr. Brown board here.

Is your master at home? Is your master in?

No, he is not at home; No, he is not in; No, he is out.

When will he be back? When is he expected back?

Ito-san no o-taku wa kochira de gozai masu ka.
Brown-san ga taizai shite orare masu ka.

Go-shujin wa go-zaitaku desu ka.
Ite, fuzai desu.

Iitsu o-kaeri ni nari masu ka.

[NOTE]; © live [Sumu]. © stay [Taizai suru]. © board [Geshuku suru]. © master [Shujin].

When is he usually\(^\circ\) at home? When may I be certain to see him?
He is always\(^\circ\) at home after seven in the evening; He is usually in after seven in the evening.
Can I see him?; May I see him?
Whom do you wish to see?; Whom do you want to see?
I should like to see the manager\(^\circ\) for a moment.
What name, please?; What name shall I say?
May I have your card?;\(^\circ\) Please give me your card.
Kindly send in this card; Please send in my card (or my name.)
Will you please take in my card and ask\(^\circ\) if\(^\circ\) he can see me?
Tell him that Mr. Smith wishes to see him.
He is free\(^\circ\) to see you; He is at liberty\(^\circ\) to see you.
Have I the pleasure of speaking to Mr. Ito?
Yes, that is my name (or I am Ito).

Itsu demo itsu goro gozai-taku desu ka.
Maiban shichi-ji sugi ni wa itsu-mo zaitaku desu.
Go-men-kai ga deki masu ka.
Donata ni go-men-kai desu ka.
Chotto shihai-nin ni o-me ni kakari tai no desu,
O-name wa nanto mōshi mashō ka.
O-meishi wo chōdai itashi masu,
Kono meishi wo o-toritsugi kudasai.

Watashi no meishi wo to-ritsuide go-men-kai ga dekiro ka dō ka kīte kudasai,
Smith to yū mono ga o-me ni kakari tai to itte kudasai.
Tada-ima o-me ni kakaru sō desu.

Anata wa Itō-san de goza masu ka.
Sayō desu, watashi ga Itō desu.

**NOTED:** \(\circ\) usually [Taieri; Taitei]. \(\circ\) always [Itsu-mo; Tsune-ni]. \(\circ\) manager [Shihai-nin]. \(\circ\) card [Meishi]. \(\circ\) ask [Tazuneru]. \(\circ\) if [～ Ka dō ka]. \(\circ\) be free; be at liberty [Hima de aru].
Please come in; Please step in.
Please this way; Please, come this way.
Please go upstairs.®
Please take a seat; Pray sit down.
What can I do for you?
I hope I am not disturbing®
you (trespassing on your time)?®

Oh, not a bit; Oh, certainly not.
Please excuse me for a moment.®
I am sorry to have kept you waiting (long).
Not at all; Oh, that's all right; Never mind.
I am (very) glad to see you.
You are very welcome, Sir.
It's a long time since I saw you last; I have not seen you for a long time.
Please excuse me for neglecting® to call.
It is one year since I saw you last.
I have not seen you this year.
You are quite a stranger.

Dozo o-hairi kudasai.
Dōzo kochira e.
Dōzo nikai e.
Dōzo okake kudasai.
Dō yū go-yō desu ka.
O-jama de wa ari masen ka.
Dō itashi mashite.
Chotto go-men kudasai.

(Nagaku) O-matase mōshite sumi masen deshita.
Dō itashi mashite.
Yō koso o-ide kudasai mashita.
O-hisashi buri desu ne.

Go-busata wo itashite ori mashita.
Kono mae o-me ni kakatte kara ichi-nen ni nari masu.
Honnen wa mada o-me ni kakari masen deshita.
Mottaku o-misore itashi mashita.

NOTES: ® upstairs [Nikai]. ® disturb [Samatageru].
® trespass on one's time = (Shigoto no) jama wo suru.
® for a moment [Chotto]. ® neglect [Okotaru].
It is very friendly of you to call upon us.

How are you?
Very well, thanks; and you?
How are your family?

Thanks, we are all very well.

Make yourself at home, please.
I called recently, but you were not at home.
I did not hear of it.

NOTES: ① friendly [Shinsetsu-na]. ② Make yourself at home. [Oraku ni nasai]. ③ recently [Kono aida].

Yoku o-tazune kudasai mashita.
O-kawari ari masen ka.
Arigatō, shigošu jōbu desu, shite anata wa.
Mina-san o-kawari ari masen ka.
O-kage-sama-de mina jōbu desu.
Dōzo o-raku ni nasai.

Kono aida o-tazune itashi mashita ga, go-fuzei deshita.
Watashi wa sono koto wo kiki masen deshita.
I am very sorry that I was out.
I came to see you last Friday, but you were not.

I am sorry I was out when you called on me last Friday.

I called upon you several times; but unfortunately, I failed to find you at home.
I wish to call on you, as I have something to tell you.

Please come again, whenever it is convenient to you.
To-morrow I shall be out so please come the day after to-morrow.
Please just ask him whether it will not be inconvenient to him, if I call to-morrow.
Won't you stay and take supper with us?
Thank you very much, but I'm sorry I can't do myself that pleasure.
I am very much obliged to you.
I can not stay.
I must go home.

Fuzai wo itashi mashite makoto-ni zannen deshita.
Kono mae no kin-yobi ni ukagai mashita ga, go-fuzai deshita.
Kono mae no kin-yobi ni wa fuzai de shitsurei itashi mashita,
Sū-do o-ukagai itashi mashita ga, maido go-fuzai bakari deshita.
Shōshō o-hanashi mōshi age tai koto ga gozai masu ga, itsu o-ukagai itashi mashō ka.
Itsu demo go-tsu-gō no yoi toki mata kīte kudasai.

Myōnichi wa ie ni ori masen kara myōgo-nichi irashite kudasai masen ka.
Myōnichi maitte mo o-sashitsuka eari masen ka, chotto o-tarune kudasai.
Ban-shoku wo tabete itte kudasai masen ka.
Arigotō gozai masu ga, sayō shite orare masen.

Taihen o-sewa ni nari mashita.
Watashi wa todomaru koto ga deki masen.
Taku e kaera nakereba na-i masen.

Well, I must take my leave now.
O, must you go? It is quite early yet.
You are in great haste.
Why are you in such a hurry?
I am already engaged.
I can’t stop then.
Pray excuse me to-day.
Surely you can stay a little longer.
I have many things to tell you.
I’ll stay longer another time.

I thank you for your kind visit.
I hope I shall see you soon again.
Good-by, Sir.

May I give my master any message for you?
May I leave the message for your master with you?
Kindly say to Mr. Ito that Mr. Brown called to present his compliments.

Notes: ⁰ take one’s leave [itoma wo tsugeru]. ⁰ haste [isogi]. ⁰ engaged [YaKusoku-zumi-no]. ⁰ a little longer [Mo sukoshi nagaku]. ⁰ message [Dengon]. ⁰ present one’s compliment [ni yoroshiku to dengon wo janomu].
[3] Rising and Going to Bed

[Kishō to Shūshin]

キショート シューション (起床と就寝)

I am very sleepy.

I think it's time to go to bed. It's getting late; just look at the time!

Well, I'm going to bed; I'm sleepy.

Give me the key of my room.

The bed seems very hard.

Change this pillow.

Change this pillow-case.

I want a hard (or soft) pillow.

Bring me another blanket.

When do you want to get up?

Good night.

I hope you'll sleep well.

Call me at five o'clock.

Wake me when it strikes six.

Watashi wa hijō-ni nemuku nari mashita.

Mō yasunde ii koro deshō.

Kanari osoi, jikan wo goran nasai yo.

Sā, yasumō, nemui.

Watashi no heya no kagi wo kudasai.

Nedoko ga yohodo katai yō desu.

Kono makura wo torikaete okure (kudasai).

Kono makura-bukuro wo kaete okure (kudasai).

Katai (Yawarakai) makura wo morai tai (no desu).

Mōfu wo mō ichi-mai motete oide (kite kudasai).

Nan-ji ni okiru o-tsumori desu ka.

O-yasumi (nasai).

Go-yukkuri.

Go-ji ni okoshite kudasai.

Roku-ji ga nattara okoshite kudasai.

Don’t forget to call me.

I’ll get up at seven o’clock. It is five o’clock, Sir. It is time to get up. I feel too lazy to get up this morning. I’ve been up for the last two hours. All right: I’m just going to get up.

I’ve only just woke up.

I shan’t be long now. I’ll be down in a moment. Bring me some coffee and hot water.


Ima me ga s. mata tokoro desu. Mō jiki desu. Sugita shita e yuki masu. Kohi to yu wo motte kite okure (kudasai).

[Note]; 3 forget [Wasureru].
Rising and Going to Bed

Brush® my coat® and pantaloons (trousers).® Bring me hot water as soon as you can.®

Good morning, Sir. How did you sleep?

Very well, I thank you.

You are up early. I generally rise at six o'clock.

What can I help you to? Can I pass you anything? Help yourself, please; Help yourself, Sir.

May I offer you some toast? What will you drink.® Mr. Ota? Would you like® some beer or do you prefer® wine? There is some soda water also.

Thank you, anything will do.

NOTES: ® brush [Burashi wo kakeru]. ® coat [Uwagi]. ® pantaloons; trousers [Zubon]. ® as soon as one can [Dekiru dake hayaku]. ® drink [Nomu]. ® like, prefer [Konomu].
“[30] The Lovely View of the Calm Sea at the Myō-ji (Shrine).”

Thank you, I will take some.
No, thank you: No more, thank you.
Is breakfast ready?
When will breakfast be ready?
Can I have any breakfast now?
Waiter, let me have some butter.
May I have another cup of coffee?
I am dying with hunger.
I am very hungry.

If you are taking soda water, I will have some too.
Anata ga sōda-ai wo nomi ni naru nara, wataashī mo sukoshi morai mashō.
Won't you help yourself to something more?; Won't you take something more?
Motto nani ka meshi-agarī masen ka.
Won't you take another cup of tea?
Cha wo mō ippai meshi-agarī masen ka.
Arigatō, mō sukoshi itada-ki masu.
Mō kekkō desu; Mō takusān desu.
Mō chōshoku ga deki ma-shita ka.
Itsū chōshoku ga deki aga-ri masu ka.
Ima chōshoku ga taberare masu ka.
Kyūji-san, bata wo motte kite o-kure (kudasai).
Kōhi wo mō ippai itadake masen ka.
Wataashi wa hara ga hette shīn sō da.
Wataashi wa hiō-ni hara ga hetta.
I am very thirsty. Give me something to drink.

I haven’t got any appetite.

I see your plate is empty: allow me to send you another slice of mutton.

You are a poor eater.

I fear (or am afraid) you have made a poor meal.

No, thank you, I’ve made an excellent meal.

Oh, no, I did full justice to the dinner: I have enjoyed my dinner very much.

Thank you very much for your kind hospitality.

I have enjoyed a very nice evening. I wish you good night.

Gentlemen, I ask you to drink to the health of Mr. Hara.

I am very thirsty. Give me something to drink.

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I fear (or am afraid) you have made a poor meal.

No, thank you, I’ve made an excellent meal.

Oh, no, I did full justice to the dinner: I have enjoyed my dinner very much.
I will, Sir, immediately.®

Tell the ladies (gentlemen) breakfast is ready.
What shall I offer you?

What will you take?
Which do you prefer, tea or coffee?
Which do you like better?

Here are hot rolls® and toast.®
I prefer coffee and rolls.
The things are excellent.
I’ll take some toast.

Kenroku Park,
Kanazawa.

Hai, kashikomari mashita, tadaima sugu.
Asa-han ga dekita to mimasan ni moshite o-kure.
Nani wo sashi-age mashō ka.
Nani wo meshi-agari masu ka.

Tell the ladies (gentlemen) breakfast is ready.

What shall I offer you?

What will you take?
Which do you prefer, tea or coffee?
Which do you like better?

Here are hot rolls® and toast.®
I prefer coffee and rolls.
The things are excellent.
I’ll take some toast.

I hope this coffee is to your taste.®

Kono kōhi ga o-ki ni ireba yoroshū gozai masu ka.

Is it strong® enough?® Zuibun koyū goza imasu ka.
Is it sweet® enough? Amō gozai masu ka.

NOTES: ® immediately [Sugu]. ® rolls [Maki-pan].
® toast [Yaki-pan], ® taste [Shiko; Aji]. ® strong [Tsuyoi].
® enough [Jūban]. ® sweet [Amai].
Pray give me a little more milk.
If it is not sweet enough, pray take more sugar.
I will take some tea.
Some chocolate.
Make some for me quickly.
Bring me the tea-pot.
The water is no use unless it is thoroughly boiling.
Do you like mustard?
Make yourself at home.
Here are some new-laid eggs; do you want them?
I’ll take one.
Do you like oyster soup, Sir?
I like it very much.
How do you find it?
Won’t you take any more?
Give me some more.
A little more.
No more, thank you.
Give me two boiled eggs.
Have you any fresh butter?
Buttered toast.

Dōzo ima sukoshi gyūnyū wo kudasai.
Moshi amō gozai masen deshita, motto satō wo ore kudasai.
Cha wo morai mashō Chokoreito wo sukoshi. Hayaku kōshiraete o-kure.

Dobin wo mottekite o-kure. Yoku futtō shite iru yu de nakereba dame desu.
Karashi wa o-suki desu ka. Go-jiyū ni nasai mashī.
Umitate-no tamago ga gozai masu ga, ikaga desu.
Hitotsu kudasai. Kaki no sūpu wa o-suki de wa ari masen ka.
Shigoku kobutsu desu. Ika ga de gozai masu. Ima sukoshi meshi-agari masen ka.
Motto itadakī mashō. Ima shōshū. Arigatō, mō takusan de gozai masu.
Yude-tamago wo futatsu kudasai. Atarashii bata ga ari masu ka.
Bata wo tsuketa pan wo.

This butter is rancid.®

This butter smells® horribi-

Show me the wine list.®

I want a small bottle® of

I will make the tea myself.

Put some more water in

Another cup of tea.

Please give me half a cup

Have you finished?

Thank you, I have.

Will you smoke a cigar?®

Waiter, oblige me with a

light.®

Kono bata wa kussate iru.

Kono bata wa warui nici
ga suru.

Sake-rui no mokuroku wo
miscet o-kure.

Kono budōshū uo shō-biu
wo morai mashō.

Wataki wa jibun de cha
wo ire mashō.

Dō bin e motto o-yu wo irete
o-kure.

Cha wo ima ippai.

Dō zo chawan ni hambun
cha wo kudasai.

Mō o-shimai desu ka.

Arigatō, shimasu mashita.

Hamaki-tahako wo o-sui
nasai.

Kyūji-san, hi wo kure
mae.

② Dinner (Chūshoku) チューショク ( (+++

There's the luncheon®
bell. Let's go in.

Is it luncheon time already?

Yes, it's twelve o'clock.

Is dinner ready?

It is on the table.

How many people will
dine?®

Chūshoku no kane ga natte
i masu, haiti mashō.

Mō chūhan-doki desu ka.

Sō desu, ji-ni-ji desu.

Shokuji wa deki mashita ka.

Shokuji wa de te o o masu.

Shokuji wo nasaru kata wa
nan-nin desu ka.


®dine [Shokuji wo suru].
Let us go to the dining-room.
Can I occupy this seat?
Where shall I sit?
Take this seat, if you please.

I am very hungry.
Are you hungry?
I am very thirsty.
What will you take?
Will you take some soup?

NOTES: © dining-room [Shoku-dō]. © occupy [Shimeru]. © reserve [Totte oku]. © directly [Sugu].
I will take a little.
Give me some ~, please.
I will not take any.
This is very good for the stomach.\(^5\)
I will take some fish.\(^5\)
What fish have you?

There are salmon,\(^5\) cod-fish,\(^6\) etc.
Have you any good salmon-trout?\(^5\)
I like fish very much.
Is this fish fresh?
It looks very nice.\(^5\)
What part\(^5\) do you like best?
Which way shall I cut it?\(^5\)
Any way.
Is it sea or fresh-water fish?\(^5\)
There are fish of both kinds.\(^5\)
What fish is that in the dish?
Will you have it well-done,\(^5\) or under-done?\(^9\)

---

Sukeshi morai maahō.
Dōzo ~ wo kudasai.
Nani mo iri masen.
Kore wa i ni taihen yoroshû gozai masu.
Sakana wo tate maahō.
Donna sakana ga ari masu ka.
Sake ya tara nado ga ari masu.
Yoi masu ga ari masu ka.
Wataishi wa sakana ga da isuki desu.
Kono sakana wa atarashii desu ka.
Taisō oishi sō desu ne.
Doko ga ichi-han o-suki desu ka.
Dō kiri maahō ka.
Dō de mo yoroshii (desu).
Umi-uo desu ka, kawa-uo desu ka.
Ryōbō tomo gozai masu.
Sara (Naga-zara) ni motte aru sakana wa nan desu ka.
Yoku nieta no ga yoroshū gozai masu ka, sore tomo nana no ga yoroshū gozai masu ka.

---

NOTES  
Meals

Well-done, if you please.
I do not like it overdone.®

Try them both.
You had better take some of both.

How do you find the beef ?®

It is delicious.
What will you take to drink, Sir ?

Dōzo yoku nita no wo.
Nie-sugita no wa suki masen.

Ryūhō tomo o-agari kudasai.
Dōre mo sukoshi zutsu o-tori kudasai.

Gyū-niku wa ikaga desu ka.
Kekkō de gozai masu.

 Nomimono wa ikaga de gozai masu ka.

(23) Grand Sight Of Ueno Station.

I have a glass of beer.
Biru wo ippai itadaki masō.

© over-done [Nisugita]. © beef [Gyūniku].
Meals

What vegetables will you take with your meat?
Will you pass the pepper (or mustard)?
I want some potatoes.
How do you find these beans?
Very good indeed.
I will take some cauliflower.
Are you fond of vegetables?
Exceedingly so.
I'm perfectly satisfied.
I am very glad it is to your liking; pray don't spare.

3) Supper [Yūshoku] ユーショク（夕食）

At what time is supper served?
It is served at seven o'clock.
Are there any foreigners?
We have a large party at supper to-night.
Do you know any of them?

Meals

No, they are all strangers to me. Several of them speak English. We shall sup directly.

I prefer brown bread. I prefer brown bread.

May I trouble you for the salt? Ostranger [Mi-shiranu hito]. O sup [Banshoku wo taberu]. O brown bread [Kuro-pan]. O salt [Shio].
Have you a card® of wines?
Take this champagne.

It is excellent.
It isn’t bad at all.
Change my plate.
Look at this dirty® knife!

It is filthily® dirty.
What will you take now?

I will take some cold water.
Sup with us without ceremony.®

Will you stay and sup with us?
Pray do not order anything on purpose® for me.
I cannot take anything more.
I am afraid you have supped very badly.
You are a poor eater.

You eat nothing.
I beg your pardon, I have eaten very heartily.®
Very much indeed, I have never tasted any of finer flavour.®

Have you a card® of wines?
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It is excellent.
It isn’t bad at all.
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I beg your pardon, I have eaten very heartily.®
Very much indeed, I have never tasted any of finer flavour.®
I do honour to your dinner. Go-chisō de gozai mashita.

1 Tea and Dessert

[Cha oyobi Shokugo no Kashī] チャ オヨビ ショコラ カシ (茶及び食後の菓子)

A cup of tea, if you please. Have you carried® in the tea-things?
Everything is on the table.
Is the water boiling? Tea is quite ready.
We want two cups more.

What a fine set® of china® you have there!
I bought it the other day;
I thought it pretty.

Yes, it is certainly very fine.
Is your tea sweet enough?
Your tea is excellent.

May I offer you a slice of this cake?
These cakes are of a new fashion.

Dōzo cha wo ippai kudasai. Cha-dōgu wo motte ki mashita ka.
Mina takushi no uē ni ari masu.
Yu ga waki mashita ka.
Cha ga deki mashita.
Chawan ga mō ni-ko iri masu.

Dōmo kekkō-na tōki no isshiki wo o-mochi de gozai masu ne.
Sakigōro kai motome mashita ga, kanari no shina de gozai masu.
Jitsu-ni rippa de gozai masu.

Anata no o-cha wa amō gozai masu ka.
Kekkō-na o-cha de gozaimasu.

O-kashi wo hitotsu sashi age mashō ka.
Kono kashi wa ima ryūkō de gozai masu.

NOTES: ① carry [Hakobu]. ② tea-things [Cha-dōgu]. ③ a set [Ishiki; Hito-soroi]. ④ china [Toki]. ⑤ the other day [Senjitsu]. ⑥ fashion [Ryūkō].
No, thank you, I have plenty. Here are cherries, strawberries, and currents.

Sakurambo wo oranda-ichigo to hoshi-budo to ga gozaimasu.
I will take a few cherries, they are very fine ones.
Sakurambo wo shoshō itadaki mashō, sore wa naka-naka kēkkō desu.
I am very fond of currants.
Watashi wa hoshi-budo ga kōbutsu de gozaimasu.
Have you done already?
Mō o-shimai desu ka.
You will take another one, surely?
Mō hitotsu yō gozai mashō.
Arigatō, takusan de gozaimasu.

5) Entertainment and Drinking

[Kyōen oyobi Inshu]

キョーエン ヨビ インシュ(宴会及饮酒)

Vocabulary (Tango)

Feast; Banquet; Dinner [Shuen; Chisō]. Tea party [Cha-kai]. Evening-party [Yakai]. Garden-party [En-yū-kai]. Picnic-party [Yusan-kai]. Social meeting [Konshin-kai]. Partaking a food [Baishoku].

 Nikol's: © cherries [Sakurambo]. © strawberries [Oranda-ichigo]. © currents [Hoshi-budo].
Will you take a glass of wine with me?  
I thank you, willingly.

Will you come and take a glass of wine with us tonight?  
Will you dine with me at eight o'clock to-morrow evening?  
Please do not be later than eight o'clock.

Bring all the members of your family, if it be convenient.

As I desire to give a farewell dinner, I hope you will not refuse to come this evening.

Which do you prefer, red or white wine?
I will take white, if you please.

Your health, Sir.
I drink your good health.
Do you drink brandy?

I will take some beer if you please.
How do you find it?  
Very good, indeed.

Go-isho ni sake wo nomi masen ka.  
Sore wa arigatō, sannai desu.

Komban so-shu wo sashī-age tō zonji masu ga o-ide kudasai masen ka.

Myōyū hach-ji ni so-han sashī-age tairō desu ga o-ide kudasai masu ka.

Hach-ji yori okurenō yō ni negai masu.

Go-tsugō ga yoroshii kereba mina-sama mo go-isho ni o-ide kudasai.

Kon-yū kokubetsu no en wo hari tō zonji masu kara zehi o-ide kudasai mashi.

Aka-budōshu to shiro-budōshu to dochira ga yoroshii gozai masu ka.

Dozo shiro-budōshu wo itadaki tai.

Sā o-meshiagari kudasai.

Kenkō wo shuku shi masu.

Brandy wo meshiagari masu ka.

Dozo biru wo itadaki tō gozai masu.

Aji wa ikaga desu ka.

Makoto ni jōō desu.
Do you take Japanese sake? 

Nihon-shu wo agari masu ka.

I don’t drink Japanese sake, so pray give me some beer.

Watashi wa Nihon-shu wa nomi masen kara biru wo motte kite kudasai.

(26) Hiroshima Castle

Mr. Brown, allow me to introduce my friend Mr. Saito; Mr. Brown, may I introduce my friend Mr. Saito?

[Brown san, watashi no yūjin no Saitō-san wo gosho-ka itashi masu].

I am glad to meet you; I am delighted to meet you; I am glad to make your acquaintance; I am happy to know you.

NOTES: * Japanese sake [Nihon-shu]. * introduce [Shōkai suru]. * make ~ acquaintance [Chūkazuki ni naru; Shūriai ni naru].
Introduction

[Hajimete o-me ni kakari masu].
① Thank you, so am I; Thank you, I am glad to have the pleasure of making your acquaintance.
[Dōzo yoroshiku].
② I hope we may become friends; I beg you will henceforth favour me with your friendship.
[Kongo go-kon-i ni negai masu].
③ I have often heard Mr. Ota speak of you.
[Uta-san kara anata no uwasa wo kiki mashita].
④ Yes, he and I are old friends.
[Hai, ano hito to watashi to wa furui tomodachi de-su].
⑤ I was introduced to you once, but I presume you have forgotten it, as it is so long ago.
[Ichido anata e go-shōkai sareta koto ga aru no desu ga, daibun hisashii mac no koto desu kara o-wasure ni nari mashita deshō].
⑥ Is that so? I am a very poor hand at remembering faces. [Sayō desu ka, watashi wa hito-sama no o-kao wo oboeru no ga heta na no desu kara].
⑦ Having heard so much of you, I have been wishing to have the honour of meeting you.
[Go-kōmei wo uketamawatte ori mashita no de, ichido go-menkai itashi tai to omotte ori mashita].
⑧ I take the liberty of introducing myself. This is my card.
[Sigitsurei desu ga, jibun de jibun wo shōkai itashi masu. Watashi wa kō yū mono de gozai masu].

*NORIS*; ⑧ henceforth [igo; Kongo]. ⑩ speak of [Uwasa wo suru]. ⑩ forget [Wasureru]. ⑩ remember [Kioku suru; Oboete iru].
I am very glad to make your acquaintance. Please accept my card.

[Hajimete o-me ni kakari masu, kore ga watashi no meishi desu].

Allow me to introduce myself. My name is Takahashi from Kobe.

[Jiban de shōkai Hashi masu, watashi wa Kobe no Takahashi to mōsu mono desu].

Pardon me if I am mistaken; but are you not Mr. Ito?

[Machigattara go-men kudasai, daga anata wa Ito san ja ari masen ka].

Yes, that's my name.

[Ha, sayō desu].

I have not yet met Mr. Ota. Will you kindly introduce me to him?

[Watashi wa Ota-san ni atta koto ga nain desu ga, hitotsu shōkai shite kure masen ka].

[27] A Distant View Open Front of a Shrine, Itsukushima
© Have you met my friend Mr. Ito?
[Anata wa watashi no tomodachi no Ito-san ni atta koto ga ari masu ka].
© No, I have not yet had the pleasure.
[He, mada desu].
© Then let me introduce to you Mr. Ito.
[Ji Ito-san wo go-shokai itashi mashō].
© Are you Mr. Ito? My name is Brown. I beg you will favour me with a long acquaintance.
[Ito-san desu ka, watashi wa Brown to mō su mono de gozai masu, kongo nagaku go-kōnai wo negai masu].
© My name is Yamada, and I have brought a letter of introduction from Mr. Saitō of Yokohama. I wish to see your master.
[Watashi wa Yokohama no Saitō-san kara shōkaijō wo chōdai shite mairi mashita Yamada to mō su mono desu ga, go-ashujin ni o-me ni kakari tō gozai masu].
© This is my card with my name and address in full.
[Kono meishi ni watashi no seimei to banchi to ga sukkari kaite gozai masu].
© I think I have met you somewhere before.
[Watashi wa doko ka de anata ni o-me ni kakatta yō ni omoware masu].
© Do you know a person called Jirō Yamada?
[Anata wa Yamada Jirō to yō o-kata wo gozonji desu ka].
© Are you acquainted with Mr. Jirō Yamada?
[Anata wa Yamada Jirō-san to go-kon-i desu ka].
© I know him by name.
[Namae dake wa shitte i masu].
I don't know him.

[Watashi wa ano hito wo shiri masen].

I know him, but I am not on speaking terms with him.

[Shitte wa ori masu ga, kotoba wo kawasu hodo no nidadagana de wa ari masen].

I am acquainted with him very well.

[Yoku ano hito wo shitte ori masu].

6 Letters (Tegami)

I have a letter to write.

Have you any letter-paper,® pens and ink?

Yes, I have them.
Can you oblige me with them?

You will find them on that table.

What are you doing?

I am writing to® Mr. Itō.

Are you writing to him in Japanese?

Yes, in Japanese.
Is this letter for the post®?

Yes, it must go to-day.

Tegami wo ippon kake neba nari masen.
Anata wa shokan-shi to pen to inki wo o-mochi desu ka.

Hai, motte ori masu.
O-kashi kudasai masen ka.

Asuko no teiburu no u ni ari masu.
Nani wo shite oru no desu ka.

Itō-san ni tegami wo kaitte oru no desu.

Nihon-go de tegami wo kaitte oru no desu ka.

Ei, Nihon-go de.
Kono tegami wa yūbin de o-dashi ni ari masu ka.

Sō desu, kyō jū ni todoka-neba nari masen.

NOTES: ® letter-paper [Shokan-shi]. ® write to [Tegami wo kaku]. ® post [Yūbin].
Give me an envelope.³
Am I late for this evening's mail?³
You have no time to spare,⁹ as it is very late already.
I shall not be long.
What is the latest hour for posting letter?
Five in the receiving houses;⁵ six in the district offices;⁵ and half past eight at the central office.⁵
There is no sealing-wax.⁰

３Fūtō wo kudasai.
³Komban no bin ni wa mani ai masen ka.
³Jikoku ga mō osoi desu kara, yūyo shite wa ike masen.
³Nagaku wa kakari masen.
³Shimekiri no jikan wa nanji desu ka.
³Yūbin-uketorisho wa go-ji,
³shikyoku wa roku-ji, honkyoku wa hachi-ji-han desu.
³Fūrō ga arimasen.

³Hasenodaibutsu, Kamakura.
As this letter is important, I must seal it.

I am going to fold my letter.
Now I have only the address to write.
What day of the month is this? What is the day of the month?
It is the second.
To-day is the fifteenth.
Pay the postage.
Now be so good as to send a trusty person to post it for me.
Take this letter to the post-office.
I want a receipt for this note.
Will my letters be in time for the foreign mail?
Do you know when the foreign mail closes?
Will it close to-day or to-morrow?
It closes to-night.
The vessel leaves to-morrow morning.

Kono tegami wa taietsu desu kara fuin shinakedo nari masen.
Tegami wo fujite iru tokoro desu.
Ima atena wo kakeba sumi masu.
Kyō wa nan-nichi de gozai masu ka.

Kyō wa futsuka desu.
Kyō wa ji-gonchi desu.
Yūzei wo haratte kudasai.
Sā, dōzo tegami wo tashika-na hito ni yūbin-kyoku e dasase kudasai.
Kono tegami wo yūbin-kyoku e motte itte kudasai.
Kono tegami wa uketori ga iri masu.
Tegami wa gaikoku-yūbin ni mani-a ni deshō ka.
Gaikoku-yūbin wa nan-ji ni shimekiri ka go-zonji desu ka.
Shimekiri wa kyō desu ka, myōnichi desu ka.
Shimekiri wa kon-ya desu.
Fune wa myōchō shuppan shi masu.

This is the mail day.
I have many letters to write.
Does this letter require an answer?
Here is a letter for you.
The American mail is due to-day.
There come the letters.
From whom is your letter?
Take this letter to Mr. Ota.
If he is not in, leave it for him.

At the Post and Telegraph Office
(Yūbin Denshin-Kyoku ni te)

Vocabulary (Tango)


Notes:
° mail day [Yūbin hassō-bi]. ° is due [Tsuku; Tōchaku suru].
At the Post and Telegraph Office


I want a post-card; Please give me a post-card.
I want a four-sen stamp.
Will you weigh this letter for me?
What does this letter weigh, please?
I want to send this letter abroad. How much have I to pay?
What have I to pay?; How much must I pay?
Ikura harawaneba nari masen ka.
What is the postage?
Yūzei wa ikahodo desu ka.
I want to send this letter to England (Germany).
Kono tegami wo Eikoku (Doitsu) e dashi tai no desu ga.

Hagaki wo ichi-mai kudasai.
Yon-sen-kitte ichi-mai kudasai.
Kono tegami wo hakatte mitte kudasai.
Kono tegami no mekata wa donokurai arimase ka.
Kono tegami wo gaikoku e dashi tai no desu ga, ikura harawaneba nari masen ka.

(29) Chikubu-shima,
Lake Biwa.

[Note]: 0 weigh [Omosa wo hakaru].
At the Post and Telegraph Office

Is (this letter) sufficiently stamped?
Is this letter above weight?

I want to have this letter registered.
Register this letter, please.

I want to register this letter.
Here it is; here they are.
It is over weight.

It needs another stamp.

Here's the receipt.
Please wait a bit. I'll give you the receipt.
I want to send this parcel to France.
I want to send this by parcel post, what postage have I to pay?
What does it contain?

It contains photo.
It contains photo only.
I want to have a postal money order.
Here is an order-sheet, fill up the blanks.

Kitte wa kore de jū-bun deshō ka.
Kono tegami wa mekata ga chōka shite i masu ka.
Kono tegami wo kakítome ni shite kudasai.
Dōzo kono tegami wo kakítome ni shite kudasai.
Kono tegami wo kakítome ni shitai.
Koko e age masu.
Mekata ga chōka shite i masu.
Mō ichi-mai kitte ga iri masu.

Uketori wo sashi-age masu.
Chotto o-machi kudasai.
Uketori wo sashi-age masu.
Furansu e kono kozutsumi wo okitate kudasai.

Kore wo kozutsumi-yūbin de dashi tai no desu ga, ikura harattara ii no desu ka.
Naka wa nan desu ka.
Naka ni wa shashin ga haitte ori masu.
Naka wa shashin dalke desu.
Kawase wo hitotsu negai tai no desu ga.
Koko ni yūshiki ga ari masu kara kaki-irete kudasai.

Nōgō: © sufficiently [Jū-bun]. © stamp [Kitte wo haru].
© weight [Mekata]. © need [Yōsūru]. © wait [Matsu].
© a bit [sukoshi; Shōshō]. © by parcel post [Kozutsumi yūbin de]. © contain [Ireru; Fukumi]. © photo [Shashin].
© fill up [Kaki-ireru].
I want a money order on Kobe for 100 yen.

Kobe hyaku-yen no kawase wo o-negai itashi masu.

Please cash this postal order.

Dōso kono kawase wo gen-kin ni shite kudasai.

Please change this money order into cash.

Dōso kono kawase wo gen-kin ni kaete kudasai.

Give me the money for this (money) order.

Write your name here and stamp it with your seal.

What is the registration-fee (registry-fee) for foreign (inland) letters?

I want to send this book by book-post.

I wish to send this parcel (=package) by sample-post.

What are the size limits for foreign parcels?

They vary, Sir, according to the country.

Kono kawase wo haratte kudasai.

Koko ni na wo kaki-irete natsu-in shite kudasai.

Kono gaikoku-yuki no (nai-chi no) tegami no kakitome-ryō wa ikura desu ka.

Kono shomotsu wo dai-yon-shu-yūbin de dashi tai no desu ga.

Kono kozutsu ni mihon-yūbin de okuri tai no desu ga.

Gaikoku-yuki kozutsu ni yōsei no yoseki no seigen wa dou naru desu.

Kuni ni yotte chigai masu.

Will it be cheaper to send it by parcel-post, by letter-post, or by book-post?

It will be cheaper to send it by book-post.

This parcel is valuable (contains valuables).

This parcel is to be paid for on delivery; This package is C. O. D. (Collect on Delivery).

When does the post (mail) for abroad go out (close)?
I want to send this letter to Dairen by air mail. When does it close for Dairen?

What is the postage for letters by air mail?

How many deliveries are there a day (daily)?

When is the first delivery?

At what time will the next mail be delivered?

Where is the express delivery post (special delivery mail) handled?

Kozutsumi-yûbin to shite dasu no to, futasû-yûbin ka dai-yonshu-yûbin to shite dasu no to dochira ga yasui desu ka.
Dai-yonshu-yûbin de dasu hî ga yasui deshô.
Kono tsutsumi wa kichô-hin desu.
Kono kozutsumi wa daikin hikikae desu.

Gaîkoku yûbin no shimekiri wa itsu desu ka,
Hikô-yûbin de kono tegami wo Dairen e dashi tai no desu ga, Dairen-yuki wa itsu shimekiri masu ka.
Hikô-yûbin de dasu tegami no yûzei wa ikura desu ka.
Hi ni nan-kai haitatsu sareru no desu ka.
Dai-ikkai no haitatsu wa itsu desu ka.
Ji-bin wa nan-ji ni haitatsu sare masu ka.
Sokutsatsu-yûbin wa doko de atsukau no desu ka.

NOTES: ① valuable [Kichô-na; Kôka-na]. ② valuables [Kichô-bin]. ③ be paid for on delivery; is C. O. D. (Collect on Delivery) = Daikin hikikae. ④ delivery [Haitatsu]. ⑤ the express delivery post; the special delivery mail [Sokutsatsu yûbin]. ⑥ handle [Atsukau].
What is the express delivery (special delivery) fee?®

Will you please forward® to my new address® any letter or parcel that may come for me?

Watashi ate no tegami ya kozutsumi wa watashi no iten-saki e okutte kudasai masu ka.

I want to send a telegram to America. Please give me a message form.®

I want to wire (telegraph) to Italy.

What is the rate?®

What is the rate to France?® How much does it cost® to France?

What does it cost to wire to Shanghai?

Thirty sen for fifteen words.®

Thirty sen for the first 15 letters and 5 sen each additional 5 letters.

Amerika e dempō wo uchitai no desu ga, denshin yōshi wo kudasai.

Itari e denshin wo uchi tari no desu.

Ryōkin wa nanihodo desu ka.

Furansu made ryōkin wa ikura desu ka.

Shanghai made dempō wo dasu ao ni ikura kakari desu ka.

Jū-go-ji de san-jissen desu.

Jū-go-ji made san-jissen, iji go-ji goto-ni go-sen masu desu.
At the Post and Telegraph Office

It is forty-five yen for eighteen words.
Does this include the address?
Yes, that is included.

Will you send this telegram right now? It is an urgent message.
When will it reach London?
About six this evening.

Can I send this as a deferred telegram to Berlin?

Could you tell me, please, if I send a cablegram now to New York, how soon can I have an answer?
What is the late fee?

I want to send a wire to Singapore, and prepay the reply.
Is there a supplementary charge to be paid?
How soon will it reach its destination?
I should say in about ten hours’ time.

Jū-hachi-go de yonjū-go-en desu.
Atena wo konde desu ka.
Hai, atena mo fukunde desu.
Kono denshin wo sassoku o-okuri kudasai masen ka, shikyū dempō desu.
Rondon ni itsu tsuku deshō ka.
Kon-yū roku-ji goro da to omoi masu.
Kore wo kansō-denshin to shite Berurin e okoru koto ga deki mazu ka.
Ima Nyū Ōoku e denshin wo kake mashitara, itsu henji ga ki mashō ka, o-kikase kudasai.
Jikan-gai ryōkin wa ikura, desu ka.
Henshin-ryō-tsuki de Shingapōru e dempō wo uchitai no desu.
Tsuka ryōkin ga ari mazu ka.
Nan-jikan kurai de mukō e tsuku deshō ka.
Jū-jikan kurai de tsuku deshō.

NOTES: 9 include [Kum]. 9 right now = at once [Sugu; Sassoku]. 9 an urgent message [Shikyū denshin]. 9 a deferred telegram [Kansō dempō]. 9 cablegram [Denshin]. 9 the late fee [Jikan-gai ryōkin]. 9 prepay [Mai-barai suru]. 9 destination [Yuku-saki; Mokuteki-chi].
Would you kindly see if there are any "telegraph restant" telegram for me? Here is a telegram, Sir. What name?

Watakushi ate no tomeoki no dempō ga kite i masen ka, mite kudasai masen ka. Koko ni dempō ga ittō arī masu, nanto yū o-namae desu ka.

[8] Smoking (Kitsuen)

キツエン

May I smoke, Madam?
May I smoke a cigarette?
May I have a smoke, Madam?
Do you mind me smoking, Madam?
Do you object to my smoking, Madam?
Not in the least, Sir.

Certainly! by all means.
May I trouble you for a light?

Would you oblige me with light, please?
Certainly, Sir; With pleasure, Sir; Please do.

Do you smoke?
Do you smoke tobacco?
Tabako wo messhi-agari masu ka.
I am a great smoker.
Watashi wa dai no kitsuen-ka desu.
I have given up smoking.
Watashi wa tabako wa yame masi-ta.
Have a cigar.
Hamaki wo ippon o-sui nasai.
Light a cigarette.
Maki-tabako wo ippō o-tsuke nasai.
I don't like smoke! I dislike smoke.
Kitsuen wa suki masen; Kitsuen wa kirai desu.
I don't care about smoke!
Tabako wa nomi taku arī masen.
Well, I would rather if you didn't [smoke].

What time is it?
What's the time?; What o'clock is it?
It is just\(^5\) five: It is just five o'clock.
It is five past\(^5\) five.
It is twenty past three.
It is a quarter\(^5\) past three.
It is half\(^5\) past three.
It is twenty-five minutes to four.
It is twenty to four.
Is your watch correct?\(^6\)
Yes, it keeps perfect\(^5\) time.\(^6\)
It sometimes\(^5\) gains\(^7\) and sometimes loses.\(^7\)
How long\(^5\) does it take to repair\(^8\) my watch?
It takes\(^5\) three hours.
It takes four hours and a half.
At four ten.

\(^5\) just [Chōdo]. \(^6\) perfect [Kanzen-na]. \(^7\) correct [Seikaku-na], \(^8\) keep time [Jikan ga au].

San-ji sanjū-go-fun sugi desu. San-ji yon-jippun desu. Anata no tokei wa seikaku desu ka.
Jikan ga hontō-ni seikaku desu. Susundari okuretari shi masu.
Watashi no (kaichū-dokei) tokei wo shūri suru ni wa dono kurai kakari masu ka. San-jikan kakari masu.
Yo-ji kan han kakari masu. Yo-ji hon jippun ni.
At eight five a. m.
Gozen hachi-ji go-fun ni.

At six ten p. m.
Gogo roku-ji jippun ni.

It is about seven.
Shichi-ji goro desu.

It is nearly eight.
Hotondo hachi-ji desu.

It is close on two.
Ni-ji ni goku majika desu.

It is getting on for 11.
Jū-ichi-ji ni naru tokoro desu.

It is striking 10.
The train will arrive shortly after nine.

Exactly seven.
Five o’clock sharp.
Ten minutes before seven.
Five minutes of four.

I don’t know what time (o’clock) it is; I don’t know the time.

I haven’t got my watch.

What is the day of the month (to-day)?
What is the day?
What day of the month is it to-day?

It’s the 1st of the month.

Kakkiri shichi-ji.
Chōdo go-ji.

Shichi-ji jippun mae.
Yo-ji go-fun mae.
Nan-ji ka wakari masen.

Kisha wa ku-ji sukoshibi sugi ni tōchaku shi masu.

Nan-ji ka wakari masen.

Kakkiri shichi-ji.

Chōdo go-ji.

'The train will arrive shortly after nine.'

(close on) [Goku mikaja].

Note: *nearly* [Hotondo]. *close on* [Goku mikaja].

*exactly* [Kakkiri]. *sharp* [Chōdo; Shō].
It's the 5th of the month.
It is the eighteenth of May.
What day of the week is it
to-day? What is the day of
the week?
It is the Wednesday.
This day week.
This day month.
This day year.
When is your birthday?
On the 30th (of) May.
When will you be back?
I shall be back on the 2nd
(of) June.
How many days are there
in a week?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time, Day, Month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tsuki no itsuka desu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Go-gatsu jū-hachinchi desu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyū wa nani-yōbi desu ka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suiyō-bi desu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rai-shū no kyō; Sen-shū no kyō.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rai-getsu no kyō; Sen-getsu no kyō.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rai-nen no kyō; Sakunen no kyō.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anata no tanjō-bi wa itsu desu ka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Go-gatsu san-jū-nichi desu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Itsu o-kaeri ni nari masu ka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roku-gatsu futsuka ni kaeri masu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-shū wa iku-nichi desu ka.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### [10] Age (Nenrei)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How old are you?</th>
<th>O-ikutsu desu ka.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What is your age?</td>
<td>O-toshi wa ikutsu desu ka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am twenty.</td>
<td>Watashi wa ni-jii-go-sai desu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am nearly twenty.</td>
<td>Ni-jissai desu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am coming on thirty.</td>
<td>Watashi wa ni-jissai ni chikai no desu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>San-jissai ni naru tokoro desu.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Note]: O birthday [Tanjō-bi].
I have just completed my thirtieth year.  
I am turned of twenty.  
I am under age yet.

(34) The Imperial Diet  
(35) Kajō Building and Yusen Building

I am still in my teens,\(^9\)  
In two year’s time I shall come of age,\(^6\)  
How old (What age) is your father?  
How old do you think he is?  
How old do you take him to be?  
My mother is forty years old.  
She is entering her 40th year.  
He must be over thirty.  
About thirty, I think.

\(^9\) teens \(=\) Jū-dai.  
\(^6\) come of age \(=\) Teinen ni naru.

Man san-jissai ni natta ba-kari desu.  
Ni-jissai wo koshi mashita.  
Mada teinen miman desu.

Mada Jū-dai desu.  
Ni-nen tatsu to teinen ni nari masu.  
Anata no o-tōsan wa o-ikutsu desu ka.  
Anata wa ano kata wo ikutsu kurai to onoi masu ka.  
Anata wa ano hito wo iku-tsu kurai ni mi masu.  
Watashi no haha wa yon-jissai desu.  
Ima sukoshi de yon-jū ni naru tokoro desu.  
Ano hito wa san-jissai ijō no hazu desu.  
San-jissai kurai deshō.
He seems (appears) to be over thirty.

San-jissai ijō rashii desu.


His uncle is dangerously ill.°
Is he?
I am very sorry for it.
I am afraid he will die.°
He is at death’s door; He is at the last grasp.°
He is diminishing° and going to the long home.
Yesterday he died at last;°
The medicine° took no effect.°
He finally° died of fever disease° in spite of° best medical° treatment.°
Oh! What a pity!
What was his complaint?°
He died of old age.
The cause° of death was a complication° of heart’s° and liver trouble.°

Ano kata no oji-san wa tai-byō desu.
Sayō desu ka.
O-kinodoku desu ne.
Shiin kamo shire masen.
Shiini kakatte i masu.
Suijaku shite shiini kakatte i masu.
Saikujitsu ano kata wa yaku-seki kō naku tōō naku narare mashita.
Ano kata wa yōō kanawa- zu tōō netsu-byō de shini mashita.
Oya mā.
Byōki wa nan deshita.
Kōbyō de naku nari mashita.
Shiin wa shinsō-byō to kanzō-byō no heihatsu desu.

His son died in the prime of life.®

Ano kata no musuko-san wa wakajini itashi mashita.
He died of a lingering® disease.
Ano kata wa nagawazurai wo shite shini mashita.
He died a natural death.®
Ano kata wa tenju wo mattrō shi mashita.
He died of consumption.®

At last he died.
At last he committed suicide.®
He was run over® to death by an electric car (by a train).

Good day, Mr. Itō. It is very kind of you to come.
I came to offer you my sincerest condolences® on the death of your respected® father.

Thank you for your kindness® in saying so; indeed, I appreciate it deeply.®
I want to tell you how sorry I am for you, but no words are strong enough for

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I came to offer you my sincerest condolences® on the death of your respected® father.

Thank you for your kindness® in saying so; indeed, I appreciate it deeply.®
I want to tell you how sorry I am for you, but no words are strong enough for

me to express myself® as I wish.
I understand your sympathy® and I am very grateful® for it.
I am most sorry for you as you will be alone now.

No one can took his place.

Oh, how can I console you?
You are very kind to come and see me.

When is the funeral?
It is to-morrow at one o’clock.
Where will the ceremony take place?
At the Yakushiji temple, near Yanaka.

[12] Newspapers; Journals; Books

(Shimbun; Zasshi; Shoseki)

Press [Shimbun]. magazine; journal [Zasshi]. re-

Vocabulary (Tango)

Omou dake wo arawase masen.
Go-dōjō no hodo wa jihun wakatte ori masu, jitsu" kaisha itashi masu.
Ato ga o-sabishii koto darō to koto-no-hoka o-kinodoku ni omoi masu.
Chichi ni kawaru mono wa yo no naka ni gozai masen no de.
Dō shitara anata wo o-nagusame dekiru no deshō.
Wazawaza o-ide kudasai mashite go-shinetsu arigatō zouji masu.
O-zōshiki wa itsu de gozai masu ka
Myōnichi no ichi-ji de gozai masu.
O-tera wa doko de gozai masu ka.
Yanaka no sōba no Yakushiji de gozai masu.
Do you read English novels?®
Yes, Sir. I like especially© the novels of George Eliot.

Do you read any American magazine?
Yes, I subscribe to® the "Literary Digest."
Which dailies© do you read regularly?
I read "Times" and "Daily Telegraph."

Do you read English novels?®
Yes, Sir. I like especially© the novels of George Eliot.

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Which dailies© do you read regularly?
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[(8) novel [Shōsetsu]. (©) especially [Tokuni].]

subscribe to [Wo kōdoku suru]. (©) daily [Nikkan-shimbun].
They are all good papers in England.
Sore wa Eikoku de mo yoi shim bun desu.
Are you still on a paper now?
Anata wa ima mo shim bun-sha e dete irasharu no desu ka.
Yes, I am on the staff of the Osaka Asahi.
Hai, Osaka Asahi no shain desu.
What is the best paper?

Ichiban yoi shim bun wa nani shim bun desu ka.
Osaka Asahi no hakkō-busū wa ikura desu ka.
Osaka Mainichi no jissai no uredaka wa ikura desu ka.

What is the circulation of the Osaka Asahi?
What is the actual paid circulation of the Osaka Minichi?

What paper do you take in?
What is the subscription for the paper a month?
Two shillings a month.
Who is the editor-in-chief?

Two shillings a month.

Ichiban yoi shim bun wa nani shim bun desu ka.
Osaka Asahi no hakkō-busū wa ikura desu ka.
Osaka Mainichi no jissai no uredaka wa ikura desu ka.
Nani shim bun wo totte irashai masu ka.

Staff [Shoku-in; Bu-in].
Circulation [Hakkō-busū].
The actual paid circulation [Jissai no uredaka].
Take in [Toru].
Subscription [Kōdokuryō].
Editor-in-chief [Shuhitsu].
Mr. Brown is the editor-in-chief.
Have you read to-day's London Post?
No, I have not yet read it.
Here are to-day's papers.
Is there any interesting news in to-day's evening paper?
An extra was issued last night.
If you have done with the paper, please let me have a look at it.
With pleasure.

Shuhiatsu wa Brown-san desu.
Konchô no Rondon Post wo o-yomi ni nari mashita ka.
lie, mada yomi masen.
Koko ni kyô no shimbun ga gozai masu.
 Kyô no yûkan ni nani ka omoshiroi kiji ga ari masu ka.
Sakuban gôgai ga de mashita.
O-sumi ni nattara shimbun wo chotto misete kudasai.
Sa-sâ, yoroshû gozai masu tomo.

[13] Four Seasons (Shik') シキ (四季)

[38] National Park, Unzen.

The snow which covered the fields and mountains melted away and spring has come.
No mo yama mo oute ita yuki mo tokete, haru ni nari mashita.
How fair and light the weather is!
Tenki wa nanto seirôdesu koto.

The sun shines in the blue sky. Warm wind has begun to blow. The snow is melting. The ice has melted, too.

Fields are of green colour. Hear! birds are singing merrily. The flowers are beginning to bloom. By and by we can hear of flowers. But it is not warm.

We still have fires. The plums have begun blossoming. The trees put forth little buds and new leaves. Farmers are tilling the soil and sowing the seed. Meanwhile the new crop will be shooting up. The cherry-blossoms will be soon out.

Everybody is turning out
to see the flowers.
We are now at the end of the spring.
I think the day is going on the night.
How delightful the spring time is!
Now the spring is over.

Tare demo hana-mi ni de-
kake taku nari masu.
Ima wa ban-shun desu.

Hi-naga ni nari dashi ma-
shita.
Haru wa jitsu-ni tanoshii
goza-masu.
Mō haru wa sugi mashita.

© Summer (Natsu) + "" (夏)

Atataka sugi masu.
Tenki wa mushi-atsui.

Zenshin ase ni nari mashi-
ta.
Mushi-atsui ja ari masen ka.
Atsui hi desu.
Soyo to no kaze mo ari masen.

Atsui hi desu.
Soyo to no kaze mo ari masen.

Jū-nen irai no atusa da
eto yū koto desu.
Taiyō wa moeru yō desu.
It thundered all night.
It has been hot all day.
How pleasant summer is!
Now the days are very long.

Ya jā raimei ga itashi mashita.
Shūjitsu atsū gozai mashita.
Natsu wa jitsu-ni tanoshii desu.
Tōsetsu wa hi ga taisō nagō gozai masu.

[40] Sakurada Gate
Noted For An Episode
In The Last Feudal Days.

Sengakuji, Noted
Temple In History.

Autumn (Aki) 秏 (秋)

I am glad the summer is over.
The days gradually become shorter and the nights longer.
The weather is cooler than in summer.
The mornings begin to be cold.
The evenings are no longer warm.

Natsu ga sugite ureshii desu.
Hi ga shidai-ni tsumatte yo ga nagaku nari masu.
Kikō wa natsu yori suzushii desu.
Asa wa samuku nari hajime mashita.
Yūkata wa mó atsuku ari masen.

NOTES; ⑥ thunder [Rai ga naru]. ⑥ all night [Yo-jā].
⑥ all day [Shūjitsu]. ⑥ pleasant [Tanoshiki]. ⑥ gradually [Shidaini]. ⑥ cool [Suzushii].
It is a delightful moonlight. I like autumn very much. It is the season for fruit. The sportsman gets his gun ready and goes out shooting. It is getting foggy. It is rather misty. The mist is dispersing. It is rather cool this morning. Look at the trees. The leaves are beginning to fall. There is a slight fall of dew. It is frosty morning. There is a white frost. Winter (Fuyu)

It is bitterly cold. It is extremely cold. It is dry cold weather.

(continued)

NOTES: • moonlight [Gekko]. • fruit [Kajitsu; Kudamono]. • sportsman [Yūryōsha; Karyūdo]. • go out shooting [Ryō ni dekakeru]. • foggy [Kiri bukai]. • misty [Kiri]. • dispersing [Hareru]. • fall [Ochiru]. • slight [Wazuka-no]. • dew [Tsuyu]. • frosty [Shimo no kakatta; Samui]. • frost [Shimo]. • bitterly [Hageshiku; Kibishiku]. • extremely [Hageshiku]. • dry [Kawaita].
There is sharp frost today.

It is very raw.

Kyō wa hidoi shimo desu.

Taisō hiyarito samū gozai masu.

The river is frozen over.

Kawa ga kōte i masu.

It has snowed all night.

Yo jū yuki ga furimashita.

Warm yourself.

O-atatamari nasai.

No. 39; ◇ raw [Hiyashi saru]. ◇ freeze [Kūru]. ◇ snow [Yuki ga furu]. ◇ warm [Atatamari].
One is not comfortable®
but by the fireside.®
It is snowing to-day.
It is just beginning to snow.
How cold! isn't it? I am
shaking® with cold.
The snow is falling heavily.®
The weather is growing milder.
It is thawing.®
A thaw® has set in.
The frost is decreasing.®
The snow is melting.
It is very muddy® out-of-doors.®
It is spring weather.
I am very glad that winter has passed.
So am I; I don't like winter at all.

Rohen de naku te wa shino
ge masen.
Kyō wa yuki-furi desu.
Yuki ga furi dashi mashita.
Nanto samui ja ari masen ka, gatagata furue masu.
Yuki ga 0-buri desu.

Kikō ga atatakaku nari ka
kete i masu.
Yuki ga toke kakete i masu.
Yukitoke ga hajimari ma
shita.
Shimo ga sukuakku nari
dashi mashita.
Yuki ga toke dashi mashi
ta.
Kogai wa hidoi nukarumi
desu.
Haru no jikō ni nari ma
shita.
Fuyu ga sugita no de ure-
shii gozai masu.
Watashi mo sō desu, fuyu
wa hontō-ni kira desu.

[Weather (Tenko) テンコー (天候)]

How is the weather to-day?  Kyō no tenkō wa dō desu ka.

NOTES: 0 comfortable [Kokochi yoki].® fireside [Rohen].
® shake [Fureru].® heavily [Hijō-ni].® thaw [Yuki ya
shimo ga tokeru].® thaw [Yuki toke; Shimo toke].® de-
crease [Heru; Sukunaku naru].® muddy [Nukarumi-no].
® out-of-doors [Kogai de].
What is the weather like?

- Tenkō wa donna fū desu ka.
- Donna tenki desu.

What sort (kind) of weather is it?

- O-tenki wa ikaga deshō.

What do you think of weather?

- Hijo-ni yoi tenki desu.

It is very fine weather; It is a very fine day.

- Hare-watareru (hokori ōki; kimochi yoki; uru-washiki; atsu; teri-watareru; shimetta, ame-furi-no; kumoreru; ame-no; daruki; shimeri taru; inki-nu, utōshī-ki; mushi-atusi; tsu-metai; mijime-na) tenki desu.
- Iyana yōki de gozai masu.
- Sukoshi kumotte mairi mashita.
- Imashigata made yoku harete i mashita ga.

- Uten desu.
- Ame ga furi dashi mashita.
- Mata ame desu ka na.
- O-tenki ni nari masu, hi ga dete mairi mashita.
- Teri-wata-ta asa desu.
- Atatakai ban desu.
- Waru-bie suru yoru desu.
- Uchi ni oru ni wa oshii tenki de gozai masu.

It is clear (dusty; nice; beautiful; warm; brilliant; wet; cloudy; rainy; dull; damp; gloomy; sultry; cool; wretched) weather.

- It is trying weather.
- It is getting cloudy a little.
- It was quite clear a little while ago.

- It is a wet (rainy) day.
- It is beginning to rain.
- It will rain again, I fear.
- It is clearing up, there comes the sun.
- It is a bright morning.
- It is a warm evening.
- It is a chilly night.
- It is too fine to be indoors.

[clear [Hareru], chilly [Hiyahiya suru].]
It is too warm to do anything.
I think it will keep (continue) fine.
I think it will turn (to) wet,
I expect we shall have a regular wet day.
I dare say it will clear up in the afternoon.
It looks like rain.
Where is the wind from?
It is in the west (east; north; south; north-east),
It's very windy.
The wind is blowing hard.
The wind is rising.
The wind has abated.
The wind has changed.
The weather is changeable at this season of the year.
What kind of weather we are going to have?

Vocabulary:
weather-forecast [Tenki yoho], fine [taif; beautifol; splendid; perfect] weather— [Kotenki],
bad [foul] weather [Warui tenki], drizzly rain [Momo-taru ame], drizzle; mizzle [Kiri ame], get wet [Nureru], be caught in a shower [Shuu ni au], get wet to the skin; be drenched thoroughly [Bisho-nure ni naru],
dense-fog [Noo-mu], sleet [Mizore], vapour [Suijoki], hail

Nani wo suru ni mo amari atsu sugi masu.
Yoi tenki ga tsuzuki masho.
Ame (Uten) ni naru desho.
Baiu ni naru de gozai masho.
Tabun gogo ni wa hare masho.
Ame rashiku nie masu.
Kaze wa dochira kara desu.
Kaze wa nishi (higashi; kita; minami; hokutou) kara desu.
Hidoi kaze desu.
Keze ga hidoku fuite i masu.
Kaze ga de te mairi mashita.
Kaze ga yami mashita.
Kaze ga kawari mashita.
Kono-goro wa tenki ga kawari yasu gozai masu.
Donna tenki ni naru desho.

Vocabulary:  © continue [Tsuzuku]. © regular wet day [Baiu].
The New Crater (4th), Mt. Aso.

Earthquake; Flood; Hurricane; Fire; Robbery (Jishin; Fūi; Gufu; Kaji; Tonan)

I say, Ito. Do you feel earthquake?
Oh my! It's a very big one.
How violently it shakes!

Yes, look at the way the electric lamps are swinging.

Notes: © violently [Hageshiku]. © shake [Yureru]. © electric lamp [Dentō]. © swing [Yureru].
The clock has stopped.

People are rushing out of doors.
Shall we run out too?

What good is there in running out?
In fact there is more danger outside than there is in.
We had better remain here upstairs.

They say that in an earthquake the upper part of Japanese houses never collapses, though the lower part frequently gives away.

But it's lucky that the shock was less severe than I feared at first.
Yes, very lucky.
Do you have many earthquakes in England?
No, we are almost free from earthquakes there.

Hashira-dokei ga tomatte shimai mashita.
Mina ga soto e tobi dashite i masu yo.
Watashi-tachi mo de moshō ka.
Detatte nani mo yoka arimasen.

Kaette uchi ni iru yori soto no hō ga abunō gozai masu.
Watashi-tachi wa nikai ni ita hō ga i desu.

Nihon no ie wa jishin no toki ni wa, kaika no hō wa yoku tsubure masu ga, nikai no hō wa kesshite tsubure nai sō desu.

Shikashi omotta yori yure ga hidoku nakute yokatta desu ne.

Matta, saiwai deshita.
Eikoku ni wa yohodo jishin ga arimasu ka.
Ie, Eikoku ni wa metta-ni jishin wa arimasen.

Flood (Kōzui) コーズイ (洪水)
The floods have been very bad.
The rivers overflowed and a number of houses were flooded.

My house is near the river at Mukōjima, so it was badly flooded.

My phone is out of order\(^\oplus\) owing to last night's storm.

When the flood was at its worst the water came up to the second story.

Were many houses washed away\(^\oplus\)?

Were any houses flooded in Tokyo?

Yes, more than 2000 houses were under water in Fukagawa and Honjo, I hear.

Many were drowned\(^\oplus\).

How unfortunately they were!

All over the flooded districts\(^\oplus\) many people are missing.

Kitchens\(^\oplus\) were opened in many places.

The railway traffic\(^\oplus\) was interrupted\(^\oplus\) for several days.

Watashi no ie wa Mukōjima no kawa no soba ni ari masu no de hageshii kōzui wo uke mashita.

Sakuya no bōfū de wata-shi no denwa wa futšū ni nari mashita.

Demizu no mottomo mōretsu datta toki ni wa, nikai made agari mashita.

Oshi-nagasareta ie ga taka-san ari masu ka.

Tōkyō de wa shinsui shita kaoku ga ari masu ka.

Fukagawa ya Honjo de wa ni-sen-gen mo shinsui shita to yū koto desu.

Tasū no hito ga dekishi shi mashita.

Nanto fukō na koto de shō.

Kōzui no hanran shita chi-hō de wa, dokō de mo tasū no hito ga yukue fumei ni natte i masu.

Takidashi ga shōsho de hirakare mashita.

Tetsudō no unyu wa sū-ji-ōsho to zetsu shi mashita.

NOTES: \(\oplus\) is out of order [Kurutte iru], \(\oplus\) be washed away [Nagasareru], \(\oplus\) be drowned [Dekishi suru], \(\oplus\) districts [Chihi], \(\oplus\) are missing [Yukue fumei de aru], \(\oplus\) kitchens [Takidashi], \(\oplus\) railway traffic [Tetsudō unyu], \(\oplus\) interrupt [Chūetsu suru].
The electric light, gas, water and telephone services were completely suspended.

Dentō, gasu, kyūsui, denwa nado wa zenzen chūzetsu shi mashita.

© Hurricane (Gufu)

What abominable weather we have today!

Kyō wa jitsu-ni iya tenki desu ne.

So it has been ever since last night.

I only heard the wind this morning at five o'clock.

Did it thunder?

We had thunder and lightning for about two hours.

A thunderbolt has fallen somewhere very near.

The hurricane seems to increase in violence.

The wind rages furiously enough to tear up many a tree in the park.

The wind is blowing down a number of chimneys.

Let us hope that it will occasion no shipwrecks.®

→

A Fire (Kaji) カジ (火事)

Vocabulary (Tango)

Fire-engine [Joki-pompu], fire-station [Shōbō-tsume-sho], fire-department [Shōbō-tai], fire-man [Shōbō-tu], fire-alarm [Shukka keihōki], fire-bell [Hanshō], fire-hydrant [Shōka-zen], fire extinguisher [Shōka-ki], fire-drill [Shōka-enshū], fire-escape [Kyūmei-ki], hose [Suikan; Hōsu], fire-tower [Hi-no-mi], fire-hook [Tobi-guchi], fire-insurance company [Kasai hoken kaisha], conflagration; big fire [Taika], incipient fire [Boya], fatal fire [Shi-nin no ari taru kaji], forest fire [Yama-kaji], prairie fire [Nobi], origin of the fire [Hi-moto], be burnt to death [Shōhi suru], be reduced to ashes [Uyū ni kisu], insure (the house) against fire [Kasai hoken ni tsukeru].

Don't you hear the fire-bells?
I hear the bell.
Oh, I hear the bell. Where is it?
I can't see anything from this window.
I can't see anything from this window. Come, we will go upstairs and see.

[Note]; shipwreck [Nampa; Nampa-sei].
The fire must be very near (far). It’s ringing three. The fire must be very near. Let us go quickly and see it.

I can see it there! I think it is somewhere near (~). In which way is the wind blowing?

It’s south-west. Then I think this place is quite safe.

Hallo! What a crowd of people are standing at that corner! They can see it from here.

Look at that heap of furniture and bed quilts! Perhaps some of them belong to people who have been burnt out.

The house has already caught fire; now the roof has fallen in.

Get out of the fire-motor. It’s coming furiously.

The fire seems to be nearly extinguished now.

I am glad it did not spread.

Kaji wa yohodo chikai(tōi) ni chigai nai. Mitsu-ban desu, chikai ni chigai nai. Hayaku itte ni mashō.


Nan-sei desu. Dewa koko wa dai-jōbu deshō. Yā, ano kado ni őzei no hito ga oru, asuko kara mieru deshō.

Go-ran nasai, asuko ni tsun-de aru kigu dano futon dano wo, ano naka ni wa yakedasareta hito mo majitte iru, deshō.

Ano ie ni mō hi ga tsukī mashita, hora yane ga ochi mashita.

Shōbō jidōsha wo sakā na-sai, erai iki de yatte ki masu.

Kaji wa hotondo kīeta yō ni omoware masu.

Hirogara nai de kekkō de-shita.

Where is (was) the fire?

Over in Fukagawa; about 5 miles away.

Kaji wa doko desu (dehita) ka.
Go-mairu bakari muko no Fukagawa desu.

Kagoshima

(45) Kagoshima and Sakurajima.

The Graves of Nanshu and etc., at Kagoshima.

Let us go and ask the police box.
Where did it break out?
It was near the park.
It was attributed to a leakage of electricity.
How many houses were burnt down?

Kōban e itte tazunete mi mashō.
Doko kara okotta no desu.
Kōen no kinjo deshita.
Rōden kara desu.
Nangen yake mashita'ka.
Over ten houses. Jikken ijo desu.

Vocabulary (Tango)

They say your house was broken into last night.

Yes, Sir.

When did you discover the theft?

We discovered it this morning.

At what time did you discover the entrance of a thief?

At about six o'clock this morning, when we were up.

What time did you close your house?

At half past ten.

Sakuya anata no ie ni to-zoku ga haitta so desu ga.

Hai, sayō desu.

Itsu tonan ni kakatta koto wo hakken itashi mashita ka.

Koncho hakken itashi mashita.

Itsu dorobō no haitta no wo mitsuke mashita ka.

Koncho roku-ji goro mina ga oki mashita toki ni.

Nan-ji ni ie wo o-shime ni nari mashita ka.

Jū-ji-han ni.
At what time did you go to bed?
We went to bed at half past eleven.
Did you hear any noise?
Nani ka oto wo o-kiki ni nari mashita ka.
No, not any.
Iie, nani mo kiki masen deshita.
Did any one notice his presence?
Tare ka dorobō ga oru no ni ki ga tsuki mashita ka.
Nobody did.
Tare mo kizuki masen deshita.
Where was the entrance effected?
Doko kara hairi mashita ka.
Don't you find out how he got in?
Dōshite haitta ka wakari masen.
I think he effected his entrance by opening a rain-door with a sharp instrument.
Riki de amado wo akete haitta to mie masu.
What articles were stolen?
A great many. One of them was my watch.

Will you kindly describe your watch?
Did he leave anything behind him?
Nothing is left behind him.

Careful investigation will be made.

Lost Articles (Funjitsu-hin) フンジツヒン

Sir, I have lost my purse. Where did you lose it?
What sort of a purse is it?
It is made of black leather. It contains a ten-yen note and many other silver coins.
And nothing else?
I don’t remember exactly but I think it also contains a few coppers.

Nani shina ga nusumare mashita ka.
Iroiro, sono uchi ni wa watashi no kaichū-dokei mo ari masu.
Donna kaichū-dokei da ka kuwashiku hanashite kudasai.
Nani ka ato e nokoshite yuki masen deshita ka.
Nani mo nokoshite ori masen.
Chūi shite tansaku shi masō.

Saifu wo naku shita desu ka.
Doko de naku shita no desu ka.
Donna saifu desu ka.
Kuroi kawa de dekite ichi-mai no desu.
Jū-en shihei ichi-mai to ginka ga takusan ari mashi ta.
Hoka-ni nani mo ari masen ka.
Tashika-ni hosō deka masen ga, dōka ga sukoshi aru to omoi masu.

What is your name and address?
My address is ~.
I have lost a bag.
I have forgotten my umbrella.
In what train?
What colour is it?
How big is it?
It was lying under the seat.
I placed it on the net.
Here you have your bag.
Unfortunately, the case is not found.
That is puzzling.
It contains some very important papers.
Call again in an hour.
Please sign this form.
Yesterday I reported the loss of the bag.
The object has not been found.
Further inquiry shall be made.

What is your name and address?
My address is ~.
I have lost a bag.
I have forgotten my umbrella.
In what train?
What colour is it?
How big is it?
It was lying under the seat.
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Call again in an hour.
Please sign this form.
Yesterday I reported the loss of the bag.
The object has not been found.
Further inquiry shall be made.

You will in any case be informed of its result.

---

[16] A Walk; Asking the Way; Sight-seeing in Town

(Sampo; Michi-anai; Shichū Kembutsu)

Let us take a short walk! Sukoshi sampo siyō ja ari masen ka.


NOTES: ① in any case [Izure ni seyo]. ② result [Kekka].
Where are you going for a stroll?
I am going to the park.
Wait a moment, I will join you.
I am going to fetch my stick (cane).
Now I am ready to follow you.
Where shall we go?
Where would you like?
I put myself entirely in your hands.
It is the same to me.
Let us take a walk in the fields,
Let us go this (that) way.
Let us cross that fields.
How fresh everything looks!
All the world seems to be out walking to-day.
I don’t wonder at it; it is very fine, moreover Sunday!
It is not at all dusty.
Let us go far as yonder bridge.

Kōen ni yuku tokorō desu.
Chotto matte kudasai, o-tomo shi mashō.
Sutekki wo totte ki masu.
Dewa kore kara o-tomo itashi mashō.
Doko e yuki mashō ka.
Anata wa doko ga o-suki desu ka.
Zenzen anata ni o-makase shi masu.
Watashi wa doko demo yo-roshii desu.
Kōgai no hō e sampo shi mashō.
Kotchi (Atchi) e yuki mashō.
Ano hara wo yokogiri masu.
Mā, miru mono kiku mono ma-atarashii koto.
Kyō wa seken nokorazu yusan ni dete yō desu ne.
Betsu ni fushigi wa ari masen yo, tenki wa yoi shi, omake-ni nichiyō desu mono.
Sukoshi mo chiri ga tachi masen.
Mukō no hashi made yukō ja ari masen ka.

NOTES: © entirely [Zenzen]. © take a walk [Sampo suru]. © cross [Yokogiru]. © dusty [Chiri-darake no]. © yonder [Mukō-no]. © bridge [Hashi].
Let us go over the bridge.
The air is scented with the perfume of flowers.
Let us rest ourselves a quarter of an hour.
Let us go there and sit on the grass.
Which is the nearest way home?
This is a very pleasant walk.

Hashi wo watari mashō.
Kōki ga hana de yoi nioi ga itashi masu.
Jū-go-fun bakari kyūkei shi mashō.
Itte kusa no uen ni suwari mashō.
Kaei michi no ichiban chikai no wa dotchi desu ka.
Kore wa jitsu-ni tanoshii sampo desu.

Asking the Way (Michi-Annai)

Can you tell (direct) me the way to Asakusa, please?
Which is Asakusa, please?
I beg your pardon; is this the right way to Asakusa?

Will you kindly tell me the way to Asakusa?
Which is the way to Asakusa?
Which is the nearest way to Asakusa?
Go straight on this way.

Go on this way and at the first cross turn to the left.

Dōzo Asakusa e yuku michi wo oshiete kudasai.
Asakusa wa doko desu ka.
Kyōshoku desu ga, Asakusa e wa kono michi wo yukeba yoi no desu ka.
Dōzo Asakusa e yuku michi wo oshiete kudasai masen ka.
Asakusa e yoku michi wa dochira de gozai masu.
Asakusa e no chikamichi wa dochira deshō.
Kono michi wo masugu ni yuki nasai.
Kono michi wo itte saisho no tsuji wo hidari ni o-magari nasai.

I'm very sorry, I can't tell you. I am a stranger here myself.

Yes, Sir. Yow are all right. Straight on.

No, Sir. You are quite wrong.® You must go that way to go to Shimbashi.

Am I right for Ginza?

Can I get to Shinjuku this way?
Is this the right way to Kanda?

O-kinodoku desu ga, watashi wa zonji masen, watashi no koko e wa hajimete desu kara.

Sayō desu, sore de yoi no desu. Massugu-ni o-yuki nasai.

Iie, anata wa marude chigatte ori masu, Shimbashi e yuku no nara ano michi wo yuka neba nari masen.

You'd better ask that man. Ano hito ni o-tazume ni natta hō ga yoroshii gozai masu.

You might ask the constable over there.

Mukō no o-mawari-san ni kikeba yoi to omoi masu.

How can I get to Ueno?

Dō ittara Ueno e yukare mashō.

Take this way and you will get to the post-office.

Kono michi wo totte yuki nasai, yūbin-kyoku e yuke masu.

Ginza e yuku ni wa kore de yoroshii desu ka.

Kono michi de Shinjuku e derare masu ka.

Kore ga Kanda e yuku michi desu ka.
Is there a short cut to Shiba Park?
If you take that lane,® it will lead you to Ginza.
No, you are wrong. You are going out of your way.
No, you are on the wrong road.
How far is it from here to Mukōjima?
How many miles is it from here to Odawara?
How many hours does it take by train from Tokyo to Kobe?
About three miles, I should say.
It takes eleven hours and forty minutes by train.
Is the Meiji Shrine® far from here?
Am I far from the Nogi tomb®?
It's pretty® far. Two hours' walk, Sir.
It's very near here. Three minutes' walk.
It's just over there.
It is just round the corner.

Do you know a person® here of the name of Mr. Ito?

[NOTES]: © lane [Yokocho; Komichi]. © the Meiji Shrine [Meiji jingū]. © tomb [Haka; Bochi]. © pretty [Kanari]. © person [Hito].
Isn't there a person here of the name of Mr. Ito?
In (On) what street the American Consul live?

© Sight-seeing in Town (Shichū Kembutsu)

What sights are there here?

What is there to see here?

What are the chief places of interest?

Almost all our public buildings are worth seeing.

We have also some art galleries.

Will you kindly tell the name of that bridge?

What are the chief attractions for foreigners?

The great attractions for foreigners are large buildings.

This is the largest building in the world.

It is no public building at all.

Do you know where Seiyōken is.

© Sight [Mimono; Meisho], © place of interest [Meisho], © public [Oyakeno], © art gallery [Bijutsu-kan], © attraction [Me ni tsuku mono; Yobi-mono].
Where does this street lead to?

How can I best go to the museum?

Am I right for Sengakuji?

How long does it take on foot?

Just ten minutes' walk, Sir.

Can one also drive there?

Is there a bus that passes there?

Can I get to the Bank of Japan?

Where is the Houses of Parliament?

They are just near by.

Kono tori wa doko e tsujite iru no desu ka.

Hakubutsukan e yuku ni wa do yukeba ichi-ban ii desu ka.

Sengakuji e wa kore de yoi deshô ka.

Toho de dono kurai kakari masu ka.

Aruite chôdo jippun desu.

Kuruma de yuke masu ka.

Soko wo toru noriai-jidôsha ga ari masu ka.

Kochira e yuki mashite Nihon Ginkô e yukeru no desu ka.

Gijido wa doko ni ari masu ka.

Suru kono chikaku desu.

[Note]; © lend to [～tsujiru].
Is there any good hotel
about here?
Can you tell me any nice
hotel?
Which is the best hotel in
Nikko?
Do you prefer a foreign or
a Japanese hotel?
I should like to take
lodging® in a foreign hotel.
The Imperial Hotel is very
good.
I recommend the Kanaya
Hotel.
Have you any vacant®
room?
Can you let me have a
room with one bed?
Can you let me have a
single bedded (double-bedded)
room?
Have you a vacant room
for me?
Have you any room left.

Kono hen ni yoi ryokan ga
ari masu ka.
Yoi hoteru wo go-souji ari
masen ka.
Nikkō de ichi-ban yoi ryok-
kan wa dore desu ka.
Yō-fu no hoteru ga yoi desu
ka, soreto Nihon-fū no
hoteru ga yoi desu ka.
Yō-fu no hoteru e tomari
tai no desu ga.
Teikoku Hoteru wa taihen
yoi ryokan desu.
Kanaya Hoteru wo o-asu-
me shi masu.

Aki-ma ga ari masu ka.
Shindai hitotsu tsuki no
heya ga karirare masu ka.
Shinguru beddo (Daburu
beddo) tsuki no heya ga ka-
rirare masen ka.
Aite iru heya ga ari mašō
ka.
Fusagarānu heya ga ari
masu ka.

NOREI: © lodging [Shukuhaku]. take lodging [Toma-
rue]. © vacant [Aite iru].
I am sorry to say, I haven't one vacant.

Do you want a double or single room?

O, yes, there are two left on the second story and one on the third. Which story do you prefer?

I prefer the second story.

I don't mind which story.

All the rooms on the ground floor are engaged, but there are some pleasant rooms on the first floor.

Will you let me see them?

Certainly. Come this way, please.

Will you go up in the lift (elevator)?

I don't like this room. Show me another one, please.

This will do very well. What do you charge a night for this room?

O-kinodoku de gozai masu ga hito-heya mo aite ori masen.

Daburu beddo no shitsu ni itashi mashō ka, sore tomo shinguru beddo ni itashi masō ka.


Ni-kai no hō ga yoroshii desu.

Dochira demo kamai masen.

Kaika no shitsu wa mina fuagatte i masu ga, ni-kai ni wa sukoshi yoi shitsu ga gozai masu.

Sono heya wo misete kure masen ka.

Kashikomari mashita, dōzo kochira e o-ide kudasai.

Erevita de o-nobori kudasai masen ka.

Kono heya wa ki ni iri masen, hokano heya wo misete kudasai.

Kore de kekkō deshō.

Kono shitsu de hito-ban ikura desu ka.

Hotel and Boarding House

What is the price per night?
Fifteen yen a night, Sir.
Do you give me a reduction if I stay here for several days?


Do you make a reduction for a week's stay?
Is attendance included?
Is attendance extra?

Isshū-kan taizai sureba waribiki ga asi masu ka. Heya no sewaryō wa komi desu ka. Heya no sewaryō wa betsu desu ka.

NOTES: * reduction [Waribiki], § attendance [Heya no sewaryō], © include [Komi], * extra [Yobun-nyō].
Are attendance and light extra?
Yes, they are included.
O, no! They are included.
All right, I'll take this room for a week.
Do you rent rooms alone?
What is the charge by the week?
I intend to stay till the end of this month.
Come to the office (counter) and register if you please.
Please take these trunks to my room.

Heya no sewaryō to tōza wa betsu desu ka.
Hai, sore wa komete ari masu.
Ie, komi de gozai masu.
Yoroshii, kono heya wo ieshū-kan kari mashō.
Heya dake o-kashi ni nari masu ka.
Shū-kanjō nara ikura dea.
Kongetsu matsuri made taisai suru tsumorī desu.
Dōzo chōba e irashite yadochō ni go-kinyū kudasai masu.
Dōzo kono toranku wo watashi no heya e hakonde kudasai.

May I see the landlady?
This is Mrs. Yamada's, I believe, isn't it?
Yes, Sir. Will you come in?
I'll call Mrs. Yamada at once.
Your house has been recommended to me by a friend of mine.
Have you any vacant rooms?
I have two rooms unoccupied \at present\, one on the first floor and the other, a very small back room on the top-floor.
I should want \full board\.

What are your terms \by the week\?
I should like to board here.
Can I board here or must I go out for \meals\?

May I go upstairs and have a look at the room?
What do you charge for bed and breakfast?
How much for lunch?
What are your charges \by the day\?
Twenty yen a week, Sir.
What are the extras?
Is the \bath\ extra?
How much extra for light?

Aki-ma ga ari masu ka.
Tadaima no tokoro futatsu heya ga aite gozai masu, hitotsu wa ni-kai de, mō hitotsu wa ichi-ban ue de hijō-ni se-mai ura muki no heya desu. Shokuji mo komete morai tai no desu.
Shū gime de ikura desu ka.
O-taku de shokuji wo shitäi no desu ga.
O-taku de shokuji ga de-kiru no desu ka, soretomo yoso de suru no desu ka.
Ni-kai e ite shitsu wo mi-sete morae masu ka.
Tomatte asa-han tsuki ikura desu ka.
Hiru-han wa ikura desu.
Ichijitsu gime de ikura desu ka.
Ishū ni-jū-en desu.
Nani ga betsu kanjō desu ka.
Furo wa betsu kanjō desu ka.
Dentōdai wa betsu-ni dono kurai harao no desu ka.

\textit{Notes}: ① \textit{rooms unoccupied}=rooms disengaged [Aite iru heya]. ② \textit{at present} [Genzai]. ③ \textit{back} [Ura-no]. ④ \textit{full board} [Shokuji zembū]. ⑤ \textit{terms} [Jōken]. ⑥ \textit{by the week} [Shū gime de]. ⑦ \textit{board} [Shokuji wo suru]. ⑧ \textit{meals} [Shokuji]. ⑨ \textit{by the day} [Ichijitsu gime de]. ⑩ \textit{bath} [O-yu; Furo].
How many paying-guests have you?
What sort of people are they?
Are they all English people?
The rooms would suit me very nicely indeed.

NOTES: ① paying-guest [Geshuku-nin], ② suit [Tekisuru].
Your charge seems reasonable. Is this a noisy street?

Where is the W. C. (lavatory: toilet)?

Then I will have board and lodging for a month.

Shall I show you the drawing-room?

Do you require part-payment in advance?

Can I settle my bill at the end of each week?

With a stranger, Sir, we always require a deposit.

What notice am I expected to give before leaving?

I should like at least a week’s notice, if you please.

Nedan wa sōō no yō desu
Kono tōri wa yakamashii desu ka.
Benjo wa doko desu ka.

Ja ikka-getsu geshuku suru koto ni itashi masu.
Ō-setsu-shitsu wo go-ran ni ire mashō ka.
Ikura ka zenkin wo age mashō ka.

Mai-shū no owari ni kanjō shitemo yoroshii desu ka.

Hajimete no kata ni wa itsumo o-kane wo o-azukari suru koto ni itashite ori masu.

Shuppan-su suru toki wa do-no karai mae ni yokoku se-neba nari masen ka.

Dōso sukunaku-tomo isshū-kan no yokoku wo itadaki tai no desu.
In a Hospital; A Doctor; A Dentist; At a Chemist's

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In a Hospital (Byōin ni te)

Vocabulary (Tango)


I am sorry to hear that you are not feeling well. How are you?
Thank you, I was operated on for tympanities. Is that so? But I think it shouldn’t keep you long in bed.
Can you sleep well?

Yes, I slept soundly last night.
Are you still feverish?
No, my fever has gone down.

---

Notes:  "be operated on for [～ De shijutsu wo ukeru]
" tympanities [Chujien]. " sleep soundly [Jukusui suru].
" feverish [Netsu no aru]. " fever [Netsu].
Do you eat anything?

Yes, I take just a glass of milk and a little soup, and eat some gruel and eggs twice a day.

How long have you been in hospital?
I have only been in this place for a week.

I brought some flowers for you.

O, thanks! What lovely roses!
You are looking wonderful.
When are you leaving?
I think I shall be able to leave in a few days.

Who is your doctor?

I am being attended by Dr. Mori, the head of this hospital.

Does he call on you every day?
Yes, he calls on me twice a day.

Is he a skilled doctor?

Yes, he enjoys a high reputation for his skill.

\[\text{Notes:} \ \odot \text{gruel [Kayu].} \ \odot \text{be in hospital [Nyūin shite oru].} \ \odot \text{lovely [Airashii; Utsukushii].} \ \odot \text{skilled [Jōzu-na; Jukuren shite].} \ \odot \text{enjoy a high reputation [Hijō-ni hyōban ga yoi].} \ \odot \text{skill [Tegiwa; Jukuren].}\]
in his surgery.®
Here comes the nurse.®
Kango-fu ga mairi mashita.
Are there many nurses here?
Kango-fu wa takusan ori masu ka.
Yes, there are many and all of them are kind and good.
Hai, takusan ori masu ga,' mina hijō-ni shinsetau de ya-
sashū gozai masu.
[Nurse] Let me take your temperature® and feel your
pulse.®
Taion wo hakari mashū,
myaku wo o-mise kudasai.
Has fever gone down?
Netsu wa sagari mashita ka.
Yes, it has gone down.
Hai, sagari mashita.
In a Hospital: A Doctor; A Dentist; At a Chemist's

Cheer up! You will be all right soon. I hope you will recover as soon as possible. It's very kind of you to call to inquire after my health. Now I shall be off. Take care of yourself.


A Doctor (Ishi) イシ (醫師)

Vocabulary (Tango)

State of the Body (Shintai no Jotai) life [Seimei].


I feel very unwell, send for a physician.

Send for a doctor as quickly as possible.

Ask him kindly to come and see me as soon as possible.

Watashi wa makoto-ni kibun ga warui kara, isha wo yubi ni yatte kudasai.

Dekiru dake hayaku isha wo yonde kudasai.

Dekiru dake hayaku mite kudasaru yo ni tanonde kudasai.
Which is the nearest doctor?
Who's the most eminent physician in this street?
Where does the doctor live?
Do you know of any German physician in this city?
Who's the most celebrated for children's complaint?
Is he reliable?
What is his name?

Ichiban chikai isha wa doko desu ka.
Kono machi de ichiban yu mei-na isha wa tare desu ka.
Isha wa doko ni sunde ori masu ka.
Tōchi de tare ka Doitsu no isha wo go-shōchi desu ka.
Shōni-ka de ichiban naka ki no wa tare desu ka.
Shin-yō deki masu ka.
Nanto yū na desu ka.
What's a physician’s fee (consultation fee) for each visit?
The usual fee is five yen, but it is not taken at every visit.
The doctor will call soon.
The doctor has arrived.
Show him in!
Sir, I have taken the liberty to send for you.
I am afraid I need your assistance.
How do you find yourself at present?
What is the trouble?
Where is the pain?
My head is quite giddy, and I can hardly stand up.
I am very dizzy.
I feel very unwell.
How long have you been ill?
Since the day before yesterday.
It began the day before yesterday by a shivering.
Did you feel nausea?
Had you any feeling of nausea.

Isha no shinsatsu-ryō wa hōmon goto ni nani hodo desu ka.
Shinsatsu-ryō wa tsūrei gen en su ga, hōmon goto n wa tori masen.
Isha wa sugi korare mas Isha ga korare mashita.
Go-annai nasai.
Go-enryo naku o-yobi mō shi mashita.
O-sewa ni naranba nar masen no de.
Tadaima wa dō yū o-kagen de gozai masu ka.
Dō nassatta no desu ka.
O-ītami ni naru no wa dōko desu ka.
Atama ga kurakura shite tate nai kurai desu.
Hijō-ni memai ga itashi masu.
Taihen kibun ga warū gozai masu.
Itsu kara o-warui no su desu ka.
Isakkujitsu kara desu.
Isakkujitsu buruburu okan ga shite kara desu.
Ōto mo shi mashita ka.
Hakike wo moyōshi nasi masen deshita ka.

NOTE: © physician’s fee = consultation fee [Shinsatsu-ryō]. © visit [Hōmon]. © giddy; dizzy [Memai]. © shivering [Furuse]. © nausea [Hakike].
Yes, at first.

I have had a shivering the whole night long.
Where do you feel pain now?
I have pains in my head.
My head aches terribly.

How is your appetite? I have scarcely eaten anything these two days.
What have you eaten today?
I have taken nothing since yesterday.
I have no appetite at all.

Do you feel sick at the stomach? I did, after trying to eat a little.
But that is gone off.

Allow me to feel your pulse.
Your pulse is very irregular.
Your pulse is rather high.
Your pulse is hard.

Hai, saisho wa itashi masita.
Yo-jū furue ga tomari masen deshita.
Ima doko ga itami masu ka.
Atama ga itō gozai masu.
Atama ga osoroshiku itami masu.
Shokuyoku wa ikaga desu.
Kono futsuka-kan hotondo nani mo itadaki masen.
Kyō wa nani wo meshi-agari mashita ka.
Sakujitsu bara nani mo taberare masen.
Chittomo tabetō gozai masen.
I ga o-itami ni nari masu ka.
Sukoshi mono wo itadaki mashita ato ni wa itami masita.
Shikashi sore wa naori masita.
O-myaku wo haiken shi mashō.
Myaku ga taihen midarete orī masu ne:
Myakuhanaka ga sukoshi takō gozai masu.
Myakuhanaka ga hidō gozai masu.

ache [Itamu]. appetite [Shokuyoku]. stomach [J]. irregular [Fukisoku-na].
Let me see your tongue.

Your tongue is foul (coated).

Your stomach is out of order, too.

There’s a fever.

You have but very little fever.

Do you think my illness dangerous?

No, but you must take care lest it becomes so.

I think you work too much.

You had better stay indoors, (a few day).

Shall I soon recover?

You will soon be well.

I will give you a prescription.

I will send you medicine (pills; ointment).

I’ll send you something to take, and see you again tomorrow morning.

Must I do anything else?

Only take care to keep yourself warm.

No, only take care to keep yourself warm.

NOTES:  ① tongue [Shita].  ② dangerous [Kiken-na].  ③ prescription [Shoho; Shoho-sen].  ④ keep warm [Atataka ni shite oku].
How have you passed the night?
I have slept some.
How do you feel since yesterday?
I feel much better.

I am a little better this morning.
I have not been so agitated, and I slept a little.
The fever is much abated.

Are you still constipated?
Mada o-taïji wa gozai masen ka.
I will send you an aperient.
Gezai wo sashi-age mashô.
What diet must I keep?
Donna mono wo tabete inakereba nari masen ka.
If your appetite returns, you can take some light nourishment that digests easily.
Moshi shokuyoku ga tsuki mashitara, shôka no yoi karui jiyôbutsu wo shôryô meishigatte mo sashitsulce gozai masen.


Yabun wa ikaga o-yasumi nasai mashita ka.
Sukoshi nemuri mashita.
Sakujitsu rai o-kimochi wa ikaga de gozai masu ka.
Taisô kokochi ga yoroshii gozai masu.
Kouchô wa sukoshi yoi hô desu.
Sahodo kurushi manai de sukoshi nemuri mashita.
Netsu wa hijô-ni sagari mashita.
The fever's almost gone.

Do you feel any more pain in your stomach?
Much less than I did, I feel greatly relieved.

I'll send you another bottle, to be taken as you did last night.
I can promise you that it will have no consequence.
In two or three days, you'll be quite well again.
Keep quietly in bed till I come again.
You must take sufficient exercise.

A Dentist (Haisha) ハイシャ (歯医者)

What is the matter, Sir?
I have the tooth-ache.
I have had severe twinge of tooth-ache.
Who is the best dentist about here?
Can you recommend me a clever dentist?
I know what tooth-ache is.
I can recommend you a very skilful dentist.

Netsu wa hotondo nakunari mashita.
I wa mō o-itami ni nari masen ka.
Koremade yori yohodo itami masen de ō-ni taakukan kokechi ga itashi masu.
Mō hito-bia o-tordoke shi masu kara sakyōan dōri o-nomi nasai.
Taishita koto wa gozai masen.
Ni-san'chi chū ni wa gozenka ni nari mashō.
Mata agaru made shizukanini nete o-ide nasai.
Jōbun undō wo nasaranakereba nari masen.

© A Dentist (Haisha) ハイシャ (歯医者)

What is the matter, Sir?
I have the tooth-ache.
I have had severe twinge of tooth-ache.
Who is the best dentist about here?
Can you recommend me a clever dentist?
I know what tooth-ache is.
I can recommend you a very skilful dentist.

Dō nasutta no desu.
Ha ga kō gozai masu.
Ha ga hageshiku itamu no desu.
Kono hen de yoi ha-isha wa tare desu ka.
Yoi ha-isha wo go-suisen kudasai masen ka.
Ha no itamu no wa o-sasshi itashi masu.
Taisō jō-su-na ha-isha wo o-susume ō-shi masu.

I know a very clever® dentist.
Here is his address.

As I am in pain, will you examine the tooth?
Sir, I have a tooth-ache and it is very painful.
Please sit down and open your mouth.

Taihen jōzū-na ha-isha wo zonjite ori masu.
Koko ni jūsho-banchi ga gozai masu.
Itami masu kara ha wo mite kudasai masen ka.
Sensei, ha ga itande komari masu.
Dō ka o-kake ni natte o-kuchi wo o-hiraki kudasai.

Where do you feel pain?
Doko ga itamun no desu
It is decayed tooth® that causes your pain.
O-itami ni naru no wa ha no kusatta tame desu.
Could you plug® it?
Sore wo hikinukare masu ka.
I will plug it, if you wish it.
O-nozomi nara nuki mashō.
I will put in a temporary dressing.®
Kari-teate wo shite oki mashō.
Kore de o-raku ni nari mashō.
Mada o-itami desu ka.
Shinkei ga dete imasu ne.

NOTES: ◊ decayed tooth [Mushi-ba]. ◊ plug [Nuku].
◊ temporary dressing [Kari-teate]. ◊ nerve [Shinkei].
◊ expose [Roshutsu suru].
It will require killing.

The tooth is decayed. It must be stopped.

It must have this out.

I think this tooth can be saved.

This tooth can be crowned.

How many teeth require attention?

Rinse out of your mouth, please.

Good morning, Sir. What can I do for you?

Please prepare some medicine for me according to this prescription.

With pleasure, Sir. How much do you want of the medicine. For two days?

Give me enough to make four days, if you please.

Here it is.

How often must I take a dose?

At a Hospital: A Doctor: A Dentist: At a Chemist’s

Koro shite shimawa nakereba nari masen.

Ha ga fushoku shite i masu, sore wo tome nakereba nari masen.

Kore wa nuka nakereba nari masen.

Kono ha wa kono mama ni shite okeru to omoi masu.

Kono ha wa kiseru koto ga deki masu.

Ha wo iku hon teire shi nakereba nari masen ka.

O-kuchi wo o-susugi masai.

O-hayō gozai masu. Nani wo sashi-age mashō ka.

Kono shōhō de chōzai shite kudasai.


Dōka yokka-bun dake tsukutte kudasai.

Hai, deki mashita.

Nande noma neba nari masen ka.

Notes:

© crown [Kabuseru]. © rinse [Yusugi arau]. © prepare [Tsukuru]. © according to [− Ni yotte; − Ni shitagatte]. © a dose [Ipukku].
Here is the direction on the bottle. Do you want anything else?

Can you sell me iodine? Sorry, Sir. I cannot sell it, because it is a powerful medicine. You must get a doctor's certificate or prescription.

Give me a bottle of tincture of iodine. All right. This is a common medicine. Anything else?

Let me have some quinine tablets. I want some plaster. We have a number of them. They are all very good. Give me a pound of boracic acid. Do you keep any ice bag? I want one of all rubber.

[19] The Garden; Vegetables; Fruits (Hanazono; Sosai; Kajitsu)

(The Garden; Vegetables; Fruits (Hanazono; Sosai; Kajitsu)
You have not seen my flowers.

Come and see my flowers.

Have you any fine flowers?

Anata wa mada watashi no kusa-bana wo go-ran ni natta koto wa ari masen ne.

O-ide ni natte watashi no hana wo go-ran kudasai.

Migoto-na hana ga ari masu ka.
I have got some very fine ones.  
So much the better; I am very fond of flowers.

The garden's beginning to look very pretty.  
The crocuses© have been in bloom for some time.  
The daffodils© will soon come out.  
Are your tulips in bloom?

Yes, we shall see them presently.

What a fine bed you have of them!
The hyacinths are almost over.

What flower's that?

What's the name of that flower?  
That is a violet.

Are you fond of pinks?

Yes, I am very fond of them.  
Here are some pretty fine ones.  
They are very beautiful, but I don't like the smell.

You have a very fine collection© of flowers.

Taisō migoto-na hana wo motome mashita.  
Sore wa kekkō desu ne, watashi wa hana ga makoto-ni soki de gozai masu.  
Hanazono wa taisō migoto ni nante ki mashita.  
Safuran wa shibaraku naite i masu.  
Suisen wa yagate saki mashō.  
Ukkon-sō wa hana ga saki mashita ka.  
Hai, sugi saku deshō.

Mā, migoto-na kadan wo o-mochi nasai masu koto.  
Hijashinsu wa sugi kakatte i masu.  
Are wa nanto yū hana desu ka.  
Ano hana wa nanto mōshi masu ka.

Are wa sumire desu.  
Anata wa sekichiku ga osuki desu ka.  
Hai, dai-suki desu.  
Koko ni migoto-na sekichiku ga gozai masu.  
Taisō utsukushii desu ga, watashi wa kono niōi wo konomi masen.  
Makoto-ni migoto-na hana wo o-atsume nasai mashita ne.

NOTES: o crocuses [Safuran].  o daffodil [Suisen].  o collection [Shūshū].
What is the favorite flower in Japan?
I think the chrysanthemum.
Which flower is most prized in England?
The rose is the national flower of England.
This is a great show of plums this year.
The plums begin to set.
We foreigners prefer the fruit of the cherry and plum trees to the blossoms.
How thick they hang.
They are much too thick.
They want thinning.
Cherries and strawberries are now in their best.
They'll soon be over.
The grapes are quite ripe.
I had some ripe ones in a week ago.
They are very early.

Ninon de shōgan serareru hana wa nan desu ka.
Kiku da to onoi masu.
Eikoku de wa dono hana ga ichi-ban tattobare masu ka.
Bara wa Eikoku no kokka desu.
Tōnen wa uno wa takusan saki mashita.
Ume no mi ga nari mashita.
Wareware gaioku-jin wa sakura to uma wa hana yori mo ni wo konomi masu.
Mā takusan tare sagatte i masu koto.
Amari takusan nari sugi masu yo.
Sukasa nakereba nari masen.
Sakura no mi ya ichigo wa ima massakari desu.
Sugu sugiru deshō.
Badō wa yoku jukushite i masu.
Watashi no budō wa isshū-kan zen ni mó jukushi mashita.
Sore wa taisō hayai desu ne.

The Garden; Vegetables; Fruits

I see you have all sorts of salad.®
This is endive.®
I prefer it to lettus.®

I see you have all sorts of salad.®
This is endive.®
I prefer it to lettus.®

How are the trees in your orchard?®
Anata no kajuen no ki wa ikaga desu ka.
They are loaded with fruits.
Takusan natte i masu.
Now I must pay a visit to your kitchen garden.®
Korekara saien wo haken itasa neba nari masen.

How everything grows!
Má iroño yaasai mono no tame ni yó gozai ma-shita.
What a quantity of cabbage® and cauliflowers!®
Kyabetsu ya hana-habotan ga takusan ari masu ne.
Iroño to tamana wo o-mod chi desu ne.
Kore wa kiku-jisha de gozai masen.
Watashi wa sore yori mo chisha no hō ga suki desu,
Ingen wo o-ue ni nari ma-shita ka.

NOTES: ® orchard [Kajuen]. ® kitchen garden [Saien].
® cabbage [Kyabetsu]. ® cauliflower [Hana-habotan].
® salad [Namana]. ® endive [Kiku-jisha]. ® lettus [Chisha].
® kidney-beans [Ingen].
Yes, I have planted in another place.
I don’t see any celery.
It is in another part of the garden.
You have plenty of everything.
It is the finest garden I ever saw.

Hai, hoka-no hata ni wa mashita.
Oranda-mitsuba wa sukoshi mo mie masen ne.
Sore wa hoka-no hō no mura ni gozai masu.
Nan demo takusan gozai masu ne.
Konna migoto-na oniwa wo haiken shita koto ga gozai masen.

[20] The Laundry (Sentaku-ya)

センタクヤ（洗滌屋）

Vocabulary (Tango)

Wash-house; washing-house; laundry [Sentaku-ya].
washer; laundryman [Sentaku-nin].
laundress [Sentaku-onna].
scrubbing-brush [Sentaku-burashi].
scrubbing-board [Sentaku-ita].
clothes-pole [Monohoshi-zawo].
clothes-peg [Hoshimono-dome].
clothes-line [Monohoshi-nawa].
drying-shelves [Hoshimono-dana].
starch [Nori].

Gentlemen’s (Otoko-mono)

Shirt [Shatsu].
cuffs [Kafusu].
collar [Kara].
dicky [Surume].
coat [Uwagi].
drawers [Shita-zubon].
cravat [Eri-kazari].
handkerchief [Hankachi].
half-hoses [Tan-kutsujita].
night-shirt [Nemaki].
pajama; py-

[Note]; 0 celery [Oranda-mitsuba].
I have some linen to be washed. Do you know of a good laundress?  
Yes, I happen to know of a good washerwoman. Shall I send for her?  
Send me the washerwoman please.  
I am afraid of giving you trouble, but kindly send for her.  
Are you a laundress?  
I have something for you here.  
Can I get these things washed for me?  
What are your charges?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jama [Pijama]</td>
<td>pants [in America]</td>
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<tr>
<td>trousers [in England]</td>
<td>Zubon. undershirt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trousers [in England]</td>
<td>drawers [Shita-zubon]</td>
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<td>trousers [in England]</td>
<td>corset [Korusetto]</td>
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<td>trousers [in England]</td>
<td>dress [Dosumu]</td>
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<td>trousers [in England]</td>
<td>dressing-gown</td>
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<td>trousers [in England]</td>
<td>night dress [Nemaki]</td>
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<td>trousers [in England]</td>
<td>night cap [Ne-bō]</td>
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<td>trousers [in England]</td>
<td>petticoat [Peti-kōto]</td>
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<td>trousers [in England]</td>
<td>slip-bodice</td>
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<td>trousers [in England]</td>
<td>camisole [Tan-i]</td>
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<td>trousers [in England]</td>
<td>stockings [Nagakutsushita]</td>
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<td>trousers [in England]</td>
<td>shirt [Shatsu]</td>
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<td>trousers [in England]</td>
<td>shemise [Hadagi]</td>
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<td>trousers [in England]</td>
<td>collar [Kara]</td>
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<td>trousers [in England]</td>
<td>cuffs [Kafusu]</td>
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<td>trousers [in England]</td>
<td>combination [Kombineishon]</td>
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<td>trousers [in England]</td>
<td>drawers [Shita-zubon]</td>
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<tr>
<td>trousers [in England]</td>
<td>shirt [Shatsu]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Here is a list of price.¹

These pieces are for a single article.
Call for the wash on Mondays.
Can I take it?

When do you want it?
You must send these home by Friday.
The day after to-morrow in the evening at the latest.²

I shall do without fail.

Don't stretch³ the shirts too much.
I wish my collars to be stretched well.
Mend all the things that are torn and look after⁴ the button, please.
With pleasure.
Let us count⁵ over the shirts.
There are six white shirts.

Three collars and three pairs of cuffs.
The washerwoman has not come yet.

[NOTES: ¹ list of price [Nedan-hyō]. ² at the latest [Osoku tomo]. ³ stretch [Nori wo kikasu]. ⁴ look after [Ki wo tsukeru]. ⁵ count [Kazoeru].]
You are very late.
I beg your pardon; it rained so much.

Let us see whether it is all right.
This night-shirt is not well washed.
This table-cloth is scorched.
I cannot use it this way.
You will have to do it over.
This shirt does not belong to me. The mark is not mine. Mine is marked M. T.

Is that so? I am sorry.
It must be washed again.
All right, Sir.
The cuffs are badly ironed.
One handkerchief is missing.

Taisō oso katta.
Makoto-ni ai-sumi masen deshita, amari futta mono de gozai masu kara.
Machigai nai ka shirabe te mi mashō.
Koko nemaki wa yoku aratte i masen.
Koko teiburu-kake wa kogete i masu.
Kono shatsu wa watashi no mono ja ari masen yo. Shirushi ga watashi no ja nai. Watashi no shirushi wa ‘M. T.’ desu.

Sayō de gozaimasu ka, dōmo ai-sumi masen.
Mō ichi-do yoku arawa nakereba ike masen.
Shōchi itashi mashita.
Kafusu ni airon no kake-yō ga warui desu ne.
Hankachi ga ichi-mai fuso-ku shite i masu.

[21] At a Photographer’s; Amateur

Photography
(Shashin-ya ni te; Shirōto Shashin)

I want my photo taken, please; I want to have my photo taken, please.
Can you take it soon?
Yes, very soon. Please come upstairs.
What size do you want, Sir?
Cabinet size, full length.
I want carte de visite size, full length.
How much do you charge for cabinet size?
Three yen for a set.
Come into the studio, please.
Which do you prefer, sitting or standing?
Do you wish to sit or stand?
I prefer sitting (standing).
I will sit and I want my half length taken.
Look at this spot, please.

NOTES: © size [Okisa]. © cabinet size [Kyabine-gata].
© full length [Zenshin]. © carte de visite size [Tefuda-gata]. © studio [Satsuei-shitsu].
Will you turn your face a little left?
Mô sukoshi o-kaô wo hidari no hô e o-muke kudasai masen ka.

Hold this book in your left hand, please.
Kono hon wo hidari no te e o-mochi kudasai.

Will you keep quiet now for a moment?
Sore-de wa shibaraku jitto shite ite kudasai.

Now your picture is taken.
Sâ, tore mashita.

When will they be done?
Itsu deki-agari masu ka.

In a week.
Isshû-kan de deki-agari masu.

When can I see the proof?
Itsu kari-utsushi wo mirare masu ka.

It will be ready the day after to-morrow afternoon.
Myôgo-nichi gogo deki masu.
### Vocabulary (Tango)


I want some films.

What kind of film do you want?

I want cartridge films.

Please put a spool of twelve exposures into my camera.

A dozen exposures.

What is the price per dozen?

Could you develop and print® some films for me?

I want the work done very carefully.

Sukoshi firumu ga hoshii no desu ga.

Donna firumu ga go-nyûyô desu ka.

Katorijji-firumu ga hoshii no desu.

Watashi no kyamera ni jû-ni-mai ippon no firumu wo irete kudasai.

Kamban ichidatsu.

Ichidatsu ikura desu ka.

Firumu wo genzô shite yaite morai tai no desu ga.

Teinei ni yatte morai tai no desu ga.

[Note]; ® print [Yaki-tsukeru].
Certainly, Sir. All such work gets my individual attention.  I want these films retouched.  Please develop these plates.  I want three prints of each.  I'm afraid some of the negatives will want a good deal of retouching.

Oh, that will be attended to as a matter of course, Sir.

Kashikomari mashita, sō yū shigoto wa mina jibun de yari masu.  Kono fūrumu wo shūsei shite itadaki tai.  Dōzo kono kamban wo gen-zō shite kudasai.  Sore wo san-nai zutau yaite morai tai no desu ga.  Gemban no naka ni wa yohodo tsukurowaneba narana no ga aru to onoi masu ga.  Ā, sore wa tōzen itashī masu de gozai masu.

[63] The Dam in the River Dōjima, Osaka.

NOTES: ① individual [Kōjinteki-no]. ② print [Yakitsuke]. ③ a good deal of [Hiyō-ni]. ④ as a matter of course [Tō- jen no koto to shite].
I think these plates were a bit over-exposed.
I think these films were slightly under-exposed.

I'll see what can be done to put that to right in the developing, Sir.
Do you think this picture would enlarge properly?

It is a good likeness.

The shutter of my camera does not work very well.
I have broken my tripod. Can I get it mended?

The finder is too small. Will you fit another, please?
I want some toning.
I want to buy a camera.

With pleasure, Sir. Which do you want, film or plates?

Let me see a film camera, will you?
How much does this one cost?

This one is one hundred yen; but we have simpler ones. This one is fifty yen, and this is thirty-five yen.

Which is the difference in the three cameras?

The difference lies principally in the lens.

I will take this camera at fifty yen.

I want a home camera. Is it expensive?

Yes, Sir. From ~ yen to ~ yen.

Is that so? I will consider and let you have an answer afterward.

Here are five ten-yen notes, and let me have a receipt, please.

This is the receipt, thank you.

Kore wa hyaku-en desu ga,
mada kantan no mo ari ma-
su. Kore wa go-jü-en de, kore
wa san-jü-go-en desu.

Kono mitsu no shashin-ki
ni dō yū chigai ga aru no des-
u.

Chigai wa shu-to-shite ren-
su ni aru no desu.

Go-jü-en no kono shashin-
ki wo morai mashō.

Katei-eiga-ki wo kai tai no
desu ga, kōka na mono desu
ka.

Hai, ~yen kara ~yen ma-
de desu.

Sō desu ka, kangaete ato
desu, koka na mono desu
ka.

Kokō-en-satsu ga go-
mai ari masu, dōzo uketori
wo kudasai.

Kure ga uketori desu, ar-
gatō gozai mashita.

At a Hair-Dresser’s (Rihatsu-ten ni te)

I want my hair cut, please.

Very well, Sir. How do you
wish me to cut it?

How long do you want to
have your hair cut?

Kami wo katte morai tāi.

Shōchō itashi mashita. Dō
yū yō ni o-kari shi mashō.

Dono kura ni naga na ni
kari mashō ka.

NOTES: 1; simpler [Mōto kantan-na]. 2; principally [Omo-
ni; Shutoshite]. 3; lens [Renzu].
At a Hair-Dressers

Shall I cut your hair close?
Cut it rather short behind and on both sides, but don't take off much in front.
Not too short.
Not too long. Cut a little off behind and on both sides, too.

Mijikaku kari mashō ka.
Ushiro-gawa to ryo-gawa wa mijika-ni Katte, mae wa amari ōku karana ni yō ni.
Amari mijikaku nai yō ni.
Amari nagaku naku, shiroy to - ryō-waki to wo mijikaku katte o-kure.

Not too short. Cut it rather short behind and on both sides, too.
Not too long. Cut a little off behind and on both sides, too.

Mijikaku kari mashō ka.
Ushiro-gawa to ryo-gawa wa mijika-ni Katte, mae wa amari ōku karana ni yō ni.
Amari mijikaku nai yō ni.
Amari nagaku naku, shiroy to - ryō-waki to wo mijikaku katte o-kure.

Is it cut to your liking, Sir?
Look in the glass® to see if it is cut to your liking.®

All right; that will do.
It will do very well.
Which do you prefer in washing, warm water or cold?
Would you like a wash?
Yes, give a wash in cold water.
I prefer cold.
No, thank you. I have no time for shampooing to-day.

Please come this way and take a seat in this chair.
Shall I part® your hair in the middle (at the right; at the left)?

Kore de o-ki ni meshi masa ni ka.
Kore de o-ki ni meshi masu ka, kagami de go-ran kudasai.
Sore de kekkō.
Kore de yoroshii.
Mizu to yu to dochira de arai mashō.
Arai mashō ka.
Ei, dozo mizu de aratte kudasai.
Mizu no hō ga yoroshii.
Iya arigatō, shikashi kyō wa aratte moratteru hima ga ari masen.
Dōzo kochira e irashite ko-no isu an o-kake kudasai.
Mannaka de (migi-wake no hō de; hidari-wake no hō de) wake mashō ka.

take off; cut off [Karu].

If it is cut to your liking, Sir?

Kore de o-ki ni meshi masa ni ka.
Kore de o-ki ni meshi masu ka, kagami de go-ran kudasai.
Sore de kekkō.
Kore de yoroshii.
Mizu to yu to do-chira de arai mashō.
Arai mashō ka.
Ei, dozo mizu de aratte kudasai.
Mizu no hō ga yoroshii.
Iya arigatō, shikashi kyō wa aratte moratteru hima ga ari masen.
Dōzo kochira e irashite ko-no isu an o-kake kudasai.
Mannaka de (migi-wake no hō de; hidari-wake no hō de) wake mashō ka.

Notes: ; glass [Kagami]. ® liking [Konomi]. © part [Wakeru].
How do you want your hair parted?
Yes, in the middle.
No, at the left side.
Part in the middle (at the right side).
I want to be shaved, please.
All right, Sir. Please sit down in this chair.

Lean back a little more, please.

Kami wa donnani wake mashō.
E, mannaka de.
Iya, hidari no hō de.
Mannaka de (migi no hō de) wakete kudasai.
Kao wo sotte kudasai.
HAi, kashikomari mashita.
Dōzo kono isu ni o-kake kudasai.
Mō sukoshi ato e motarete kudasai.

NOTES: * shave [Hige wo soru], * lean [Motareru], moustache [Kuchi-hige].
At a Hair-Dressers

The head a little on this side, please.
Would you like your moustache trimmed, Sir?
Take off the end a little.
Leave it as it is.

O-tsumu wo dōzo sukoshi kochira no hō e.
Kuchi-hige no teire itashi masō ka.
Hashi wo sukoshi kitte o-kure.
Sono mama ni shite oite kazasai.

The End of the Year; New Year’s Day (Nen-matsu; Shi’ennnen)

There are only a few days left in the 12th year of Shōwa, isn’t it?
Yes, we have only a few days left. They may be counted on the fingers.
Yes, this reminds us of the old proverb, “Time flies like an arrow.”
“Time flies like an arrow,” we are already close to the end of the year.
Now that the end of the year is drawing near, shops

NOTES: ① trim [Totoneru; Kari-komu]. ② finger [Yubi].

The End of the Year (Nenmatsu)
in the various parts of the city have begun their year-end bargain sale.

It has made the streets very lively, and the year-end atmosphere has fairly set in.

By the way, is the year-end bargain sale a custom limited to Japan alone?

No, it's not limited to this country alone.

The year-end bargain sale in Japan may be said to correspond to the Christmas sale in Europe and America.

I see. Do they hold bargain sale in Europe and America, too?

Yes, they do.

Have you made up your Christmas present?

No, not yet.

I am going to buy something tonight.

Where are you going to have your Christmas festival?

de wa nenmatsu uridashi wo hajime mashita ne.

Tōri wa nigiyaka ni nari, nenmatsu kibun ni sukkari natte ki mashita.

Tokorode nenmatsu uridashi to yū fūshū wa Nihon daikō na no desu ka. Iya, kesshite Nihon ni ka-gitteru mono de wa ari masen.

Nihon no seiko-uridashi wa Ō-bei no Kurisumasu uridashi ni sō suru mono deshō.

Naruhodo, Ōshu ya Biokoku de mo yahari uridashi wo yari masu ka. Sore ya yari masu tomo.

Anata wa Kurisumasu no okuri-mono wo tsukuri mashita ka. Iie, mada desu. Konban nani ka kaini mairi masu.

Doko de Kurisumasu no o-iwai wo nasaru o-tsumori desu ka.

I am going to have at the Chūō Kōkaidō de itashi masu.

NOTICE: * the Central Tabernacle [Chūō Kōkaidō].
I hope you will have a merry Christmas,
I wish you the same.
You have a very beautiful Christmas tree.
Let us go out to see the house-decoration,
Yes, with great pleasure.
See, they are decorating® their gates® with pines and bamboos.
Yes, every one is busy® preparing for the New Year.

What is that noise®?
It is the sound® of beating “Mochi” in a mortar.
Everything shows that the New Year’s day is drawing near.
Yes, are you very busy?
Yes, exceedingly® busy.

Shinnen o-medeto masu.
Go-dōyō o-medetō gozai masu.

Thank you for your early call. Please come in.

No, thank you. I have come just to give you my greeting.

Are you going to make many calls today?

Yes, we have many calls to make.

We have a very fine New Year's day.

Yes, indeed, the people are running about making calls.

Ah, there comes Mr. Ota.

Are you on your round of New Year's Day call?

A Happy New Year, Mr. Ito.

What bright weather we are having!

Yes, indeed, it's very pleasant to begin the New Year in such a bright day.

Where are you going to?

I am going to my office to present my congratulation.

And you?

I am going to our office to do the same.

I think I shall see you this evening again.

Thank you for your early call. Please come in.

No, thank you. I have come just to give you my greeting.

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I am going to my office to present my congratulation.

And you?

I am going to our office to do the same.

I think I shall see you this evening again.
There is knock. Go and see who it is.
It is Mr. Satō.
Does he want to see me?
No, he left his card, saying he would come again.

Tare ka kita, itte go-ran.
Satō-san de gozai masu.
Watashi ni ai tai to yū no ka ne.
Iie, mata o-ide ni naru to itte meishi wo oite o-ide de gozai masu.

The Imperial Hotel, Tokyo.

Let us go out and see how the streets look.
They look quite different.

Yes, they are very pretty.
Look at the pine and bamboo there's standing on either side of every gate.
And the national flags are waving over them.

Soto e dete ōrai no yōsu wo mi mashō.
Ōrai no yōsu ga marude chigai masu.
Sayō, hijō-ni kirei desu.
Men-goto-ni tatete aru matsu-take wo go-ran nasai.
Kokki mo mata sono ue ni hirugazete i masu.

No.: 6 on either side [Dochira no gawa ni mo]. 8 national flag [Kokki]. 9 wave over [~ no ue ni hirugaeru].
Do you see two girls over there playing battle-dore and shuttle-cock?°
O yes, they seem to be enjoying the game.
There goes a military officer® in full uniform, wearing several decorations.®
He must have fought many battles.
Our New Year greeting is different to foreigners.

What do you say in Japan, then?
Well, translated® it is, “I beg to thank you for your kindness during the past year, and ask for a continuance® of the same this year.
Please tell me a little about the New Year customs?®

Decorations® play a large part in the New Year celebration.®
Outside the gate we have the ‘kado-matsu’ and sometimes hung over the top of the gate we have a straw

rope® to which you may find fixed a lobster® and bitter oranges.®

They all have some significance.®

The pine and bamboo being always green signify® long life and happiness.

The lobster implies® the hope® that the members of the family may live until they are as® bent as it is.

The ‘dai dai’ or bitter orange signifies® from one generation® to another.

We eat some special® foods on New Year’s day.

In every household they eat ‘mochi.’

We drink a special kind of ‘sake’ mixed with the spices® called ‘toso’.

Sore wa mina nani ka imi ga aru no desu.

Matsu-take wa tsune-ni midori nano de, chomei to kō-fuku no imi wo arawasu no desu.

Ebi wa kazoku no hitobito ga ebi no yō ni koishi ga minusu made, nagaki wo suru to yō nozomi wo shimesu no desu.

‘Dai dai’ sunawachi dai dai wa dai dai tsuzuku to yō koto no i desu.

Watashi-domo wa shōgatsu ni wa tokushu no shokumotsu wo tabe masu.

Kō-goto-ni mochi wo tabemasu.

Watakushi-domo wa toso to yō ko wo mazeta iashu tokubetsu no sake wo nomi masu.

[24] The Telephone (Denwa)

デンワ (電話)

NOTES: ® straw rope [Wara-nawa], ® lobster [Ebi], ® bitter orange [Daidai], ® significance [Imi], ® signify [Imi suru], ® imply [I wo fukumu], ® hope [Nozomi; Ki-bō], ® as bent as [~ No yō ni magatte], ® generation [Dai], ® special [Tokubetsu-no], ® spice [Kōryō; Yakumi].
**Vocabulary (Tango)**

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<th>Japanese</th>
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<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Denwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phone</td>
<td><a href="ja">Denya</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crank</td>
<td><a href="ja">Torite</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>desk</td>
<td>Takujō denwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wall telephone</td>
<td>Hashirakake denwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long distance call; trunk call</td>
<td>Chōkyori denwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wireless telephone</td>
<td>Musen denwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>call room</td>
<td>Denwa-shitsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telephone kiosk; telephone booth</td>
<td>Jidō denwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mouth piece</td>
<td>Sōwa-ki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>receiver</td>
<td>Juwa-ki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>automatic telephone</td>
<td><a href="ja">Jidō denwa</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speedy installation of telephones</td>
<td><a href="ja">Kyūsetsu denwa</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telephone number</td>
<td>Denwa bangō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telephone directory</td>
<td>Denwa-chō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange office</td>
<td>Denwa Kōkan-kyoku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central office</td>
<td>Central office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telephone operator</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telephone girl; hello-girl</td>
<td>Denwa kōkan-shu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telephone subscriber</td>
<td>Denwa kanyū-sha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to install a telephone</td>
<td>Denwa wo kasetsu suru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to telephone to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[~ E denwa wo kakeru]. to ring up; call up [Yobidasu]. to ring off [Denwa wo kira]. to call to telephone [Denwa guci e yobuj. to speak over (through) a telephone [Denwa de hanasu]. central; main [Honkyoku].</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exchange**

What number, please? Namban e.
Number, please?


Principal three naught, naught, naught.
Honkyoku sanzen-ban.

Give me Naniwa two two naught nine.
Naniwa futasen futa-hyaku kyū-ban.

Shimbashi No. ten? Shimbashi jū-ban desu ka.
Are you there? Is that 1320, Central? Hello! Is that 1320, Main?

Hallo! Are you Koishikawa 1213?

Yes, who is it? (who's that?)

What name, Sir?: Whom have I the honour of addressing?

This is Nagai of Kōjimachi (Nagai of Kōjimachi is talking). Is that you, Mr. Ota?

Yes, you are talking with Ota.

Oh, ring off, please; wrong number.

Moshi-moshi, honkyoku sen sam-byaku nijū-ban desu ka.

Moshi-moshi, anata wa Koishikawa no sen futahyaku jū-sam-ban desu ka.

Hai, sayō desu, Sochira wa donata desu.

Donata de irashai masu ka.

Kochira wa Kōjimachi no Nagai desu. Anata wa Ōta-san desu ka.

Hai, Ōta desu.

Machigatte masu, kitte kudasai.
Oh, ring off, please; wrong number; this is Banchō 500.

You gave me the wrong number; I want Koishikawa 500.

Number (is) engaged (busy). Phone (Line) is busy.

I am sorry; it is at present occupied.

Then give me naught.

This line is mixed up.

I can't hear. Speak a little louder, please.

I will fetch him for you; wait a moment.

Hold the line and wait a minute; Please hold the wire and wait a moment.

You are through.

Here, he onesec, speak.

Ring me up, please; Call me up, please.

Is this the Exchange (Central) office?

Hallo! Is this Mr. Hara's home?

Yes, what is your business?

What is it?

Yes, whom do you wish to speak with?

Kitte kudasai, bangō ga machigatte masu, kochira wa banchō no go-hyaku-ban desu.

Bangō wo machigae mashta ne, Koishikawa go-hyaku-ban desu yo.

O-hanashi chū.

O-hanashi chū.

O-kinodoku sama, o-hanashi chū.

Dewa rei-ban wo yonde kudasai.

Konsen shite i masu.

Kitoke masen ne. Dōzo mō sukoshi ōki-na koe de negai masu.

O-yobi shi masu kara, chotto o-machi kudasai.

Kira naide chotto o-machi kudasai.

Tsūji mashita; O-de ni nari mashita.

Hai, de mashita, o-hanashi nasai.

Dōzo watashi ni kakete kudasai.

Sochira wa kōkan-kyoku desu ka.

Moshi-moshi Hara-san (no o-taku) desu ka.

Ei, go-yō wa nan desu ka.

Nan desu ka.

Hai, donata ni go-yō (o-hanashi shita no) de gozai masu ka.
Will you please call Mrs. Hara to the telephone?
Tell Mr. Itô that Mrs. Wada called him up.

Yes! Mrs. Hara speaking;
Yes! This is Mrs. Hara talking.
They don’t answer; There’s no answer.

Yes! This is Mrs. Hara talking.
Hai, Hara no kanai e su.

O-de ni ari mashita.

Farewell-Visit (Itoma-goi) イトマゴイ (暇乞)

I have come to pay you my respects and bid you farewell for a short time.

NOTES: * respects [Go-kigen ukagai], ◯ bid — farewell [Itoma wo tsugeru].
What are you going away? But you will soon be back, I hope.

I am going to New York where I shall stay about two years.
I suppose I shall stay about two years.
I intend to look a little around in the world, and shall first go to France.

What do you think of leaving?
Itsu o-tachi ni nari masu ka.
I intend to start on Thursday evening.
Mokuyô-bi no yû-kata shuppatsu suru tsumori de gazai masu.
Are you going by steamer or by train?
Kisen de irassharu no desu ka, kisha desu ka.

I am going by train.

What train do you take?
By 6.30 train in the evening.
When do you expect to arrive in Kobe?
I shall get there next morning.
May you have a pleasant journey!

Go-kigen yō ryokō nasai mashi.

Setting out (Shuppatsu) シュッパツ (出発)

At what time do you intend to start?
At five in the morning.
Let us make haste¹ and pack up,² we have not time to lose.
Begin with the trunk, if you please.
Put in my dress coat, my frockcoat, and trousers. Try to put the socks in, too.

Put the shirts on this side; they won't get tumbled³ so much.
Put all the handkerchiefs on this side; they won't get crushed⁴ so much.
Shut the wicker trunk, and cord it well, please.

Have the trunks been locked,⁵ and the straps well fastened?
I'll put the key in my pocket.

Nan-ji ni o-tachi ni narutsumori desu ka.
Asa no go-ji ni.
Isoide tsutsumō ja ari masen ka, guzu-guzu suru jikan ga ari masen.
Ryōkō-kaban kara o-hajime kudasai.
Watashi no embi-fuku to furokku-kōto to zubon wo itete kudasai, Kutsu-shita mo itete kudasai.

Kono gawa ni shatsu wo itete kudasai, sahodo korokoro shi nai deshō.
Hankachi wo sochira no gawa e itete kudasai, shiwakucha ni nara sai deshō.

Ryōkō-kaban ni jō ga ocite, shime-gawa ga shiikari kakari mashita ka.
Kagi wa watashi no poketto ni ire mashō.

Notes: ¹ make haste [Isogi]. ² pack up [Nizukuri suru]. ³ tumbled [Korobasu; Tempukusuru]. ⁴ crushed [Tsubureru; Shiwakucha ni naru]. ⁵ lock [Kagi wo kakeru]. ⁶ strap [Himo].
Don't forget my hat-box.

Everything is in the best of order.
Now we can start.

Time flies, we must start.

Now you may go for a taxi-cab to take me to the station.

Seeing a Friend off to America

Hallo, you are really going to leave here to-day, aren't you?
It is very kind of you to have come all the way from Tokyo to see me off.

Which is your steamer?
The one on the left, the President Lincoln.

Where is your family?
They are on board the ship.

Don't forget my hat-box.

Everything is in the best of order.

Now we can start.

Time flies, we must start.

Now you may go for a taxi-cab to take me to the station.

Seeing a Friend off to America (Tomo no Amerika ni yuku wo miokurite)
I hope you will have a smooth voyage.®
I think we will. This is a good time of the year, you know, and the steamer is so large.
I see, when do you arrive at San Francisco?

We shall reach there on the 3rd of next month.
How long do you stay in New York?
We will stay there for about two months.
Please write to® me often after your arrival there.
Yes, I will write you as often as possible.

Wish you a safe voyage!
Good-bye! Give my kind regards to Mrs. Ota.

Ω Seeing a Friend Off (at the Station) (Yūjin wo miokurite (Teisha-jo ni te))

Ah, there you are, Mr. Brown! I was looking for you. Where were you?

NOTES: © smooth [Heion-na]. © voyage [Kōkai]. © write to [Tayori wo suru; Tegami wo kaku].
I was in the luggage-room checking my baggage. I see. Have you all your checks safe? Yes, I have. It’s very kind of you to come and see me off. Not at all, but I am sorry you are leaving us so soon.

Well, I’ll come up again at New Year’s. Can’t you suppose your return a little longer? No, no; it’s impossible. I am sorry to say. It can’t be helped then. How many minutes more are there? Oh, I have plenty of time yet. About forty minutes before my train is starting.

Then there is no need to
Seeing a Friend off at a Station

hurry. Are you going on an express?

Yes, I am. And it is a through train so I shall not have to change cars anywhere until I get to Shimonoseki.

That's good.

Do you think we had better go now? They are punching the tickets already at the wicket.

Is that so? Then let us go.

Porter, just take these parcels, won't you?

Yes, Sir.

Now, that's comfortable; everything is stowed away nicely.

You’ve secured a very good place, I think.

When do you reach your destination?

I think it will take about twenty hours to reach it.

Then good-bye, old fellow.

Thank you a thousand times for coming to see me off.

Don’t mention it. Bon voyage!

bi masen no ne. Kyûkô resha de irasshai masu ka.

Hai, sayō de gozai masu. Shikamo chokkô-resha desu kara Shimonoseki e tsuku made norikae naide sumi masu.

Sore wa kô-tsugô desu.

Mô itta hō ga yoroshû gozai masen ka. Kaisatsuguchi de kippu wo kiri dashi mashita kara.

Sō de gozai masu ka, dewa mairi mashô. Akabô-san kono tsutsumi wo motte itte kudasai.

Kashikomari mashita.

Nani mo ka mo tegō yoku shimai konde mazu kore de aski desu.

Naka-naka yoi basho wo o-shime ni nari mashita ne.

Mukô ni wa itsu o-tsuki ni nari masu.

Mukô made ni-jû-ji-kan bakari kakaru to omoi masu.

Dewa sayō nara, o-miokuri kudasai mashite semban katajienô zonji masu.

Dō iashi mashite, Gokigen yoroshii.

NOTES: 0 hurry [Isogu]. 0 a through train [Chokkô-resha]. 0 change [Norikaeru]. 0 wicket [Kaisatsu-guchi]. parcel [Tsutsumi; Nimotsu].
[26] Booking a Passage on a Steamer and on a Voyage : Passing the Customs
(Fune no Kippu no Kaiire to Kōkai-chū : Tsūkan)

Booking a Passage on a Steamer and on the Voyage (Fune no Kippu no Kaiire to Kōkai-chū)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</table>
pan. prow; bow [Senahu], stern [Semi], bridge [Sen-kyō], hatchway [Sōō], funnel [Entotsu], chart-room [Kaizu-shitsu], social-room [Danwa-shitsu], nursery-room [Shōni yūgi-shitsu], dining-saloon [Shōku-dō], port-sash [Garasumado], larboard; port (side)= [Sagei], starboard [Ugen], ventilator [Tsufu-ki], crew [Suishin-ki], port of sailing [Hakkō-chi], port of call [Kikō-chi], landing pier; wharf [Sambashi], landing stage; quay [Gampeki], bacon; sea-mark [Suiro-hyō], buoy [Bai], knot [Notto], nautical mile [Kairi], sailing list [Kisen hatchaku-hyō], crew [Sen-in], chief officer; first (chief) mate [Ittō tenshu], second mate [Nitō tenshu], purser [Jimu-chō], engineer [Kikan-cho], chief engineer [Kikan-chō], freight clerk [Kamotsu-gakari], stoker [Kafu], cabin-passenger [Ittō senkyaku], steerage passenger [Santo-senkyaku], stewaway [Mikkō-sha], cabin-boy [Senshitsu tsuki kyūji], chief steward [Kyūji-chō], steward [Kyūji], cabin-steward [Shinshitsu kyūji], table-steward [Shokutaku-kyūji], cargo [Nimotsu], bill of lading (B/L) [Okuri-jo; Funani-shōken], freight charge [Unchin], shipping receipt [Nimotsu-uketori], temporary receipt [Kari-uketori-shō], to go over [Kaigai-e yuku], to go abroad [Yōkō suru], to touch at [Kikō suru], to put into port [Nyūkō suru], to cast anchor [Tōbyō suru], to weigh anchor [Batsubyo suru], to land [Jōrikō suru], to embark; go on board [Jōsen suru].

Is this the N. Y. K. Line? Kore wa Nihon Yūsen Kaish desu ka.
Is this the booking-office of the N. Y. K. Line?

What steamship company is this?

This is the White Ttar Line.

Is this the agency of the Cunard Line?

I want to book a passage for Aden.

I want to register a passage for San Francisco.


Which is the next steamer sailing (leaving; starting) for Shanghai?

Have you a sailing list with full particulars?

What is the price of a first class passage to Singapore?

What is the second (third) class fare?

What is the price of the first class through passage to London via Vancouver?
Booking a Passage on a Steamer and a Voyage

It is £130.
Do you make any reduction for a family?
Are there any special rates for servants?

Hyaku-sanjippondo desu.
Kazoku ni wa waribiki ga arimasu ka.
Meshitsukai ni wa tokubetsu chingin ga aru no desu ka.

Do children under ten (years) travel half price?
Are children under twelve months free?

Jissai miman no shōni wa hangaku desu ka.
Tōsai no akambō wa muchin desu ka.

[Reduction] [Waribiki]. [Special] [Tokubetsu-no]. [Half-price] [Hangaku].
What is the price of a through passage to London, second class on the Atlantic, first class on the American railways, and first class on the Pacific?

I want a single (double) berth to Hongkong.

What do you (is the) charge for a first-class berth?

Show me the plan of the ship, please.

I want to be as far from the engines as possible.

Is the accommodation good?

How many berths are there in the cabin?

Is this cabin taken?

Is the upper (top) bank taken?

Yes, it is already taken.

I should like a cabin to myself.

Are there any ladies' cabins?

Are there many passengers on board?

Taisei-yō ga nito de, America no tetsudō to Taihei-yō ga itō no Rondon made no toshiki-kippu wa nani hodo desu ka.

Honkong made no hitori-yō shinshitsu (futari-yō shinshitsu) ga hoshii no desu ga.

Itō shinshitsu wa nani hodo desu ka.

Fune no zunen wo misete kudasai.

Narudake kikan wo hante rete oru basho ga hoshii no desu ga.

Setsubun wa yoroshii desu ka.

Senshitsu ni wa shindai ga ikutsu ari masu ka.

Kono senshitsu wa yaku soku-zumi desu ka.

Jōdan no shinshitsu wa mō kimatta no desu ka.

Hai, mō yaku soku-zumi desu.

Jiban de no senshitsu ga hoshii no desu ga.

Fujia sen-yō no senshitsu ga ari masu ka.

Jōkyaku wa takusan ari masu ka.
Booking a Passage on a Steamer and a Voyage

What is the name of the captain?
When do you sail?
When must I be (come) on board?
When shall I send my luggage?
How much free luggage is each first class passenger allowed?
What is the charge for excess luggage?
Must I make arrangements for having luggage taken on board or do you send for it?
Do you want luggage label?
Ten "Wanted on voyage" and seven "Not wanted" labels, please.
How long will the voyage take?
How many days does it take to get over to Singapore?
Is this the quickest route to London?
Can I break the voyage at an intermediate port and go on by the next (following) boat?

Notes: sail = Shuppan (suru). excess luggage = Chōka nimotsu. make arrangement for = No jumbi wo suru. label = Harifuda; Reiberu. the quickest route = Ichi-ban hayai kōro. break the voyage = Tochū gesho suru. intermediate port = Tochū no minato.
Will that make any difference in the price?

Sō suruto nanihodo ka chinasen ga chigai masu ka.

Where is my cabin?

Watashi no shitsu wa doko desu.

Show me my berth, please!

Watashi no shinshitsu e annai shite kudasai.

Can I have my porthole open?

Mado wo akete kure masen ka.

Where is the bath-room (reading-room; doctor’s room)?

Yokushitsu (Dokusho-shitsu; Imu-shitsu) wa doko desu ka.

NOTES: difference [Chigai; Sō]. porthole [Mado; Gensō]. bath-room [Yoku-shitsu]. reading-room [Dokusho-shitsu]. doctor’s room [Imu-shitsu].
Where is the smoke-room?
Which table am I at?
Is it going to be rough?
Are we likely to have a smooth passage?
Is there anything to prevent sea-sickness?
Does this boat roll much?
I am a bad sailor.
Are you a good sailor?
What sort of sailor are you?
Can you stand the rolling of a ship without getting sick?
Was your last passage a good one?
Steward, look after me, will you?
I feel ill.
I am afraid I am going to be sick.
I want to go up on deck.
It is so stuffy here in the saloon.

Kitsuen-shitsu wa doko desu.
Shokujii wa doko de suru no desu ka.
Are-moyô desu ka.
Kôkai wa odayaka deshô ka.
Funa-yoi wo fusegu kufû wa nai deshô ka.
Kono fune wa yure masu ka.
Watanishi wa fune ni yowain desu.
Anata wa fune ni tsuyoin desu ka.
Anata wa fune ni dô desu ka.
Anata wa fune ga yure te mo yowazini orare masu ka.
Kono mai no kôkai wa heion deshita ka.
Bôi-san, chotto mendô wo mitte kudasai.
Kibun ga warai.
Fune ni yô rashii.
Kampan e detail desu.
Kono danwa-shitsu wa hijôni mushi masu.

[Notes]: ™ smoke-room—smoking-room [Kitsuen-shitsu].
Perhaps the fresh air will do me good.
What port do we touch at on our voyage to Port Said?

Does the boat touch anywhere?
Do we go right through to Singapore?
Do we stop at Gibraltar?
Are we far from land now?

How many knots an hour does this line run?

Is that the lighthouse of Gibraltar?
How long does the ship lie at anchor here?
Will there be time to go ashore?

Is there a landing-stage or shall we have to take a boat?
When does the ship cast anchor (weigh anchor)?
Can we post (our letters) here?
Can I cable from here?

Kaze ni atattrara kibun ga yoku naru deshō.
Pōto Saido made yuku tochū fune wa dono minato e yori masu ka.
Kono kisen wa doko ka e kihō shi masu ka.
Shingapōru e chokkō desu ka.

Jiburaratā e kihō shi masu ka.
Mō riku wo dai bun hanare mashita ka.
Kono kisen wa ichi-ji-kan ni iku-sotto hashitte iru no desu ka.
Are ga Jiburaratā no tōdai desu ka.
Koko ni wa dore hodo tei-haku suru desu ka.
Jōrikū suru jikkan ga ari masu ka.

Ganpeki sambashī ga ari masu ka, sore tomo bōto ni noraneba nari masen ka.
Fune wa itsu tōbyō (batsu byō) shi masu ka.
Koko de tegami wa dase mashō ka.
Koko kara dempō ga uete masu ka.

Is there a Marconi apparatus (radio apparatus) on board?
Is there a wireless station here?
I want to send a wireless message to London.
What is the next stopping-place?
How much longer have we before we reach Hongkong?
When do we pass the Suez Canal?

Kono fune ni wa musen denshin ga ari masu ka.
Koko ni musen denshinkyoku ga ari masu ka.
Rondon e musen denshin wo uchitai no desu ka.
Tsugi-ni kikō-suru minato wa nanto ii masu ka.
Honkon e wa mō dore hodo kakari masu ka.
Suezu Unga wa itsu tōru no desu ka.

[74] Kinkakuji Temple, Kyōto.
Vocabulary (Tango)


Is the custom's examination here?

Gentlemen, all your luggage must be taken to the custom-house before it can be removed to the hotel.

Where is the customs, please?

Where does the examination take place?

Koko de zeikan no kensa ga aru no desu ka.

Mina-san, tenimotsu wa zeikan e motte itte, sore kara hoteru e motte yuka-neba ike masen.

Zeikan wa doko desu ka.

Kensa wa doko de yaru no desu ka.
At the inspector's office, right over there.
Is the custom-examination in Japan very strict?
Yes, they are very strict.
But the custom-examination at Nagasaki is very simple and lenient.
Porter, will you please look after my luggage?

What are the articles liable to duty (dutiable; customable) at the Japanese customs?
They are tobacco, spirits, and silk of any kind; also jewels, watches, and gramophone (phonograph) records.

This is my trunk. Must I open it?

Have you anything to declare?
Nothing to declare? What are these?

My own wearing apparel, nothing more.

Notes: ¹ inspector's office (Kansatsu-kan). ² strict (Genju-na). ³ lenient (Kandai-na). ⁴ liable to duty; dutiable; customable (Zei no kakaru). ⁵ gramophone (phonograph) record (Chikuonki no rekodo). ⁶ declare (Shinkoku suru). ⁷ wearing apparel (Kirui).
I have nothing to declare.

No, nothing that I know of.
I think I have nothing.
Not that I know of.
Please open it. Where is the key?
Open it yourself, it is the rule.

Shall I take the things out?

What have you got in this box?
What have you got under here?
Only wearing apparel and bodily linen.
Only books and articles necessary for travelling.
Only personal effects.

Oh, don't turn everything upside down!

A few cigars, not above ten.
So much is allowed free of duty.
What is the duty on tobacco?
Three hundred per cent.
How much is one allowed to take on shore?
One hundred cigars and one hundred cigarettes.

Shinkoku suru mono wa nani mo ari masen.
Lie, jibun no shitte iru to korode wa nai to omoi masu.
Nani mo nai to omoi masu.
Nai tsumori desu.

Sore wo hiraitte kudasai.
Kagi wa doko ni ari masu ka.
Go-jibun de akete kudasai,
sō suru koto ni natte iru no desu.

Naka no mono wa dashi mashō ka.
Kono hako ni nani ga haitte i masu ka.
Kono shita ni nani ga haitte i masu ka.
Ifuku-rui to hada ni tsuku mono bakari desu.

Tada shomotsu to ryokō ni hitsuyo-na shina bakari desu,
Mi no mawari no mono bakari desu.

A, sonnani nani mo ka
mo gocha-gocha ni shinaide kudasai.

Wazuka bakari-no hamaki de, jippon to wa ari masen.
Sono kurai no mono ni zei wa kakari masen.

Tabako ni wa nani hodo no zeikin ga kakari masu ka.
Sambai desu.

Motte agatte mo yoi no wa
dono kurai desu ka.

Hamaki hyappō ni kami-
maki hyappō.
Have the goodness to be careful in searching. There are some fragile® things in it.

No more than that?
No spirits?
Have you no merchandise?®
Have you finished?
Yes, but you will have to pay duty on these.

Is this prohibited?® Not at all, I think.

But such goods cannot pass free of duty.®

Dōzo kensa ni go-chūi wo negai masu, kore wa koware yasui mono bakari desu kara.

Sore dake desu ka.
Sake-ru i wa ari masen ka.
Shōhin wa motte ori masen ka.
Mō sumi mashita ka.
Sumi mashita ga, kore ni wa zei wo harawaneba nari masen,
Kore wa kinjite aru no desu ka, sashitsuka neito omoi masu.
Shikashi, kō yū shina wa musei de wa tōse masen.

® fragile [Koware-yasui]. ® merchandise [Shōhin]. ® prohibit [Kinzuru]. ® free of duty [Musei de].
Tell me, then, how much I must pay.

Please, go to the office there! You must pay the duty!

Now, may I take my things away?

Porter! Everything has been examined.

Tell me, then, how much I must pay.
Sore de wa, ikura harai musu no desu ka, o-kikase kudasai.

Please, go to the office there! You must pay the duty!
Mukō no jimusho e o-ide-ni nante zeikin wo o-hara ni naraneba nari masen.

Now, may I take my things away?
Mō shinamono wo motte itte mo yoroshū gozai masu ka.

Porter! Everything has been examined.
Akabō-san, minna ken-etsu ga sunde shimatta yo.

[27] Railway Travelling and an Underground Railway
(Kisharyōkō to Chika-tetsudo)

Vocabulary (Tango)

Office [Te-technology Hikiwata-sho], Luggage Received for Local Delivery [Tenimotsu Haitatsu Toritsukai-sho], Freight Office [Dai-konimotsu Toritsukai-sho], Station Master [Ekicho], Guards' Room [Shasho-shitsu], Ticket Examiners' Room [Kaisatsu-tsumesho], Toilet Room [Kesho-shitsu; Benjo], Gentlemen [Danshi-yo Benjo], Ladies [Fujin-yo benjo], Vacant [Shiyo-nin nashi], Engaged [Shiyo-chu], Washing Stand [Senmen-jo], Toilet charge: 3 sen [Ryuryo Benjo san-sen], Public Telegraph Office [Koshu Dempo Toritsukai-sho], Exchange [Ryogai-ten], Motor-car Tickets [Jidosha Kippu Uriba], Vehicles Stand [Chusa-jo], Luggage Porters' Box [Akabo Tsumesho], Stop-over station [Tochu gesha-eki], Motor-car Stand [Jidosha okiba], Platform for Down Train [Kudari Ressha Joko-jo], Wicket for Up Train [Nobori Ressha Kaisatsuguchi], Platform for Up Train [Nobori Ressha Joko-jo], Reserved [Kasikiri], No smoking [Kitsuen wo kizu].

Where is the booking-office (ticket-office)?
Please tell me where the booking-office is.
Will you tell me where the ticket-office is, please?
Is the booking-office open yet?
Is the wicket open yet?
Tokyo third, please?
Two third singles to Tokyo.

Shusshatsu-guchi wa doko desu ka.
Shusshatsu-guchi wa doko ka oshiete kudasai.
Shusshatsu-guchi wa doko ka oshiete kudasai masen ka.
Kippu wa mō utte iru no desu ka.
Kaisatsu-guchi wa mō hiraki mashita ka.
Tokyo san-tō katamichi.
Tokyo san-tō katamichi ni mai.
[1] Famous Ravines

Kurobe Ravine, Toyama-ken

Can I get a through-ticket to Peiping?
Peiping made no tōshi-kippu ga kae masu ka.
Third through-ticket to Peiping.
Peiping made no san-tō tōshi kippu.
I want two half-tickets for my children.
Kodomo no kippu ni-mai kudasai.
How old are they?
O-kodomo-shū wa o-iku-tasu desu ka.
One is ten years old and the other is eight. Here they are.
Hitori wa jissai de ima hitori wa hassai desu, koko ni orī masu.
Jū-ni-sai ika no kodomo wa hangaku desu.
Go-sai ika wa mu-chin desu.
Ikura desu ka.
Chinsen wa ikura desu ka.

Children under twelve travel half-price.
Children under five travel (are carried) free.
How much?
What is the fare?
How much is the fare for Kobe?
How much for two singles?
Here's the money.
Three yen and a half, please.
Fifteen sen, change.
When does the train for Tokyo start?
When does the first train leave for Kobe?
Has the 5,20 train for Kobe left already?
Has the train for Yokosuka not started yet?
It starts at 10 sharp.
The train starts in five minutes.
It is now time to depart, I think.
You have missed it; it has just gone out of the station.
Make haste; the train is just going to start.
Hurry up, the bell is ringing.
You need not hurry; you have plenty of time.

Köbe made no chinsen wa nani hodo desu ka.
Katamichi ni-mai de ikura desu ka.
Kane wo age masu.
San-en gojissen desu.
Jū-go-sen no o-tsuri.
Tōyō yuki no kisha wa nan-ji ni de masu ka.
Köbe yuki no ichi-ban reisha wa itsu de masu ka.
Osaka yuki no kisha wa sugu de masu ka.
Go-ji ni-jippun no Köbe yuki wa mō de mashita ka.
Yokosuka yuki no kisha wa mada de masen ka.
Ie, mada desu.
Shō jū-ji ni de masu.
Kisha wa go-fun de de masu.
Mō deru toki deshō.
Anata wa nori okure mashita ne, ima deta bakari desu.
O-isogi nasai, ima hasha suru tokoro desu.
O-isogi nasai, beru ga natte i masu.
O-isogi ni naru ni wa oyobi masen, jikan wa jibun ari masu.

NOTES: ⑤ depart [Shuppatsu suru]. ⑥ plenty of [Taku-san-no].
Please check® these things to Köbe.
Please register® this luggage for Kyōto.
Your luggage is over the weight that is allowed.
How much must I pay for excess?®

How much is the excess?

How many pounds of luggage are free?
Second class, 60 pounds.

Your luggage weighs® twenty-five pounds in excess of the allowance.
You must pay two yen ten on the excess.

Porter, get this luggage registered for Yokohama, please.
Get these packages® checked to Köbe and bring me the checks.®
Porter, will you take my things to a 2nd-class car® (carriage),® please?
I want a 2nd-class berth reserved on the Köbe train.

Dōzo kore wo Köbe made chekki ni shite kudasai.
Dōzo kono nimotsu wo Kyōko made okutte kudasai.
Anata no nimotsu wo chōka shite i masu.
Chōka-bun wo ikura harawaneba nari masen ka.
Yobun-no chinsen wa ikura desu.
Nimotsu wa iku pondo ma-de ga muchin desu ka.
Ni-tō wa roku-jippon de-su.
Anata no nimotsu wa ni-jū go-pondo no chōka desu.
Anata wa sono yobun-no mekata aj taishte ni-yen jissen harawaneba nari masen.
Akabō-san, kono tenimotsu wo Yokohama made azukete kure masen ka.
Kono nimotsu wo Köbe made azukete chekki wo motte kite kudasai.
Akabō-san, kono nimotsu wo nitō-sha made motte ite kudasai.
Köbe yuki resha no ni-tō shindai wo hitotsu totte oite kudasai.

® check [Chekki ni suru], ® register [Azukeru],
® excess [Chōka], ® weigh [Mekata ga aru], ® package
[Nimotsu], ® check [Chekki], ® car (carriage)=Kuruma; Kyakusha.
Can I have a 2nd-class berth on the next train for Kobe?
When does the train from Kobe arrive, please?
It is due at ten o'clock.
It will be 10 minutes late.
It has been delayed by the storm.
It will be in soon. There!
it is coming in.
Which side does the Kobe train start from?
Where is the train for Kobe?

Tsugi-no Köbe yuki ressha ni ni-tō no shindai ga hiotsu tore mashō ka.
Kōbe hatsu no ressha wa nan-ji ni tsuki masu ka.
Jū-ji ni tsuki masu.
Jippun okure masu.
Bo-fū-u no tame okure mashita.
Sugu tōchaku shi masu, sora, haitte ki mashita.
Kōbe yuki no kisha wa dotchi-gawa hara de masu ka.
Kōbe yuki no kisha wa doko desu ka.

*berth* [Shindai]. *be delayed* [Okureru; Temadoru].
Cross the bridge for Kobe, please.
What is the next station, please?
It is Nagoya.
How many minutes shall we stop here?
Can I stop over at Atami?
Yes, you can.
No, you can't.
Is this a through-train for Yokosuka?
Do we change car for Yamada?
Where do we change car for Yamada?
At what station have I to change trains for Nara?
You have to change trains at Kyōto Station.
That's the signal for starting.
Which side does the train start from?
Must we cross the line?
Don't lean out the window.
It is tunnel. We are in the dark.
We shall soon be out of it, for the tunnel is not very long.
Are we to change car here?

Here we are at last at Shimonoseki. Doesn’t it seem an awfully tiring journey?

Are you taking the Tube (Sub)?

Where is the booking-office for Ueno?

Third window on the right.

Many thanks.

Single to Asakusa.

Return to Arakusa, please!

How much is it?

Twenty sen, isn’t it?

Can I go right through to Tōkyō Station?

How often do the trains run to Ueno?

They run every seven minutes.

What is the time of the last (first) train?

Is this the right train for Nihon-bashi?

No, second train coming in.

Where do I get the connection for Ginza?

Koko de nori ka
desu
ka.

Yatto Shimonoseki e
dsuki
masita;
zubun akiru
tabi
de wa arī
masen
ka.

Chika-tetsudō e
ono ri
naru
no desu
ka.

Ueno e no
kippu
wo
uru
tokoro
wa
doko
desu
ka.

Migi-gawa
no
sam-ban
no
ma-do
desu.

Arigatō
gozai
masu.

Asakusa
made
katamichi
ichi-mai.

Asakusa
made
ōuku
ichi-mai.

Retura
desu
ka.

Ni-jissen
desu
ne.

Tōkyō-eki
no
norikae
nashi
de
yuku
masu
ka.

Ueno
no
nan-do
gorai
ressha
ga
deso
masu
ka.

Nana-fun
goto-ni
de
masu.

Shu
(Ichiban)-ressha
wa
nan-ji
desu
ka.

Nihon-bashi
e
kono
kuru
kura
mo
deyuku
masu
ka.

Ie,
tsuji
e
kuru
ressha
desu.

Ginza
e
yuku
ni
wa
doko
de
renraku
suru
no
desu
ka.

NOTES: o awfully [Zuibun], o tiring [Akiru], o Tube (Sub) = [Chika-tetsudō], o the last train [Shu-ressha], o the first train [Ichiban-ressha], o connection [Renraku].
Can I get a train on at once from Nihon-bashi?

Nihon-bashi kara sugu be- tsu-na densha e nore masu ka.

(78) Sōunkyo Gorge, Hokkaidō.

[28] A Taxi; A 'Bus and a Tram Car; An Aeroplane

(Takkishi: Basu to Densha; Hikōki)

タキシー, バスと電車, ヒコーチ(Takkishi, Basu to Densha, Hikōki)

Order a taxi for me, will you?

Takkishi wo ichi-dai you-de kudasai.

Telephone for a taxi, please.

Denwa wo kakete takkishi wo ichi-dai yonde kudasai.
Get me a taxi, please. Taxi! Hallo, taxi!
Yes, Sir! Where to?

Hallo, taxi! I want to go to Shinjuku.
Take (Drive) me to the station.

Put the luggage in and mind® it does not fall off!
There's not much room® for luggage.
Be quick!
Make haste (Hurry up)!
All right, Sir.

It is slippery.® Look out for® a skid!®
Drive fast! I am in a hurry!
Make haste; there is no time to lose.
Drive the shortest (nearest; quickest) way!
Please drive quickly or I shall miss® my train.

Hurry up, please; be as quick as possible; I am pressed for time.

I must be at the station in fifteen minutes, so drive as quickly as you can.


Takkishi wo ichi-dai yonde kudasai.
Takkishi, oi, takkishi.
Hai, dochira e de gozai masu.
Oi, takkishi, Shinjiku made yuki tai no da.
Teisha-jō made yatte kure.

Tenimotsu wo itete ochi nai yō ni chū shite kure.
Nimotsu wo okeru seki ga nai.
Isoide kure.
Isoide kure.
Yoroshii gozai masu.
Dōro ga suberu. Yoko-suberi wo ki wo tsuke nasai.
Hayaku hashirasete kure, isoigā da kara.
Isoide kure, guzu-guzu shicha orare nai.
Ichiban chikamichi wo hashirasete kure.
Hayaku hashirasete kure, sō de nai to kisha ni noriokureru kara.
Isoide kure, dekiru dake hayaku, guzu-guzu shicha orare nai kara.

Teisha-jō e jū-gō-fun-kan de yuka nakucha naranai da kara dekiru dake hayaku hashirasete kure.
Very well, Sir.
I will take you by the
hour.\(^a\)
What do you charge an
hour?
What is your charge for dri-
v ing to the Yokokama Specie
Bank and back?
Have you a tariff?\(^b\)
I want to see the tariff.
Let me see the tariff.
Where is the tariff?
Stop, please; here it is!
Here we are!
Here you are, Sir!
How much is it?
What is the fare?

Shōchi itaishi mashita.
Ji-kan gime ni shi yō.
Ichī-ji-kan ikura toru ne.
Yokohama Shōkia Ginkō
made ōtoku ikura dai.
Ryōkin-hyō wa aru ka ne.
Ryōkin-hyō wo misete kure.
Ryōkin-hyō wo misete mo-
raikai.
Ryōkin-hyō wa doko ni aru
ka ne.
Tomete kudasai, koko de-
su.
Mō kita (koko da).
Mō ki maahita (koko de
goai masu).
Ikura ka ne.
Ryōkin wa ikura desu.

\(^a\) A 'Bus and a Tram Car (Basu to Densha)

Does this bus go to the
Museum\(^c\) (to the Bank of
Japan\(^d\), to the Stock Ex-
change\(^e\), to the Meiji Shrine,
to the Yasukuni Shrine, to
Ueno, to Asakusa)?

\(^b\) A 'Bus and a Tram Car; An Aeroplane 195

Kono busu wa Hakubutsu-
kan e (Nihon Ginkō e; Ka-
bushiki Torihiki-sho e; Mei-
ji Jingū e; Yasukuni Jinja e;
Ueno e; Asakusa e) yuku no
desu ka.

\(^c\) by the hour [Jikan-gime de]. \(^d\) tariff[Ryōkin-
hyō]. \(^e\) museum [Hakubutsu-kan]. \(^f\) the Bank of Japan
[Nihon Ginkō]. \(^g\) the Stock Exchange [Kabushiki Torihii-
ki-sho].
Wait, please. Allow passengers to go out, please!

Sorry; full up.

Hold on (Hold up), Conductor. I am getting out here.

You may have my seat, Madam.

Thank you, Sir. You are exceedingly kind.

Which 'bus must I take for the zoo?

Conductor, do you go to Shiba Park?

Do you go near the Yasukuni Shrine?

Does this pass Ueno?

Is that the 'bus for Ginza?

No this 'bus turns down to Asakusa.

Have I to change for the Central Post Office?

Does this car pass the Town Hall, please?

Yes, Sir. Hurry on, please. Inside, please. Hold tight. All fares, please.

Chotto o-machi kudasai, oriru-kata wo saki ni negai masu.

O-kinodoku desu ga, mana-ta desu.

Shashō-san, matte kudasai, koko de ori masu.

Okusan, watashi no seki e o-kae nasai.

Dōmo go-shinsetsu-sama, arigatō gozai masu.

Dōbutsu-en e yuku ni wa dono basu ni noru no desu ka.

Shashō-san, Shiba Kōen e yuki masu ka.

Yasukuni Jinja no kinjo e yuki masu ka.

Kono basu wa Ueno wo tōri masu ka.

Are wa Ginza yuki no busu desu ka.

Ie, kono busu wa Asakusa e mawaru no desu.

Chōō Yūbin-kyoku e wa norikae-neba nari masen ka.

Kono densha wa Shikaidō wo tōri masu ka.


Notes: conductor [Shashō]. the Town Hall [Shikaidō; Kōlaidō].
Sudachō! Wait till the car stops, can't you?

Now then, hurry off, please. Don't push there, let them get off the car first, can't you?

Fares, please?

Have we passed the Town Hall yet, conductor?

Does this tram go to Shinjuku?

Where must I get down for the Meiji Shrine?

Can I go right through?

Sudachō, teisha suru made o-machi wo negai masu.

Sā o-hayaku negai masu.

Oshite wa ike masen. O-kaeri no kata kara saki ni.

Kippu wo kiri masu.

Shikaidō wa mada ki masen ka.

Kono densha wa Shinkansen e yuku no desu ka.

Meiji Jingū e wa doko de gesha shinakereba nari masen ka.

Norikae nai de yuke masu ka.

NOTES: © hurry off [Isoide oriku]. © push [Oau].
**An Aeroplane (Hikōki) ヒーキキ（飛行機）**

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<td>Air line [Teiki kōkū-ri]. Air liner [Teiki kōkū-ki].</td>
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**Notes:** ⑥ spitting [Tsuba wo haku koto]. ⑨ break-down [Koshō].
I am going to Dairen next week.
By boat or by aeroplane? 
By boat.
Why don’t you take an air liner?
There is an air passenger service between Tokyo and Dairen every day.
Is that so? But it’s dangerous. I’m afraid.
No, it’s quite safe. But some people may get airsick.
What’s the passage to Dairen from Tokyo by aeroplane?
How long does it take to go to Dairen by air express?
Where can I book for Dairen?
Where is the aerodrome?
At Haneda, Sir.

What is the average speed of the plane?
About 100 miles an hour.

The Japan Aeroplane Co. has commenced a regular aerial passengers services between Fukuoka and Taihoku.

The bird's eye view from the aeroplane must be very beautiful.

In near future, we shall be able to have a ride in the aeroplane as easily as a taxi.

Nihon Koku Kaisha ga Fukuoka Taihoku kan no kuchû ryokyaku yusô wo kaishi shi mashita.

Kijô kara no fukanzu wa sazo utsukushii deshô.

Chikaki shôrai ni wa hikô-ki ni noru mo takkishi ni noru yô ni yô ni maru deshô.
Welcome, Sir! What will you take?

Waiter, is there a vacant table?
Waitress, is there a vacant room?

Here is one, Sir.

Thank you; what can you give us for lunch (dinner)?

There are tomato-soup, beef-steak, oyster-stew, fried-oysters, lobsters, and veal cutlets.

Now let me see the bill of fare (menu), please.

Will you dine “à la carte” or will you have the “table d’hôte” dinner, Sir?

The “table d’hôte” dinner will do for me very well.

Have you given your order, Sir?

No, not yet. You can bring Irasshaimashi, nani ni itashi mashō.
Bōi-san, kū-seki wa aru kai.
Nei-san (Jokyu-san), aita heya ga aru kai.
Koko ni gozai masu.

Arigatō, gosan (bansan) ni nani ga arī masu ka.
Tomato-su bu to bifuteki to kaki shichu, kaki furai to ebi to koushi katsuretsu nado ga gozai masu.
Kondate-hyō wo misete kudasai.

O-konomi (Arakaruto) ni nasai masu ka, sore tomo teishoku (tāburudōdo) ni nasai masu ka.

Teishoku de kekkō desu.

Go-chūmon wa o-sūmī ni nari mashita ka.
Iya, mada desu. Ūtomiru
me some porridge (oatmeal), fried eggs and bacon, and a pot of coffee.

We shall dine "à la carte." Please bring us beefsteaks and ham salad.

Do you wish the steak well done or underdone (raw), Sir?

Tell the cook to have it fairly underdone, and bring us a bottle of claret.

Waiter, I should like to get some cold cut or cold fowl.

I say, waiter, please bring us soup, too.

What will you have now?

What fish will you have?

Some haddock, please. Would you like an omelette (omelet) waiter?

Certainly, Sir; here is an egg-cup.

to beikon to egu, kōhi hitobin motte kudasai.

Kondate de chūmoku shimanoshō. Bifuteki to hamu sarada wo motte kudasai.

Bifuteki wa yoku yaita no ni itashi masō ka, han-yaki ni itashi ma shō ka.

Mā nama-yaki ni suruyō ni kokku ni itte okure. Sorekara kuraretto wo ippon motte kite kudasai.

Bōi-san, hiyashi-niku to hiyashi-keiniku ga hoshii no da ga.

Moshi bōi-san, sūpu wo motte kites kudasai.

Kondo wa nani ni itashi mashō.

Uo wa nani ni itashi masu ka.

Hadokku wo kudasai.

Omuretsu wa ikaga desu ka.

Bōi-san, sore wa atarashii tamago desu ka.

Sō desu tomo, koko ni egukappu ga gosai masu.

**Notes:** 0 porridge = oatmeal [Otomiru]. 0 ham salad [Hamu sarada]. 0 underdone = raw [Niku no nama-yaki]. 0 cook [Kukku; Ryōrinin]. 0 claret [Kuraretto]. 0 cold cut [Hiyashi-niku]. 0 cold fowl [Hiyashi-keiniku]. 0 haddock [Hadokku]. 0 omelette; omelet [Omuretsu]. 0 new-laid egg [Umitate-no tamago].
Waiter, bring me some nice\(^1\) crisp\(^2\) toast, please.

Bring me rolls,\(^3\) too.

Won’t you have some of this marmalade?\(^4\)

Which do you prefer, grape-fruit (shaddock)\(^5\) or cantaloup?\(^6\)

Boi-san, umai pori-pori su ru to-suto-pan wo motte kite o-kure.

Rōrusu no motte kite o-kure.

Māmareido wo meshi-agari masen ka.

Zabon to meron de dotchi ga yoroshi gozai masu ka.

\[^1\] nice [Umai; Oishii].
\[^2\] crisp [Pori-pori suru].
\[^3\] rolls [Rōrusu; Neji-pan].
\[^4\] marmalade [Māmareido].
\[^5\] grape-fruit; shaddock [Zabon].
\[^6\] cantaloup [Meron].
\[^7\] hock; Rhine wine [Shiro-budōshu].

(81) Toro Gorge. Wakayama-ken.

I will take it last.

A glass of hock (Rhine wine),\(^7\) please!

Shoku-go ni morai masu.

Shiro-budōshu wo ippai o-kure.

NOTES:
I should like a bottle of ale (beer). I should like a bottle of stout.

What would you take to follow?

What salads have you?

Mixed salad, potato salad, fresh vegetable salad, etc.

Bring me some fresh vegetable salad.

What soup is there?

There are both thin and thick soup (consommé and potage).

Bring me a vegetable salad.

What is the third course?

What entrée is there?

What are the joints (roasts), waiter?

Bring me a plate of roast beef with potatoes.

Will you have dessert, Sir!

Biru wo ippon hoshii.

Kuro-biru wo ippon hoshii.

Tsugi-ni nani ni itashi masu?

Donna sarada ga ari masu ka.

Mikusuto-sarada ya poteto-sarada ya atarashii yasai-sarada nado de gozai masu.

Atarashii yasai-sarada wo motte kite o-kure.

Donna sūpu ga aru ka ne.

Usui no to kōi (doro-doro shita) no to gozai masu.

Yasai sūpu wo motte kite o-kure.

Samban-me no shina wa nan desu ka.

Ai-no-shina wa nan desu ka.

Bō-san, rōsu-niku wa donna no ga aru ka ne.

Ushi no rōcu ni poteto wo tsukete hito-sara motte kite o-kure.

Dezato wa ikaga de gozai masu.

[Notes]: ◊ ale; beer [Biru]. ◊ vegetable salad [Yasai sarada]. ◊ consommé; thin soup [Usui sūpu]. potage; thick soup [Kōi sūpu; Doro-doro shita sūpu]. ◊ entrée [Ai-no shina]. ◊ joints; roasts [Ushi no rōsu]. ◊ dessert [Dezato].
Waiter, bill please!
Make out the bill, please!

What can I get for you?

Bring me a cup of black-tea, please.
I want a plate of roll and butter.
Bring me some milk and soda (water)!
Get me some cakes, please.

Do you take milk and sugar in your tea?
Do you like your tea weak or strong?

I like it rather strong, please!
This tea is rather too weak for me.

The tea is much too weak, waiter; please make some fresh and put in two spoonfuls of tea.
Waitress, will you bring a dish of pastry.
What cake have you?

Boi-san, kanjō wo.
Kanjō wo tanomu.

Nani wo mashi-agari ni nari masu ka.
Kōcha wo ippai motte kite kudasai.
Bata-tsuki maki-pan ga hito-sara hoshii.
Gyūnyū to sōda-sui wo motte kite o-kure.
O-kashi wo motte kite kudasai.
O-cha ni gyūnyū to sato wo o-ire ni nari masu ka.
Cha wa usui no ga o-yoro-shii desu ka, koii no ga o-yoro-shii desu ka,
Dochira ka to ie ba koii hō ga suki desu.
Kono cha wa watashi ni wa dochira ka to ie ba su si masu.
Bōi-san, kono cha wa usu sugiru, shinkī ni ire te, cha wo futa-saji ire te o-kure.
Jokyu-san, kashi-manjū wo hito-sara motte kite o-kure.
Donna kashi ga ari masu ka.

All sorts of cake, Sir. I should like some sandwiches. What sandwiches have you? Ham beef and sardine sandwiches.

What kind of ices have you? We have lemon, peach, and strawberry ices.

What kind of punch have you? Whisky, milk, and rum punch, Sir.

Have you any iced drinks? Fetch me an iced coffee.

Keep the change. Thank you, Sir.


[30] At a Theatre; At a Cinema
(Gekijō ni te; Eiga-kan ni te)

Where is the box-office (ticket office)? Kippu uriba wa doko desu ka.

Please show me the plan of theatre (theater). 

When does the booking-office (ticket-office) open?

Is not the box-office (ticket office) open yet?

I want a seat in the dress-circle. 

I want a ticket for the dress-circle.

I want two seats in the orchestra.

Zaseki-zu wo misete kudasai.

Kippu uriba wa itsu kara hiraku no desu ka.

Kippu uriba wa mada hiraka nai no desu ka.

Ni-tō-eki ga hoshii no desu ga.

Ni-tō-eki no kippu wo ichi-mai kudasai.

Ittō-seki wo ni-mai kudasai.

© the plan of theatre [Zaseki-zu]. © dress-circle [Ni-tō-eki]. © orchestra; stall [Ittō-seki].
Now, I will change; let me have a seat in the first rowE of the stalls.
Can you let me have two stalls (orchestras)?
Have you none more centralF than those?
Those are right at the side.G
I should like to have three middle seats.
Those are too far back.
Is this box (orchestra) vacant?
This box is sold out.
I want an upper (a lower) box.
Can you let me have a stall (orchestra) for next Saturday, or are they all taken?
Can you give me tickets for to-night?
Is the house (theatre) sold out?
Is there a box left?
Will you show me the way to the pit?
Where is the entrance to the dress-circle, please?

Sä, watashî wa kae masu.
Ittō-seki no dai-ichi-retsu no seki ni shite kudasai.
Ittō-seki ga futatsu ari masu ka.
Are yori motto chūō no wa ari masen ka.
Kore wa marude yoko desu.
Chūō no seki wo san-mai kudasai.
Sore wa amari ato sugi masu.
Kono bokkusu wa aite i masu ka.
Kono bokkusu wa baiyaku-zumi desu.
Nikai no (shita no) bokkusu ga hoshii.
Kondo-no doyō-bi no ittō-seki wo hitotsu totte kudasaru ka, sore tomo mina yakusoku-zumi desu ka.
Komban no kippu ga ari masu ka.
Kippu wa uri-kire desu ka.
Mada bokkusu ga aite i masu ka.
Doma e wa dō yuku no desu ka.
Ni-tō-seki no irikuchi wa doko desu ka.

At a Theatre: At a Cinema

Where is the entrance to the gallery? [Tsumbo-sajiki] (Barukoni) no irikuchi wa doko de gozai masu ka.

Will you show me my seat? Watashi no seki e annai shite kure masen ka.

Give me a programme [programme] [program].

When does the curtain rise? Bansuke wo kudasai.

When does the curtain fall? Kai-maku wa nan-ji desu ka.

Will it be long before the curtain rises? Hei-maku wa nan-ji desu ka.

At what time does the performance begin? Kai-maku ni wa mada ma ga ari masu ka.

Will it be long before the curtain rises? Shibai wa nan-ji ni hajimaru no desu ka.

When does the curtain, fall? Nan-ji ni hane masu ka.

Give me a programme (program). When does the curtain rise? (finish)

How long does it take (last)? [Maku].

Are there long intervals? [Maku-ma].


Please lend them to me for a minute. Sōgan-kyō wo o-mochi de-su ka. Chotto o-kashi kudasai mashi.

What is a good orchestra; isn’t it? Mā ii ōkesutora desu ne.

Where is the prompter? Kōken-nin wa doko ni oru no desu ka.

Will this piece (play) be running much longer? Kono shibai wa mada zutto kakaru (kōgyōshite oru) no deshō ka.

NOTES:  © gallery [Tsumbo-sajiki], balcony [Barukoni].
At a Theatre; At a Cinema

Who is acting in this piece? Kono kyōgen no yakusha wa tare desu ka.

Who is the leading character\(^\text{a}\) of the play? Shu-yaku wa tare desu ka.

Who is the chief actress?\(^\text{b}\) Ichiban no joyū wa tare desu ka.

(83) View of Mt. Fuji.

Is he a good actor?\(^\text{b}\) Jōzu-na yakusha desu ka.

Are there many theatres in Tōkyō? Tōkyō ni wa takusan gekijō ga arī masu ka.

Yes, there are a great number of them. Hai, takusan gozai masu.

Which are the best (the leading; the principal; the chief) theatres in Tōkyō? Tōkyō de ichi-ban ii gekijō wa dore desu ka.

NOTES: \(^\text{a}\) leading character [Shu-yaku]. \(^\text{b}\) actress [Joyū]. \(^\text{c}\) actor [Yakusha i Dan-yū].
They are the Shintomi, the Kabuki, the Tohô Theatre; the Imperial Theatre, etc.

What is now being given at the Tohô Theatre?

There is a musical play 6 (a drama, 7 a comedy, 8 a society play, 9 a variety play) 9 on now.

Let us go to the movies. 9

What's on?

The best programme seems to be at the Hankyû-kaikan.

There is one silent film 6 and two talkies. 5

Most of our cinemas 5 are now wired for sound. 8

I still like silent films, especially 8 if they have sound effect.

If it comes to choosing 9 between the musical hall 6 and the cinema I must confess 6 I prefer the latter.

We are just in time for the comic film. 9

Swimming; At the Seaside

What time does the feature film start?
At seven.

**Swimming; At the Seaside; The Summer Resort; Camping; Hunting; Fishing; At the Races; Skiing and Skating; Hiking (Suiei); Kaigan ni te; Hisho-chi; Kyamping; Yūryō; Uwotsuri; Keiba; Sukeito to Suki; Haiking**

---

Do you know how to swim?
Are you fond of swimming?
Yes, I like it very much.
Can you swim?
Yes, I can swim a little.
But I am not a good swimmer.
Where do you go for swimming?
I usually go to the Sumida River.
Now what style of swimming did you learn?

---

**NOTES:** © feature film [Tokusaku eiga]. © how to swim [Oyogi-kata]. © swim [Oyoga]. © style [Ryu].
Swimming; At the Seaside

I learnt the Suifu style.
Can you swim on your back?
I can swim upright.
How long can you remain under the water?
I can swim under water for one or two minutes.

Suifu-ryū wo narai mashita.
Se-oyogi ga deki masu ka.
Tachi-oyogi ga deki masu.
Dore kurai mizu-kuguri ga deki masu ka.
Ichii-ni-fun-kan nara deki masu.

Θ At the Seaside (Kaigan ni te)

Where did you go last summer?
I went to Kamakura.
What did you do at the sea?
I bathed and went for walks.

Did you ever go out in a boat?
No, it is not safe in the bay.
I hear it is a lovely place for bathing and swimming.

Yes, it is the favourite summer resort for students.

Θ Summer Resort (Hisho-chi) ヒショチ (避暑地)

Where did you go last summer?
I went to Kamakura.
What did you do at the sea?
I bathed and went for walks.

Did you ever go out in a boat?
No, it is not safe in the bay.
I hear it is a lovely place for bathing and swimming.

Yes, it is the favourite summer resort for students.

The number of people going to summer resorts is increasing every day. Yes, all the trains for noted resorts are full up, I hear. The paper says that the sea-shores near Tōkyō are crowded with summer visitors. Where is the best summer resort? Kamakura and Hōjō seem to be as popular as ever.


[Notes]: © increase [Masu]. © noted [Yumei-ya]. © are crowded with [~ De ippai de aru]. © visitor [Hōmon-kyaku].
Has Hōjō a fine view?

Yes, it has a superb view.

Recently many people go to mountain resorts, don't they?

Which is the best mountain resort?

Karuizawa is visited by many foreigners, you know.

Yes, the place is more than 1,000 meters above the sea level and it is free from summer heat.

Mountaineering and Camping (Tozan to Kyamping)

Now is the season for mountaineering, isn't it?

Yes, mountaineering is all the rage and everybody climbs mountains.

How much do you think guides cost a day?

Five yen a day.

Will you lead a camp life this summer as usual?

---

Notes:
- view [Keshiki]
- superb [Hijō-ni rippa-nai]
- above the sea level [Kaibatsu]
- is all the rage [Dai-ryūkō de aru]
- climb [Noboru]
- guide [Annai-nin]
- lead a camp life [Tenō seikatsu wo suru]
- as usual [Itsumo no tōri]
Yes, I will.  
In what kind of place do you pitch a tent?  
We always pitch a tent on a table-land.

When does the shooting season open?  
On October 15.  
Have you a large stock of hounds?  
Yes, I have ten excellent dogs.  
Is there much game around here?  
A fair amount of duck, snipe, quail and pheasant.  
Let us go shooting.

Have you been successful?  
No, not yet.

I have killed a brace of pheasants, a wild duck, three woodcocks, some partridges and a thrush.

NOTES:  
1. pitch a tent [Tento wo haru].  
2. shooting (hunting) season [Shuryō kisetsu].  
3. hound [Ryōken].  
4. game [Emono].  
5. duck [Kamo].  
6. snipe [Shigi].  
7. quail [Uzura].  
8. pheasant [Kiji].  
9. go shooting [Yuryō ni yuku].  
10. brace [Tsugai].  
11. woodcock [Yamasagi].  
12. partridge [Shako].  
13. thrush [Tsugumi].
I delight in fowling. Watashi wa tori-uchi ga omeshirō gozai masu.

**Fishing Uotsuri ウオツリ (魚釣)**

**Vocabulary (Tango)**

- angling; fishing [Uotsuri], angler [Uotsuri-sha]
- fishing-tackle [Tsuri-dōgu], fishing (angling)-rod [Tsuri-zaō], fishing-line [Tsuri-ito], hook [Tsuri-bari], bait (E), fish-basket [Biku], fishing-net [Ami], drag-net [Hiki-ami], fishing-boat [Tsuri-bune], basket [Kago].

Are you fond of fishing?
Yes, I am fond of fishing by way of pastime①.
I am going to fish to-day.
Will you go with me?
Yes, but I have no fishing-tackle. Never mind; I am quite prepared.
What do you fish?
It is the season for gibel②.
I often fish with a net in the river.
Did you have a good catch yesterday?
I caught about two hundred gibels.
What bait do you use?

① pastime [Goraku].
② gibel [Funa].
At the Races (Keiba-jō ni te)

Let us go to the races tomorrow.
Yes, we will.
This is a fine day for the races.
Yes, it is good for us and the horses.
They have horse-races in England, too?
Certainly, the Derby is worldly famous.

[Note]: *bite [Kuitsuku].
When do the races begin?

They begin at 10 o'clock. Here we are at the course.

What a fine course this is!

Look at that horse coming out!

What horse do you suppose will be winner?

A seems to be the fastest. See them when they turn the last corner.

A got it after all.

The skiing season has set in. I am a poor ski-runner.

Where do you intend to go this winter?

I think I shall go to Kirigamine, this year.

Is skiing dangerous sport?

No, not so dangerous.

What are skis made of?
They are made of wood.

*Nan-ji kara keiba ga hajimari masu ka.*

*Jū-ji ni hajimari masu.*

*Sā, keiba-jō e mai ri mashita.*

*Nanto rippa-na keiba-jō desu ne.*

*Ima dete kuru uma wo go-ran nashi.*

*Domo uma ga katsu to omoi masu ka.*

*A ga ichi-ban haya sō desu.*

*Owari no kado wo mawaru toki wo go-ran nashi.*

*Tsuini A ga kachi mashita.*

Skiing and Skating (Suki to Sukeiting)

The skiing season has set in.

I am a poor ski-runner.

Where do you intend to go this winter?

I think I shall go to Kirigamine, this year.

Is skiing dangerous sport?

No, not so dangerous.

What are skis made of?
They are made of wood.

*Nan-ji kara keiba ga hajimari masu ka.*

*Jū-ji ni hajimari masu.*

*Sā, keiba-jō e mai ri mashita.*

*Nanto rippa-na keiba-jō desu ne.*

*Ima dete kuru uma wo go-ran nashi.*

*Domo uma ga katsu to omoi masu ka.*

*A ga ichi-ban haya sō desu.*

*Owari no kado wo mawaru toki wo go-ran nashi.*

*Tsuini A ga kachi mashita.*

*Nan-ji kara keiba ga hajimari masu ka.*

*Jū-ji ni hajimari masu.*

*Sā, keiba-jō e mai ri mashita.*

*Nanto rippa-na keiba-jō desu ne.*

*Ima dete kuru uma wo go-ran nashi.*

*Domo uma ga katsu to omoi masu ka.*

*A ga ichi-ban haya sō desu.*

*Owari no kado wo mawaru toki wo go-ran nashi.*

*Tsuini A ga kachi mashita.*
Are you fond of skating?
Yes, I like it very much.
Is there any good skating rink® near Tōkyō?
Which is the best place to skate?
Lake Suwa is the best skating place near here.
Do you visit there every winter?
It must be very cold to skate on the ice.
Not at all, we are all in a sweat.©

© Hiking (Haikingu) ハイキング

What a fine view it is!
How far are we now from the village®?
Well, I’ll see the map® now.
About 5 miles, I think.
What’s the name of this stream®?
I had a lovely hiking in the country® at the end of last month.
Did you go all by yourself®?
No, accompanying with Mr. A and Miss B.

NOTES: © skating rink [Sukeito jō]. © sweat [Ase].
© village [Mura]. © map [Chizu]. © stream [Kawa; Naga-re]. © country [Inaka]. © by yourself [Hitori-de].
You must have had a very good time.

There is a famous hiking course, I hear.
There is a good course round Mt. Fuji.
That place and its vicinity are noted places for their flowers, if I remember right.
Yes, they are, but to my regret, it was too late for the flowers.
Was there anything worth seeing?

Yes, the trees were covered with new leaves, and they were refreshing to see.
What a good time you must have had!

Taihen omoshiro iatta desho.
Yumesu na haikin-dō ro ga aru sō desu ne.
Fuji-san no mawatte ii kōsu ga ari masu.
Sono fukin wa tashikani hana no meisho desu ne.
Sō desu, shikashi zannen na koto ni wa hana ni wa mō osō gozai mashita.
Nani ka ni ru mono ga ari mashita ka.

Hai, kigi ga aoha wo tsukete ii nagane deshita.
Sore wa o-tanoshimi deshita ne.

School and Education (Gakko to Kyōiku)

Have you studied any foreign languages?
Where are you studying Japanese now?
Is Japanese much more difficult than English?
Have you learnt drawing?

Nani ka gaikoku-go wo kenkyū nasai mashita ka.
Doko de Nihon-go wo go-kenkyū desu.
Nihon-go wa Eigo yori taihen mutsukashii desu ka.
Zuga wo go-keiko nasai mashita ka.
What school do you wish to enter after finishing the middle school© course?
I am preparing® for the entrance examination of the higher technical school.©
What is your elder brother studying at the university?®
He is taking a course in commerce.®
What school are you at?
Chūgaku wo oe tara dono gakkō e o-hairi ni naru o-tsunori desu ka.
Kōtō Kōgyō Gakkō no nyū-gaku shiken no jumbichū desu.
O-ni-san wa Daigaku de nani wo benkyō shite irassharu no desu ka.
Shōka wo yatte i masu.
Nani gakkō e itte irassharu no desu ka.

NOTES: © middle school [Chūgakkō]. © prepare (Jumbi suru). © higher technical school [Kōtō kōgyō gakkō]. © university [Daigaku]. © course in commerce [Shō-ka].
Where did you graduate?

What did you specialize in?

I specialized in medicine, mechanical engineering, electric engineering, literature, social science, dentistry, agriculture, philosophy, sociology, biology, astronomy, education, psychology, economics, law.

Is education compulsory in Japan?

Yes, primary education is.

Is Mr. Ito a graduate of Waseda University?

Oh, no, he is a Keio man.

How many government universities are there in your school?

There are 13 government universities.

Are there many private universities in Japan?

Yes, there are 21.

Doko wo sotsugyō shi mashita ka.

Nani wo senmon ni yari mashita ka.

Wataši wa igaku (kōgaku; kikai-kōgaku; bun-gaku; shakai-kagaku; shoku; nōka; tetsu-gaku; sha-kaigaku; seibutsu-gaku; tenmon-gaku; kyōiku; shinri-gaku; keizai-gaku; hōka) wo senmon ni yari mashita.

Nihon de wa kyōiku wa gimu-kyōiku desu ka.

Hai, Shogakko wa sō desu.

Ito-san wa Waseda Daigaku no sotsugyō-sei desu ka.

Ie, iie, Keio Daigaku no shusshin desu.

O-kuni ni wa kanritsu daigaku ga ikutsu ari masu ka.

Kanritsu daigaku wa jū-san desu.

Nihon ni wa shiritsu daigaku wa takusan ari masu ka.

Ari masu tomo, ni-jū-ichi ari masu.
We shall have our holidays from to-morrow.
The holidays of our school begin at the 20th of this month.
When will the summer vacation start? I mean your school vacation.
What do you think of Japanese?
I find it very difficult.
The beginning's always so.
Do you understand me well?
Speak slowly, if you please.
You are conversant with Japanese, I take it?
I am afraid I speak very indifferently.
By the way, when does your examination begin?

It will begin on the 10th of next month.
Satō sits up over his text-books for the examination, I hear.
Is that so? I don’t like such a cramming system.

注释：holiday; vacation [Kyūka; Yasumi], beginning [Hajime], be conversant with [Ni jükutsu shite iru], indifferently [Hiibon-ni], by the way [Toki-ni], sit up over [Tetsuya suru], text-book [Kyōkasho], cramming system [Tsumekomi shugi].
The regatta season has fairly set in; hasn’t it?
Yes, the Sumida river will be alive with boat race hereafter.
When will your regatta be held?

In the middle of this month, I think.
The race has begun. There are three boats,—Red, White, and Blue.
It looks like a good race.

It's a close race.
The Reds are the most promising.
I am for the Whites.

What a close game!
The Reds have won.
A splendid win! Won by two lengths!
That was a good spirit.
Cross country [Dasō-kyōō], broad-jump [Habatobi], standing broad jump [Tachi-habatobi], running broad jump [Hashiri habatobi], high-jump [Takatobi], discus-throwing [Emban-nage], hot step and jump [Hosu jampu], pole-vault [Bō-takatobi], javelin-throwing [Yari-nage], relay [Rirei], dash [Tankyori-kyōō], Marathon [Marason].

What time do the sports begin? Kyōgi wa itsu hajimaru desu.

[Note]: sports [Kyōgi].
The sports are to begin at half past seven sharp.

What sorts of sports are to be given?

Various sports, such as a hundred metre sprint, a thousand metre race, a marathon race, hurdle races, sack races, lantern races, high jump, broad jump, pole vault, discus throw, putting the weight and so on.

The meet ought to be very successful.

I hope so.

Kyōgi wa shō shichiji-han ni hajimari masu.
Dō yū shurui no kyōgi ga aru no desu ka.

Hyaku-meitōru kyōso, sen-meitōru kyōso, marason kyōso, hādoru reisu, sakku reisu, chōchin kyōso, taka-tōbi, haba-tōbi, bo-taka-tōbi, emban nage, hogan nage nado iroiro no kyōgi ga ari masu.

Undō-kai wa dai-seiko de shō.
Sō shitai mono desu.

Lawn Tennis (Teikyū) ティニュー (庭球)

Let us play tennis, won't you?

Let us play a set.
Let us play a short set of three games.

Which won the toss?

Which do you choose, sides or serve?

We will select the sides.
We are in-players and you out-players.

Tenisu wo shiyō ja ari masen ka.
Setto wo yari mashō.
San-kai shōbu wo yari mashō.

Tosu wa dochira ga kachi mashita ka.
Resibu to sābu to dochira wo erabi masu ka.
Resibu wo erabi masu.
Wataši-ra ga sābu-gawa de, anata-ra wa resibu-gawa desu.

successful [Seikō-shita: Kōkeka-no]. toss [Tosu], choose [Erabu], sides [Resibu], serve [Sābu], select [Erabu], in-player [Sābu-gawa], out-player [Resibu-gawa].
Who are to act the umpire? Are you ready to begin?

What's the score? The score is thirty-four in our favour.

The games are two-three in their favour.

In the end, you have beaten us.

Shimban-kan wa tare ga yaru no desu. Mō hajimete mo yoroshii ka.

Ten-sū wa dō natte i masu. San-jū tai yon-jū de wata-shi-ra no hō ga katte i masu. Sū wa geimu ni tai san de sōte-kata ga katte i masu. Tōō wareware ga make mashita.

O Jūdō; Fencing; Boxing (Jūdo; Gekken; Kentō)

It is awfully cold this morning, isn't it?

According to the calendar, the coldest season sets in today.

Talking of the coldest season, do you take any midwinter exercise?

Yes, I take midwinter exercise in "judo," and you?

I take exercise in fencing.

What's the use of it?

In the first place, it is good and healthy exercise, second,

Oumpire [Shimban-kan], Oscore [Ten-sū], Obeat [Makasu], Ocalender [Koyomi], Omidwinter exercise [Kangeiko].
it is good to guard yourself against sword attack.

What you say, I must confess, is true: I think, I’ll learn it.

Last Sunday I went to the Public Hall at Hibiya to see the boxing.

There was no standing room left in the hall.

Boxing is very popular among students, I hear.

Yes, there are not a few boxers among collegians.

Mr. A is the most famous boxer in our country.

Will you play a round of golf with me this morning?

Yes, with pleasure. What is your handicap?

18.

I am twenty.

A Football Match (Futto-boru Matchi)
Hello. Where are you going?  
I'm on my way to a football match.  
What match is on to-day?  
One between A and B university.

Ya, doko e o-delake desu ka.  
Futto bōru no shiai wo mi ni yuku tokorō desu.  
Kyō wa dōyū shiai ga aru no desu ka.  
A Daigaku tai B Daigaku no shiai desu.
Games and Sports

I don’t know the game very well. If you explain things to me, I'll come.

All right, I am willing to explain it.

There are two kinds of foot-ball in England, I hear.

Yes, Rugby and Association.

Wrestling (Sumo) ぶ沢（相撲）

Did you see the spring wrestling tournament?

No, I haven’t any time to spare at all.

Talking of wrestling, it has come into vogue among the students, hasn’t it?

Yes, it is now very popular with the students.

At the Kokugi-kan

We are so hard squeezed, we can hardly move.

Yes, but we are fortunate enough to get these seats, so near the ring.

| NOTES: | © explain [Setsumei suru], © be willing to [Yorokonde — suru], © the spring wrestling tournament [Sumō no harubashō], © time to spare [Hima], © come into vogue [ Ryūkō suru], © squeeze [Oshikomu], © fortunate [Shiyawase-na], © ring [Dohyō]. |
I have never imagined the wrestling is ever so popular.

What's this cheering?

They are cheering for the wrestler who is just won the match.

Listen! A fellow's got on the ring and is crying something.

Ah! He is announcing the next wrestlers. This is some roaring.

I'm sure.

Who is the man that's got out in the ring, in a strange costume?

He is an umpire. He tells the wrestlers to take their positions.

What's that thing the umpire holds in his right hand?

That's a sort of fan. He uses it to announce the winners.

There! The wrestlers have clinched.

Whew! but they make a deuce of noise!

Sumō ga konnani taishita ninki ga aru to wa onoi matsu masen deshita.

Ima kassai shite iru no wa nan desu ka.

Ima torikumi ni katta rikishii ni kassai shite iru no desu.

O-iki nasai, otoko ga hitori dohyō e nobotte nani ka yonde i masu.

A, tsugi-no rikishi wo yobidashte iru no desu.

Kore wa mattaku taishita ōen desu ne.

Myō-na fukušō wo shite dohyō no naka e dete kita no wa tare desu ka.

Gyōji desu. Rikishi ni nii-yawasu yō ni itte i masu.

Gyōji ga migi-te ni nigitte iru no wa nan desu ka.

Are wa isshu no uchiwa desu. Katta rikishi no nanori wo suru tame ni mochiiru no desu.

Sōra! Futari ga torikumi mashita ne.

Ya, mattaku ōsawagi wo shite i masu ne.

Baseball (Yakyū)  ヤキュー (野球)

A is a good batsman. A is a fine pitcher.
A is an excellent catcher. A is a good first base player.
A is a good base runner.
A knocks the home-run every now and then.
A is very skilful in taking a grounder.

Dasha to shite jōzu desu. Jōzu-na tōshu desu.
Tokidoki honru-ya wo yari masu. Goro wo toru no ga jōzu desu.

The Museum and the Zoological Gardens

A got a base on balls. A stole into the 2nd base. A made a two-base hit. What innings are they playing now? The last half of the 6th innings. What is the score? The score is 3 to 1 in our favour. We won the game by one run.
It opens at nine in the morning.

What is the charge for admission?
The admission fee is ten sen.

What section do you wish to see first?
I wish to see the archaeological section.

Is there any old armour?

Are there any mummies?

Our time is very limited.

The Zoolo
gical Gardens

I should like to visit the zoological gardens. Won't you join me?

Very well, I will go with you.

Is there a plan of the gardens?

What is the price?

What shall we see first?

We will begin with the ugliest, the hippopotamus.

Here are the giraffes.

They like bread very much. Is that cage a monkey-house? Yes, the monkeys are very popular with the children. Where did the elephant come from? What a big elephant! Quite a monster! He was caught in the forests of Siam. Let us stroll round to the lion-house. I believe it's just about feeding-time.

What a magnificent mane that lion has! No wonder the lion is called "The King of Animals."

I wonder which is the stronger, lion or tiger? I like to see the tiger yawning. That is the bear pit. They have some very fine polar bears over there. What shall we go to see?

The kangaroos and anteaters.


The Museum and the Zoological Gardens

There are the kangaroos. Let us search for the reptile house.

Do you see the quiet-looking serpent coiled up in the corner?

He looks peaceable enough, in conscience, doesn't he?

There is a sharp vicious twinkle about his bright eye which looks wicked.

No wonder either. It is a cobra, the most venomous reptile in existence.

Kangarō ga i masu. Hačū-kan e yuki mashō.

Sumikko ni toguro wo maite iru ano otonashi-tōna ja ga iru deshō.

Hontō ni otonashi-tōri mien masu ne.

Ano kagayaita me no atari ni surudoi dokudokushii tsurutsuki ga ari mashite mōaku ni mien masu.


(90) The Kairakuen Garden, Mito.

The time seems to be getting on. Let us take a cup of tea in the pavilion.

Jikan ga daibutsu tachi masa... A no cha-nise de ocha wo ippai nomi mashō.

The Navy and the Army

(Kaigun to Rikugun) カイゲントリクダン

Who is the Minister of the Naval Department?

How many warships are there in your country?

Our country has about 290 ships.

I see from the newspaper another of Japan’s super-dreadnought has been launched.

Yes, the new super-dreadnought Mutsu will rank among the greatest of the world’s warships.

What is her tonnage?

32,720 tons.

And her speed?

23 knots.

Where is the Department of War?

Who is the Minister of the War Department?

Kaigun Daijin wa tare desu ka.
O-kuni ni wa gunkan ga iku-seki arī masu ka.
Gunkan wa ni-hyaku kyū-jisseki bakari arī masu.
Shimbun ni yoru to Nihon de wa chōdokyū-kan ga mata shinsui shinata sō desu.

Sō desu, chōdokyū-kan “Mutsu” wa sekai no saidai senkan ni kuraisuru mono deshō.

Sono tonsū wa nani hodo desu ka.
San-man ni-sen nana-hyaku nijitton desu.
Sohit sokuryoku wa.
Ni-jū-san notto desu.
Rikugun-shō wa doko desu ka.

Rikugun Daijin wa tare desu ka.

That office is the Staff Head-quarters.

Have you volunteers\(^a\) in your country?

No, all the army service\(^b\) is compulsory\(^c\) in my country.

How many brigades\(^d\) are there in your country?

They number ~ brigades.

According to our military law,\(^e\) every person is bound to serve\(^f\) in the army at any period from the age of 20 to that of 45.

Do you have compulsory military service\(^g\) in Great Britain?

No, the service in both the army and navy is voluntary.

Is it the same in the United States, too?

Yes, it is.

Aeroplanes are very efficient,\(^h\) aren’t they?

Yes, military authorities\(^i\) are trying to do their best to the greater development\(^j\) of the air service.\(^k\)

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\(^{a}\) volunteer \([\text{Giyū-hei, Shigan-hei}].\)

\(^{b}\) the army service \([\text{Heieki, Kyōseiteki no}].\)

\(^{c}\) compulsory \([\text{Kyōseiteki no}].\)

\(^{d}\) brigade \([\text{Ryōdan}].\)

\(^{e}\) military law \([\text{Gunrei}].\)

\(^{f}\) serve \([\text{Fukusuru}].\)

\(^{g}\) compulsory military service \([\text{Chōhei seido}].\)

\(^{h}\) efficient \([\text{Yūkō-na}].\)

\(^{i}\) military authorities \([\text{Gunji tōkyoku}].\)

\(^{j}\) development \([\text{Hatten, Hattatsu}].\)

\(^{k}\) air service \([\text{Kūgun}].\)
How many footsoldiers® has each regiment®?
Each regiment consists of® one thousand footsoldiers.

The flag of the regiment is the Rising Sun.®

Is there a tank corps® in your country?
All the divisions® have many tanks each.

Kaku rentai ni wa hohei wa iku-nin i masu ka.
Kaku rentai wa isen no hohei de sashiki sarete i masu.

Rentai-ki wa kyokujitsu de su.
O-kuni ni wa tanku guntai ga ari masu ka.
Shidan to yu shidan ni wa takusan tanku ga ari masu.

[36] At a Dance Party; At a Concert
(Dansu-kai ni te; Ongaku-kai ni te) ダンスカイ

Do you like dancing?
You are very fond of dancing, are you not?
I am very fond of it.
May I introduce Mr. Ito?
He is very keen on dancing.

The music has started. It's a fox-trot. May I have this dance?
Certainly. I suppose you dance much.

Oh, no. To tell the truth.®

Dansu ga o-suki desu ka.
Anata wa hijo-ni dansu ga o-suki to mie masu ne.

Hijo-ni suki desu.

O-suki to mie masu ne.

Shidan to yu shidan ni wa takusan tanku ga ari masu.
Shidan to yu shidan ni wa takusan tanku ga ari masu.

Dansu-ga o-suki desu ka.
Anata wa hijo-ni dansu ga o-suki to mie masu ne.

Hijo-ni suki desu.

O-suki to mie masu ne.

Ongaku ga hajimari mashi-ta. Fox-trot desu. Odotte itadaite masho ka.

Yoroshii gozai masu tomo, zaibun o-odori masai masun desho ne.


Yoroshii gozai masu tomo, zaibun o-odori masai masun desho ne.

Do itashi mashite, jitsu no

Do itashi mashite, jitsu no

D0 itashi mashite, jitsu no

footsoldier [Hoei].
regiment [Rentai].
consist of [Kara naru].
the Rising Sun [Kyokuji-tsu].
tank corps [Tanku guntai].
division [Shidan].
to tell the truth [Honto no koto wo yu to; Jitsu wo yu to].
I have not danced for ages — tokoro, mō nagai aida odori masen.

Still you dance wonderfully well.
Thank you. I extremely enjoyed the dance.
The music has started again. What’s about another dance, Miss Satō?
Well, I am afraid I feel rather tired. Won’t you mind if I sit out this dance?
Will you give me the next galop?
I cannot waltz.

Sore de mo naka-naka jōzu de wa arī masen ka.
Arigatō gozai mashita, hijō-ni omoshirō gozai mashita.
Mata ongaku ga hajimari mashita, mō ichido ikaga de gozai masu, Satō-san.
Sā, shyōshyō tsukarete i masu no de, kono dansu wo yasumasete itadake masen ka.
Tsugi-no galop wo issho ni odorasete itadake mashō ka,
Watashi wa worutsu ga deki masen.

[Note]: ⁰ for age [Nagai aida].
I don't care for one-step.

Can you tango?

I'm not very skilful, but I like it very much.

How is the floor?

Excellent and the band is not at all bad.

Have you any taste for music?

Yes, I am extremely fond of it.

Yes, very much, but I cannot play any instrument.

Would you like to go to the concert with me?

Yes, I would. Where will it be held?

It will be held at the new music hall at Hibiya.

Where can I get the tickets?

We can get the tickets at the chief musical instrument stores in this city.

How much shall I pay for the ticket?

Two yen a ticket.

Have you the program?

Yes, I have.

Wataashi wa one-step wo konomi masen.

Anata wa tango wo o-odori ni nare masu ka.

Amari umaku deki masen ga, suki na no wa taihen suki nan desu.

Yuka no suberi guwai wa dō desu ka.

Suteki desu, soshite ongaku mo chittomo waruka ari masen.

Anata wa ongaku wo o-suki desu ka.

Ee, dai-suki desu.

Ee, taisō suki desu ga, nani hitotsu to shite yare nai no desu.

Wataashi to issho-ni ongaku-kai e o-ide ni nari masen ka.

Ei, yuki tai mozo desu. Doko ni aru no desu ka.

Hibiya no Ongaku-dō de ari masu.

Kippu wa doko de kae masu ka.

Kippu wa shi-nai no omona gakki-ten ni ari masu.

Kippu wa nani hodo desu ka.

Ichī-mai ni-yen desu.

Kyokumoku wo o-mochi desu ka.

Ei, motte i masu.
At a Dance Party; At a Concert
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What is the chief attraction\(^5\) of the concert?

Miss Mita’s solo is one of the chief attractions, I think.

She is one of the best vocalists\(^5\) we have; isn’t she?

Her voice is a soprano of great compass.\(^9\)

Her voice is also powerful\(^5\) and thrilling.\(^8\)

She seems to have a full voice.

She often sings through the radio.

Do you admire her voice?

Yes, I do.

This overture\(^5\) will be really beautiful, I suppose.

The accompaniment\(^5\) is poor.

[37] Sight-seeing of Famous Places
(Yūmei-na Bashō no Kembutsu)

ユーメイ ナ バショ ノ ベンプツ (有名な場所の見物)

0 Ise Shrine (Ise Jingū) イセ ジングー (伊勢神宮)

Here we are at Yamada-eki ni tsuki ma-

shita.

NOTES: \(^5\) chief attraction [Omona yobimono], \(^5\) vocalist [Seigaku-ka], \(^9\) compass [Han-i], \(^5\) powerful [Chikara no aru], \(^8\) thrilling [Yūsū-na], \(^5\) overture [Jokyoku], \(^5\) accompaniment [Bansō].
Let us visit the Gegü, Outer Shrine, by motorcar.

There are so many cedar trees that it is almost gloomy, even in the daytime.

Yes, it is true. This is the Outer Shrine. It is dedicated to Toyouke Daijin.

What a serene and solemn place this is!

Well, let us go to the Naigü or “Inner Shrine.”

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Notice:  
- the Outer Shrine [Gegü]  
- cedar tree [Sugi no ki]  
- gloomy [Usugurai]  
- be dedicated to [Wo matsuru]  
- serene [Shizuka-na]  
- solemn [Kogoshii]  
- Inner Shrine [Naigü].
Look here! This is a beautiful river over there.
This is the Isuzu-gawa and that bridge is Uji-bashi.
We have come to a grove of aged cedar trees again.
These cedar trees are older than those of Gegi.
This is the Naigu which is dedicated to Amaterasu-Omikami. Within it is a mirror, Yata-no-Kagami, which is one of the Three Sacred Treasures.
Shall we go to Futami-ga-Ura now?
Yes, there are two rocks; the Myōto-iwa or "Wedded Rocks."
There is no comparison in size between them. This Buddha here is over 53 feet high, if I am not mistaken. It is nearly the double the one at Kamakura. It was cast in the reign of the Emperor Kanmu. This is the greatest Buddha in Japan. No, it is perhaps the greatest in the world, I think. We are now in Nara Park. What a lot of deer! Some are coming toward us. They are very tame for they are all the deer of the Kasuga Shrine.

 Oriental The Cherry Dance (Miyako Odori)

Have you ever seen the Cherry Dance in Kyōtō?

No, not yet. When is it held?

It is held in spring when the cherry trees bloom.

Sight-seeing of Famous places

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There is no comparison in size between them. This Buddha here is over 53 feet high, if I am not mistaken. It is nearly the double the one at Kamakura. It was cast in the reign of the Emperor Kanmu. This is the greatest Buddha in Japan. No, it is perhaps the greatest in the world, I think. We are now in Nara Park. What a lot of deer! Some are coming toward us. They are very tame for they are all the deer of the Kasuga Shrine.

Oriental The Cherry Dance (Miyako Odori)

Have you ever seen the Cherry Dance in Kyōtō?

No, not yet. When is it held?

It is held in spring when the cherry trees bloom.

Sight-seeing of Famous places

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It is performed\(^1\) in April, isn't it?
Yes, it is performed nightly from the first till the end.

It is a Japanese ballet\(^2\) peculiar\(^3\) to Kyōto.
Where is it held?

It is held at the Kaburenjō in Gion, the best gay quarters\(^4\) of Kyōto.
Are the dancers all geisha-girls?
Yes, about thirty-six geisha-girls dressed alike\(^5\) in gorgeous robes\(^6\) perform the Shigatsu ni moyōsareru no desu ne.
Sō desu, ichi-jitsu kara sanjū-nichi made mai-ban aru no desu.
Kyōto tokyū-yō Nihon no butō desu.
Doko de moyōsareru no desu ka.
Kyōto no ittō yūkaku-chi Gion no Kaburenjō de moyōsare masu.
Odoriko, wa mina geisha desu ka.
Sō desu, Sanjū roku-me amari-no geisha ga soroi-no hade-na kimono wo kite odō-
dance. Why do they call Miyako Odori, the Cherry Dance?

Because each girl bears a cherry branch* heavily laden with flowers, so it has become gradually known among foreigners as the Cherry Dance.

Why do they call Miyako Odori, the Cherry Dance?

Because each girl bears a cherry branch* heavily laden with flowers, so it has become gradually known among foreigners as the Cherry Dance.

The Kinkaku-ji Temple (Kinkaku-ji)

We have come to the Kinkaku-ji Temple. Let us get a ticket and enter the temple.

By whom was this temple built?

It was originally® the villa of Yoshimitsu, the third Shogun of Ashikaga.

But after his death, it has been kept as a temple.

This three storied pavilion® is the Kinkaku-ji. Its walls are coated® with gold-leaf.®

But the coating came off and we can not find any gold on it now.

Because it was built some 500 years ago.

*Sakura* branch (Eda)

*Originally* [Moto-wa]

*Three storied pavilion* [Sanso-kaku]

*Coat* [Ou]

*Gold-leaf* [Kimpaku].
In the era of Ashikagas, Shogun lived in the lap of luxury.

Gold Dolphin (Kin no Shachi)

This is the castle which has made Nagoya of Owari what it is.

What a splendid castle it is!

In feudal times, it was the residence of the Lord of Owari, but now is an Imperial Detached Palace.

Who built this castle?

It was built in the 15th year of Keicho by great many great feudal lords for Tokugawa Naoyoshi, a son of Tokugawa Ieyasu.

Is that so?

Look at those dolphins on the top of the roof. They are genuine gold, they say.

Are they? Then they are quite valuable article, I think.

Yes. They were made from old Japanese coins valued at yen 3,200,000.

Sight-seeing of Famous places

Is that why they are protected by wire net? Yes, they are.

Sore de kana-ami ga hatte aru no desu ka. Sō na no desu.

The Meiji Shrine (Meiji Jingū)

This stone bridge is very fine.
Yes, it is called Jingū bridge and was presented by Tokyo Prefecture.
Is that large torii made of metal or wood?

Kono ishi-bashi wa taihen rippa desu ne. Ee, sore wa Jingū-bashi to itte Tokyō-ku kara kensetsu shita mono desu.

It is made of the hinoki wood produced in Formosa.

Are wa Taiwan-san no hinoki de tsukatte aru no desu. Takasa wa dore hodo ari masu ka.

It is about 36 feet in height.

Takasa wa san-juroku-fito bakari desu. Sā haiden e ki mashita.

Here we are at the oratory.

Koko de te wo aratte kiyome mashō. Ano honden wa jitsu-ni sōgon desu. Meiji Tenno wo o-matsuri shite ari masu.

Let us wash our hands and purify them here.

Honden no uta kara ni aru ano tatemono wa nan desu ka.

The main building is very magnificent.

Ano honden wa o-matsuri shite ari masu.

It is dedicated to the Emperor Meiji.

Honden no ushiro ni aru ano tatemono wa nan desu ka.

What is that building behind the main shrine?

Sore de kana-ami ga hatte aru no desu ka. Sō na no desu.
That is a treasure house. You will never find the shrine without worshippers.

Are wa hōmotsu-den desu. Sampai-sha ga taeta koto ga ari masen.

Enoshima エノシマ （江の島）

The islet over there is Enoshima. It looks just like a picture. Let us pay the toll and cross the pier. This bridge is pretty long and rather dangerous as it swings.

Mukō ni mieru shima ga Enoshima desu. Chōdo e no yō desu ne. Hashi-sen wo haratte hashi wo watari mashō. Kono hashi wa kanari nagakote yura-yura suru kara ki-ken desu ne.

N.B.: <treasure house [Hōmotsu-den], worshipper [Sampaisha], toll [Hashi-sen; Tsūkō-zei], swing [Yureru].
Look there! Many hotels are lined on both sides of the road.

What is this shrine?

It is Enoshima Shrine which is dedicated to Benten.

The seascape is very nice, isn't it?

Yes, when the weather is fine, we can see Mt. Fuji from here.

Let us go to the dragon cave.

The Eight Views of Omi (Omihakkei)

This city is Otsu. It was formerly the last of the Fifty-three Stages on the Tōkaidō.

Let us go to the Miidera temple and see the famous bell.

This temple was built by the Emperor Tenchi, the 38th Emperor.

This is the main temple of Miidera.

O, what a large bell it is!

Notes: © seascape [Umi-geshiki]. © dragon cave [Ryu-kutsu]. © formerly [Mukashi-wa]. © the Fifth-three Stages [Go-ji San-tsugi]. © bell [Kane]. © the main temple [Hondo].
That is Lake Biwa, the largest lake in Japan.
This is the China bridge of Seta.
I see. It is quite picturesque, isn’t it?
The sunset as seen from the bridge is counted among the “Eight Views of Omi.”
This is the Ishiyama temple, the famous one which belongs to the Shingon Sect.
This temple is also one of the Eight Views of Omi.
The autumn moon as seen from this temple is very fine.

Have you ever been to Hakone?
Yes, I have been there many times.
Then you are well acquainted with that neighbourhood, aren’t you?
Yes, I know a little of the district.

NOTES: 1 the China bridge [Karahashi]. 1 picturesque [E no yō na]. 1 Shingon Sect [Shingon-shū]. 1 autumn moon [Aki no tsuki]. 1 are well acquainted with [Seitō shite iru]. 1 neighbourhood [Fukin; Kimbō]. 1 district [Chihō].

Lake Ashi-no-ko アシノコ (青の湖)

Anata wa Hakone e itta koto ga ari masu ka.
Hai, tabi-tabi itta koto ga ari masu.
Ja, anata wa sono heno no chiri ni akarui wake desu ne.
Sō desu. Sukoshi wa shitte ori masu.
I am told that there are many noted places and historic spots in Hakone and its neighbourhood.

Yes, the place is rich in historical memories.

From where does the mountain trolley start?
It starts from Yumoto and goes to Gōra.
Must we foot it from Gōra to Lake Ashinoko.

Hakone chihiro ni wa takusan-na meisho kyusiki ga aru so desu ne.

Sō desu. Hakone-chihiro wa rekishi teki rensō ni tonde ori masu.

Tozan-tetsudō wa doko kara de masu ka.

Yumoto kara Gōra e yuku no desu.

Gōra kara Ashinoko made wa toho de yukaneba nari masen ka.

NOTES : © noted places and historic spots [Meisho kyusiki]. © is rich in (~ Ni tonde iru). © historical memories [Rekishiteki rensō]. © mountain trolley [Tozan tetsudō]. © foot [Aruku].
Sight-seeing of Famous places

Yes, though a motor bus service is available as far as the lake.

How is the view of Lake Ashinoko?

Splendid! there are many motor-boats on the lake.

El, Ashinoko made norai-jōdōsha no ben wa ari masu kedo.

Ashinoko no nagame wa dō desu ka.

Sateki desu. Kosui ni wa mō-ka-bōko ga takusan uite i masu.

© The Nunobiki Falls (Nunobiki no Taki)

This is the Minatogawa Shrine which is dedicated to Kusunoki Masashige.

It is said Kusunoki died here fighting bravely, which reads, "Ah, here lies the Faithful Kusunoki!"

That inscription was written by the Lord of Mito.

Let us go up Suwayama and look at the whole view of Kōbe.

What a fine view! It is just like a panorama.

This is Kōbe harbour and that is Hyōgo harbour.

Well, let us take a taxi from here and go to the fall.

Kore wa Kusunoki Masashige wo matsutte aru Minatogawa Jinja desu.

Nankō ga funsen shite sen-shi shita tokoro da sō desu.

Ano sekihi wo go-zen na-sai, " Ā, Chūshin Nun-shi no Haka" to shite ari masu.

Ano monji wa Mito-kō ga kakareta no desu.

Suwayama e nobotte Kōbe no zenkei wo mi mashō.

Nanto ii keshiki desu ne. Chōdo panorama no yō desu.

Kore ga Kōbe-kō de are ga Hyōgo-kō desu.

Koko kara takkishi de taki e yuki mashō.

Notes: © motor-bus service [Jidōsha no ben], © as far as [→ Made], © fight bravely [Funsen suru], © tombstone [Sekihi], © inscription [Hibun], © the whole view [Zenkei], © fall [Taki].
Sight-seeing of Famous places

What a long water-fall® this is!
Yes, this is female fall® and that is male one.®
The female fall is about 73 feet, and the male one, about 150 feet high.

There is a reservoir® on the summit® of the mountain and it supplies® drinking water® to a part of Kōbe city.

Itsukushima イツクシマ (宮島)

Here we are at Miyajima Station.
Well, let us go to Itsukushima Shrine by that boat.
The sea is very calm.

The huge Torii® built out in the sea forms the entrance to the shrine.
The seascape is quite picturesque, isn’t it?
Yes, it is one of the three views of Japan, you know.
How charming! The shrine seems to be floating® on the water.

NOTES: • water-fall [Taki]. • female fall [Men-taki].
• male fall [On-taki]. • reservoir [Chōjō]. • summit [Chōjō]. • supply [Kyōyū-sui]. • drinking water [In-ryō-sui]. • entrance [Iriguchi]. • float [Ukabu].
Sight-seeing of Famous places

The boat has got to the island. This island is larger than I expected. It is about 6 miles long and 2 miles wide. What a long corridor! This is!

This corridor is about 148 ken in length.

This is the Senjō-kaku or Hall of one thousand mats. What a wide hall it is! Look at those rice ladles of all sizes and shape!


(96) Lake Suwa In winter, Nagano-ken.

[Image: Winter landscape of Lake Suwa in Nagano-ken, Japan.]

Sight-seeing of Famous places

Each of them is inscribed with the name of the donor. Let us go toward the park. This is Momijidani or Maple valley. It is famous for maple trees.

Ο Forty-seven Ronin (Shi-jū Shichi-shi)

This is the Sengakuji temple at Takanawa. It is famous as there are tombs of the Forty Seven Ronin there. Let us see the wooden images of Forty Seven Ronin. This is the image of Oishi Kuranosuke. The image which has a large mallet there represents Akagaki Genzō. The large tomb in front of the cemetery is that of Asano Naganori. Many joss-sticks are offered to every tomb.

Yes, as this temple is visited by worshippers all the year round,
PART THREE

[Dai Sampen]
On Business Topics (Jitsu-yō Kaiwa)

[1] Purchase (Kaimono)

カイモノ (買物)

(1) What Can I do for you?: What may I do for you?: What for you, Sir?: What for you, Madam?

(Nani wo sashi-age mashō ka; Nani wo o-me ni ka-ke mashō ka).

(2) Are you being attended to?: Is any one attending to you?

(Tare ka ni go-yō wo ōsetsuke ni nari mashita ka; Tare ka go-yō wo uketamawari mashita ka).

(3) I should like to look at silver watches; I want to see some silver watches, please; Will you show me silver watches, please?

(Gin-dokei wo misete kudasai.)

(4) Do you keep any ready-made black shoes?: You keep ready-made black shoes, do you?

(Dekiai-no kuro-gutsu ga ari masu ka).

(5) Yes, we have a large stock of all kinds; Yes, we have a good assortment.

(Hai, iroiro tori-soroete gozai masu).

(6) Have you none larger (smaller)?

(Motto ōkii (chiisai) no wa ari masen ka).

(7) I like this one; I prefer this one.

(Kore ga ki-ni-iri mashita).

(8) What is the price of this? What is the price? How much is this?: How much do you charge for this?

(Kore wa nedan ga ikura desu ka).

(9) The price is too high; That is too dear.
（Sore wa taka sugi masu）.
That is rather dear, isn’t it?
（Sukoshi takai desu ne）.
② The price is unreasonable; The price is absurd.
（Sore wa hōgai-na nedan desu）.
⑦ I cannot afford as much as that; I can’t afford to pay so much.
（Sonanai dase masen yo）.
② Can you make any reduction?; Can’t You come down a little?; Can’t you reduce the price?; Is that the best you can do?
（Sukoshi makari masen ka）.
② That’s the bottom price.
（Giri-giri-no nedan desu）.
② Our prices are fixed; We have only one price.
（Teikadōri de gozai masu）.
② We never ask two prices; We never overcharge.
（Kesshitte kakene wa mōshi-age masen）.
② This is below cost price.
（Sore de wa genka ga kire masu）.
② We can’t sell it for less; I can’t sell it lower.
（Sore yori wa o-hiki deki masen）.
② I can do better elsewhere, I assure you.
（Hoka de wa motto yasuku kae masu yo）.
② The price is quite reasonable.
（Nedan wa mottaku go-chōkō nan desu）.
It is a bargain, I can tell you.
（Horidashi-mono desu）.
② I really don’t think you can get them for less anywhere else in Kobe.
(Kōbe de wa doko e irashite mo, kore yori yasuku wa kae masen yo).
@ Sorry, I can't oblige you, because it leaves no profit.
(O-kinodoku desu ga, sore de wa itashiki-kata ga ari masen, sukosho mo mōkari masen kara).
I can't oblige you, because I should lose.
(Sore de wa itashiki-kata ga ari masen, son ga yuuki masu kara).

(97) Lake Biwa From Mii-Dera, Shiga-ken.

@ Then, let us split the difference and say ten yen, and I'll take it.
(Jā, ayumi-yotte jū-en to shitara dō desu, sō surya sore wo morai mashō).
@ All right, Sir.
(Shōchi itashi mashita).
I'm sorry, Sir, but really I can't.

(O-kinodoku de gozai masu ga, sayō mairi masen).

(If I take a dozen, do you make any reduction?)

(Ichi-dāsu moraeba ikura ka waribiki deki masu ka).

(Yes, we make five per cent discount.)

(Hai, go-bu o-hiki itashi masu).

(Do you sell these walnuts by weight or by measure?)

(Kono kurumi wa mekata-uri desu ka sore tomo masu-uri desu ka).

(What can I show you next, please?; What next, please?)

(O-tsugi ni nani wo sashi-age mashō ka).

(What else can I show you?; Anything else, Sir?)

(Hokani nani ka go-yō wa gozai masen ka).

(That will be all today, thank you; I think that's all today, thank you.)

(Kyō wa sore dake de kekkō desu).

(Do you give credit?; Do you trust me?)

(Kake-uri shi masu ka).

(We give no credit; For cash only, Sir.)

(Issai kake-uri itashi masen).

(Our terms are cash; For cash only, Sir.)

(Issai genkin de gozai masu).

(Will you please pay over there at the counter.)

(Dōzo mukō no chōba de o-harai kudasai mashī).

(Put it down to my account.)

(Watashi no kanjō ni tsukete oite kudasai).

(How much will it be altogether?; How much will it come to?)

(Mina de ikura ni nari masu ka).

(Can you change a hundred yen note?)
Here is the money.

Here is your change. See if it's all right.

Can you deliver it to my house?

What is your address?—I will write it on my card.

Can you deliver it to my house?

I want to buy some stationery.

What can I do for you?

Have you any note-paper?

I also want to get some blotting-paper and sealing-wax.

I want half a ream of the paper I usually buy here.

In a minute, Sir. Now, here you are, Sir.

I want three quires of paper.

What sort of paper do you want?  Donna kami ga go-nyūyō na no desu ka.
Show me the different sorts.  Iro-iro no wo misete kudasai.

Does this lake look pretty?  Kore ga tō-ten de saijō no kami de gozai masu.
How much do you sell it a quire?  Kore wa ichi-jo ikura desu ka.
Let me have some ink and a gross of pens.  Iniki to pen ichi-gurosu kudasai.
Is there anything else you wish to have?  Hoka-ni nani ka go-nyūyō no shina wa gozai masen ka.
Have you any picture postcards of Tōkyō and the country round?  Tōkyō to sono fukin no ehagaki ga ari masu ka.

NOTES:  "shop" [Mise], "picture post-card" [E-hagaki].
Certainly, Sir; we have a large collection of them at all prices.

Will you show me some?  
Yes, Sir; come this way, please; here they are.  
Will you select them?

What is the price of these cards?  
From five sen each and fifty sen a dozen.  
I think these I have picked out\(^{\circ}\) will do.

They are forty-two in all.

How much will they be altogether?  
Let me see; there are twenty five-sen ones, then ten eight-sen and seven ten-sen ones; that makes three yen twenty sen \(\text{precisely.}^{\circ}\)

What next, please?

No, thank you, that is all; here is a ten \(\text{yen note.}^{\circ}\)

I will give you change.\(^{\circ}\)  
Thank you, Sir.

Ee, gozai masu tomo, takusan atsumete gozai masu shi, o-nedan mo shuju gozai masu.  
Sukoeshi misete kudasai.  
Hai, dozo kochira e oide kudasai, koko ni ari masu.  
Sono naka kara o-yori kudasai masen ka.

Kono hagaki wa ikura desu.  
ichi-mai go-sen to jû-ni-mai gojissen kara desu.

Watashi ga yori dashita, kore ga yot darô to onôi masu.  
Mina de yon-jû-ni-mai ari masu.  
Mina de ikura desu ka.

So desu ne, go-sen no ga ni-jû-mai ni, hassen no ga jûtmai ni, jissen no ga shichimai ari masu, chôdo san-en nijissen ni nari masu.

Tsugi-ni nani wo o-motome ni nari masu ka.

Iya mò takusan desu, sore dake ni shi mashô, sî jû-en-satsu wo age mashô.  
O-tsuri wo sashi-age masu, arigató gozai masu.

\(\text{NOTES:}^{\circ}\)  
\(\circ\) pick out [Yori dasu].  
\(\circ\) precisely [Kakkiri; Chôdo].  
\(\circ\) ten \(\text{yen note}^{\circ}\) [Jû-en-satsu; Jû-en-shihei].  
\(\circ\) change [O-tsuri].
Is any one there?

Good morning, Sir. What may I show you?

Will you please show me some hats?

What kind of hat do you require, Sir?

The same shape as I have on.

Do you keep straw hats?

Yes, Sir. We have a large stock of all kinds. Please step this way. What size do you wear?

I don't know what size. Please take my measure.

This one is a little too large.

That hat presses in front (at the back).

Let me see. You wear No. 7%? How do you like this?

This is a bit too small.

Go-men nasai, dare mo ina'i no desu ka.
Irasshai mashi, nani wo o-me ni kake mashō.
Bōshi wo misete kudasai.

Donna bōshi ga o-yoroshii deshō.
Ima kabutte iro no to onaji kata desu.
Mugiwara-bōshi ga ari masu ka.

Hai, gozai masu. Iro-iro shurui ga takusan soroete gozai masu. Dōzo kochira e. O-bōshi no saizu wa nan ban de gozai mashō.

Nam-ban da ka oboete inai no desu ga, chotto sumpō wo hakatte mite kudasai.

Kore wa sukoshi ōki sugi masu ne.
Sonō bōshi wa mae (ushiro) ga tsu-mari masu yo.

Sō de gozai masu ne, shichi hachi-bun-no-nana wo o-meshi desu ne, kono shina wa ikaga deshō.

Kore wa shōshō chisa sugi masu.

**NOTES:** 
* straw hat [Mugiwara-bōshi].
* take measure [Sumpō wo toru].
* press [Appaku suru].
How about this? Dewa, kore wa ikaga deshō.
This is the right size. But Kore wa ōkisa ga chōdo
I should like to see one yoi desu ne, shikashi konnani
with no such a wide brim haba ga hiroku naku te ribbon
and a broad band. no hiroku nai no wo misete
Here is one. That is the kudasai.
prevailing fashion.¹ Here is one. That is the
prevailing fashion.¹

Dewa, kore wa ikaga deshō.
Kore wa ōkisa ga chōdo
yoi desu ne, shikashi konnani
haba ga hiroku naku te ribbon
no hiroku nai no wo misete
kudasai.

Koko ni hitotsu gozai masu. Kore wa ryūkō-gata de go-
zai masu.

What do you ask for this? Kono nedan wa nani hodo
desu ka.
Kono nedan wa nani hodo
desu ka.

Fifteen yen thirty sen Sir. Ju-go-en sanjissen desu.
Fifteen yen thirty sen Sir. Ju-go-en sanjissen desu.
You ask too much. Can't Taka sugi masu ne, nedan
you reduce the price? wa makari masen ka.
You ask too much. Can't Taka sugi masu ne, nedan
you reduce the price? wa makari masen ka.

[Note]: ° prevailing-fashion [Ryūkō-gata].
Purchase 269

I am sorry, Sir, but we have only one price.

All right, I’ll take this, then. Please put my initials inside.

Thank you, Sir. Anything else, Sir?

No, that’s all to-day. Here are two ten yen notes.

Thank you, Sir. Four yen seventy-sen change. I will wrap it up nicely for you.

O-kinodoku desu ga, keshite kakene wa moshi masen.

Sō desu ka, dewa kore wo katteoki mashō. Watashi no kashira monji wa iete kudasai.

Arigatō gozai masu. Hokani nani ka go-yō wa gozai masen ka.

Ie, kyō wa kore de tākusen desu. Dewa jī-en shihei ni mai age masu.

Arigatō gozai masu. Yo-en nana-jissen no o-tsunī desu, Yoku o-tsunumi itashi masu.

---

© At a Milliner’s (Fujin Bōshi-ten ni te)

フデン ボーシン ニテ（婦人帽子店にて）

I wish to try some hats. Do you wish a hat or a bonnet?

How much is this one marked at?

That one is fifteen yen, but as we are having a clearance sale this week, we are knocking 10% off our prices.

Bōshi wo misete kudasai. Futsu-no o-bōshi desu ka, sore tomo bonetto desu ka.

Kore wa nedan ga ikura ni tsuite ori masu ka.

Sore wa jū-go-en desu, shicashi konshi-chū kurazarae itashite ori masu no de, teika kara ichi-wari-biki ni itashite ori masu.

---

NOTES: © initial [Kashira monji]. © wrap up [Tsutsu-mu]. © have a clearance sale [Kurazarae wo suru; Yasuuri suru]. © knock off [Waribiki suru].
Then that will make the price thirteen yen and a half. I'll take it.
Please let me see one of the hats which you have in the window.
Which one is it?
How would you like this?
It looks too matron-like.
No, Madame, this is the latest fashion.
I wonder if you could make me a straw hat to my own design.
Oh yes, we could have it ready for you in a few days.
Please show me some of your hat trimmings.
Please look through them.

At a Music Store (Gakki-ten ni te)

I wish to see some violins.
About what price do you wish to pay?

matron-like [Toshiyori jimite].
the latest fashion [Saishin-gata]. design [Koan].
trimming [Kazari; Kazari-tsuke].
I am undecided, but I want a good serviceable instrument. Have you any old ones?
Yes, I have two or three.
There are many clever makes about.
What we sell here we guarantee.

Well, I'll see what you have in stock.

They look quite good instruments. — What do you want for them?
This one is two hundred yen, and that one is three hundred. Please try them.

What are Japanese pianos like?
They are not at all bad.

At a Tobacconist’s (Tabako-ten ni te)

Oblige me with a good cigar.
How much is it?  
They are fifty sen each.  
I will take five of them.  
Will you not try this tobacco?  
How about tobacco-pouches?  
Please, give me a packet of Virginia cigarettes.  
How much are they?  
Ikura desu ka.  
Ippon go-jissen desu.  
Go-hon morai mashō.  
Koso tabako wo o-nomi ni natte go-ran nasai masen ka.  
Tabako-ire wa ikaga de gozai masu ka.  
Vājinya kami-maki tabako wo hito-tsutsumi kudasai.  
Sore wa ikura desu ka.

Give me a one yen smoke.
I also want a box of matches (vestas).  
I want a mild (strong) one yen cigar.
A two yen Havana, please.
I want a cigar-holder of wood.
Certainly, Sir.

$$\textit{At a Bookseller's (Shoten ni te)}$$

Which is the best bookseller here?
I wish to buy a map of Tōkyō.
I want a Japanese dictionary.
I want only small and cheap editions.
And quite up-to-date?
Can you show me another?
Is this the latest published one?

Kono hen de dore ga ichiban yoi hon-ya desu ka.
Tōkyō no chizu wo kai tai no desu.
Nihon-go no jiten mo kai tai no desu.
Ko-gata de yasui no ga hoshii no desu.
San-en yori taka te wa ikennai desu.
Goku saikin no ga ari masu ka.
Mō hitotsu misete morae masu ka.
Kore wa saikin no shuppan desu ka.

NOTES:  \(\ast\) vestas [Rō-matchi].  \(\ast\) cigar-holder [Hamakire].  \(\ast\) edition [Han].  \(\ast\) up-to-date [Saishin-no].
It is too big for me.

It takes up too much room.

Here are some novels and travels.

They are all new, interesting books.

What does this magazine cost a month?

One yen fifty for two books.

Please wrap up the books.

I will take them with me.

Watashi ni wa ōki sugi masu.

Amari kasabari masu.

Shōsetsu to ryōkō-ki ga gozai masu.

Dore mo shimpan de omo-shiroi hon bakari de gozai masu.

Kono zasshi wa ikkagetsu ikura desu ka.

Ni-satsu de ichi-en go-jissen desu.

Hon wo tsutsunde kudasai. Jibun de motte yuki masō.

Θ At a Draper's (Gofuku-ten ni te)

Good afternoon, Madam.

What can I do for you?

Do you keep any fine cloth?

Yes, Madam. We have it of all colours. What colours do you prefer?

Well, at any rate, let me look at them, please.

Certainly, Madam. These colours are now in fashion.

Irsshai mashi, nani wo o-me ni kake mashō ka.

Nani ka yoi tanmonoko wo misete kudasai masen ka.

Hai, iroiro gozai masu. Donna iro ga o-yoroshi gozai mashō.

Sō desu ne, toni-kaku misete kudasai.

Kashikomari mashita, kore wa ryūkō no iroai de gozai masu.

Is this colour a good dye?®

I warrant® it is not fade.®

I want something that washes.®

It is a fast® colour.

Kono iro wa sameru yō na koto wa ari masē ka.

Iro no same nai koto wa o-ukeai itashi masu ga.

Sentaku no kiku mono ga hoshii no desu ga.

Kono iro wa kesshite same masen.

To be sure, this stuff® is very good, but it is too showy.®

Then here’s another. How do you like this?

Naruhodo, kono ji wa taihen ii desu ga, amari hade sugi masu yo.

Ja, hoka-no ga koko ni ari masu ga, ikaga de gozai masu.

I'm afraid this stuff won't wear well.®
You may take it on my word.
I don't like this design.
This is a tasteful® one, I dare say.
How much is it a yard?®
It is a piece at five yen a yard.
What is the width?®
It's thirty inches wide.
Well, I will take five yards of it.
Thank you, Madam.

© At a Gentlemen's Furnishing Store
(Danshi-muki Yōhin-ten ni te)

Good morning, Sir. What may I show you?
I want some linen® collars.
Stiff® or soft®?

Irasshai mashi, nani wo o-me ni kake mashō.
Asa no kara ga hoshii no desu.
Katai no desu ka, sore to-mo yawarakai no desu ka.

Stiff, size fifteen, and about two and half inches high.

What shape do you like? — the double or the winged?

I want some wing collars for evening wear.
I also want a couple of evening ties, one black and one white.

What have you in the way of links? These are some of the latest designs.
They are not rolled gold, are they?
Oh no, they are solid.

Have you anything cheaper?
This is a cheaper line.
Please show me some woolen socks.

Katai no desu, okisa wa jū-go-gō de, takasa wa ni-inchi-han ni shite kudasai.
Kata wa donna no ni nasai masu ka, daburu desu ka orieri desu ka.
Yakai-fuku-yō no orieri ga hoshii no desu.
Yakai-fuku-yō no nekutai mo hoshii no desu.

Kafusu-botan wa donna no ga ari masu ka.
Kore ga sai-shin-shiki no moyō-iri de gozai masu.
Kin-kabuse de wa nai deshō nē.
Dō itashi mashite, zenshu kiu desu.
Motto yasui no wa ari masen ka,
Kore wa yasui te desu.
Ke no kutsushita wo mi-sete kudasai.

© An Umbrella and Stick Department
(Kasa oyobi Sutekki Hambai-bu)

I want to see some gentlemen’s umbrellas.
Will you please show me some ginghams?

Otoko-mochi no kasa wo ni-bon misete moraitai.
Dōzo kasa wo ni-sam-bon misete kudasai.

Has this umbrella got a paragon® frame?®
I want it as light® as possible.
I have a wide range, from which I hope you will select the best.
This is an exceedingly handy umbrella.
How will it suit you?
It seems to be all right.
It is a little too large for me.

Kono kasa no honegumi wa jōō desu ka.
Dekiru da ke karui no ga hoshii.
Iroiro gozai masu kara sono uchi kara ichi-ban yoroshii no wo o-tori kudasai.
Kore wa goku tegoro-na kasa de gozai masu.
Kore wa ikaga-sama desu.
Yoi yō desu.
Watashi ni wa sukoshi ōki sugi masu.

(102) Hiroshige no E (3)

[M0856]: © paragon [Mohanteki-no]. © frame [Hone-gumi]. © light [Karui].
What sort of handle do you want?
A crook handle to hang on my wrist.

For a lady's umbrella I would advise a knob of gold.
However, I can show you several kinds.

Can you mend my umbrella?
Can you recover my umbrella?
How much will it cost me?

That depends on the material which you choose.
If it is pure silk I could not do it for less than four yen.
But it would naturally be less expensive in silk and cotton mixed.
Will that wear as well?

Do you also sell sunshades?
What is the latest fashion in parasols?
What walking-sticks have you got?

Donna e ga yō gozai masu ka.
Tekubi ni kakeru yō na magatta e.
Go-fujin-mochi ni wa kin no nigiri wo o-asmusse itashi masu.
Toni-kaku, iroiro o-te ni kake mashō.
Watashi no kasa wo shūzen deki masu ka.
Watashi no kasa wo harikaeru koto ga deki masu ka.
Dono kurai kakari masu ka.
O-erabi ni naru mono ni yori masu.
Hon-gin no kasa yo-en ika de wa deki masen.

Shikashi men-iri wa ikuban o-yasuku nari masu.
Sore wa nagaku mochi masu ka.
Higasa no ari masu ka.
Higasa no saikin no ryūkō wa donna desu ka.
Sutekiki wa donna no ga ari masu ka.

Purchase

What kind of stick do you want?
I want a cherry-wood.
I want a bent cane with silver band.

Donna shurui no sutekki ga go-nyūyō desu ka.
Sakura ga hoshii no desu.
Gin wo maite magatta sutekki ga hoshii no da.

The Jeweller's (Hōseki-shō)

I want to buy some jewelry.
Where do you recommend me to do?
Please show me some brooches.
I would like to look at some diamond.
Any special size, Sir?

Will you show me some rings?
To what price do you wish to go?
What stone is this?
Are these real pearls?

It seems to me that these are imitation stones.

No, they are genuine.

Hōseki wo kaō to omoi masu.
Doko ga yoroshū gozai mashō ka.
Dōzo eridome wo misete kudasai.
Daiyamondo wo misete morai tai no desu.
Donna tokoro wo o-me ni ka ke mashō.
Yubiwa wo futatsu-mitsu misete kudasai masen ka.
Ikura kurai made no ga o-nozomi desu ka.
Kore wa nani ishi desu ka.
Kore wa hon-mono no shinju desu ka.
Kore wa watashi ni wa magai no ishi no yō ni omoe masu.
Dō itashī mashite, mina honmono desu.

NOTES: ① jewelry [Hōseki-ru]. ② brooches [Eri-dome].
③ special [Tokubetsu-na]. ④ real [Hontō-no]. ⑤ pearl [Shinju]. ⑥ imitation stone [Magai-no ishi]. ⑦ genuine [Shinsei-no].
Will you warrant it?
You may take it on my word.
Is this gold, or only plated?
This ring pleases me very much.
Can you match this diamond?
I want a set of gold studs.®
I should like a monogram® engraved.
I don't like those designs.
Can you make a brooch to order.

Hoshō shi masu ka.
O-ukeai mōshi masu.
Kore wa kin desu ka, mekk-ki shita bakari desu ka.
Kono yubiwa wa yōtōki ni-iri mashita.
Kono daiya ni tsūrui mono wo mitsukete kudasai masen ka.
Kina no kazari-botan wo hito-kumi hoshii.
Kumiawase-monji wo hotte moraitai.
Sono moyō ga ki-ni-iri masen.
Eridome ga chūmon de deki masus ka.

ο At the Optician's (Gankyō-ten ni te)

ガンギョーテン ニテ (眼鏡店にて)

I have broken my glasses; can you put me in a pair of new glasses while I wait?
I am afraid I can't, Sir. What is your number?
Please permit® me to test® your eyes.

Megane wo kowashite shimatta no desu ga, matte iru aida ni shiuki ni tama wo irete morae masu ka.
Sā, deki kane masu to o-moi masu. Anata no wa namban de gozai masu.
Chotto o-me no do wo hakarasete itadaki masu.

【NOTES】
® studs [Kazari-botan].
® monogram [Kumiawase-monji].
® permit [Yurusu].
® test [Tamesu].
Will you just put on these spectacles and look at that chart? All right. Can you read what is printed on? No? Well, I will try a stronger number.

No better. You are exceedingly short-sighted. I should say. Please, try this pair.

No better. Sahodo chigai masen. Tahen kingan na no desu ne. Kore wo tameshite mitai kudasai.
Now, I can see clearly. I feel like a new man.

Is that so? I can understand that. Then your number is 10.

I'll have these glasses put in your frame.

By when can you do it for me?

I'll try my best and have them ready for you this evening.

I should like to buy a new pair of glasses with gold rims.® What is the price?

That depends on the frame. In 14 carat gold it comes to fifteen yen; five in gold plate.®

Very well, I'll take those. Now show me some field glasses.®

This pair has lenses of German make. They are very excellent. I think you will be satisfied.

(2) Shoe-shop; Tailor’s; Watch-maker’s.

(Kutsuya; Yofuku-ya; Tokei-ya)

クツヤ、ヨフクヤ、トケイヤ（能屋、洋服屋、時計屋）

I want an overcoat made to measure.  
I want a pair of shoes made to measure.  
Make me a pair of shoes, please.  
Very well, Sir. Allow me to measure you.  
Let me take your measure, please.  
Will you take my measure and make me an overcoat?  
Show me some stuffs suitable for an overcoat, please.  
Have you any good stuff for an overcoat?  
Let me look at some leather, please.  
Have you any good material you can recommend me?  
I can recommend you this one.  
This is the best one we have now.  
I want my watch mended, please.  
Something is wrong in it.

NOTES:  ① measure [Sumpō wo toru].  ② suitable for [-Ni tekisuru].  ③ leather [Kawa].  ④ recommend [Sumemeru].  ⑤ mend [Naosu; Shōzen suru].
Something is broken in it.  
Here I have a watch which needs repairs. Will you look at it, please?

Doko ka kowarete i masu.  
Kono tokei wo shūzen seneba nari masen.  
Kore wo mite kure masen ka.

When will it be done?  
Iitsu deki masu ka.

How long will it take to finish it?  
Sore wo shi-ageru ni wa dono kurai jikan ga kakari masu ka.

When shall I get it done?  
Iitsu deki-agarī mashi ō ka.

Can't you finish it by next Sunday?  
Tsugi-no Nichiyō made ni deki masen ka.

This day week, Sir.  
Raishū no kōyō desu.

By next Wednesday, without fail.  
Tsugi-no Suiyō-bi made ni machigai na-ku itashi masu.

Notes:  o repair [Shūzen].  o finish [Oeru].  o without fail [Machigai naku: Tashika-ni].
I want a pair of brown shoes ready made. Do you keep brown shoes? Have you any shoes ready made? Show me some of different sizes. Very well, Sir. What size do you take? Will you show me your foot please? These will fit you, I think. Will you try them on, please? I'll try them on. They are too tight. They are too loose. I cannot get my foot in it. All right, they fit me well. Well, then I'll have them. Here is another pair. Try these.

I believe these do not pinch you. Will you show me some others? Have you another pair which will fit me?

*Shoe-shop (Kutsu-ya) クツヤ（雉屋）*


Haite mi mashô. Kitsu sugi masu, Amari yuru sugi masu, Kami masu ne, Ashi ga hairi masen yo, Kekkô desu, yoku ai masu, Ja, sore wo morai mashô, Hoka no ga koko ni gozai masu, Kore wo haite mite kudasai.

Kore nara kamanai to omoi masu, Motto hoka no wo misete kudasai.

Hoka ni watashi ni au yô na no wa ari masen ka.

I want a pair of brown shoes made to measure.
Have the goodness to take my measure for a pair of shoes.

Certainly, Sir. Be good enough to take off your shoes, for I wish to take your measure.

Put your right foot on this sheet of paper, please.
I've got your measure already.
Take good care to make them wide enough.
Don't make them too tight.

Never fear, Sir.

Now, let me see some leather, please.
Which is most durable?

Here is the best French leather.
How do you like this Russian leather?
I want them in Morocco leather.
I don't like this shade.
I like this shade much better.

© Tailor's (Yofuku-ya) ヨーフクヤ（洋服屋）

NOTES: © durable [Mochi no yoi]. ◯ shade [Iro].
Shoe-shop; Tailor's

Will you make me a Uwagi wo tsukutte kudasai.
Will you take my measure Uwagi no sumpō wo totte kudasai.


(105) Sumō at Kokugikan

How do you wish to have it made?
Make it after the present fashion, please.
It will be made exactly as you like.

Dono yō ni o-shitate itashi mashō.
Mokka ryūkō no kata ni tsukutte kudasai.
Kichinto o-konomi dōri ni o-shitate itashi masu.

[NOTES]: (a) coat [Uwagi]. (b) present [Genzai-no].
Stand up straight, please, Sir!
Be sure you make the sleeves\(^9\) long enough, and another thing is, don't make the trousers\(^8\) baggy!\(^8\)
What cloth will you have it made of?
Show me your patterns\(^8\)?
What colour do you like?
Here they are, they are the latest fashion.
This is a very fine one.
I have a great variety\(^8\) of most fashionable stuffs.
I like that much better.
Here's another piece.
All right, this will do.
This seems to be good stuff, but do you think it will wear well?
Yes, Sir. This is the best material we have in store.
This check-pattern\(^8\) is rather nice.
What light colours!\(^8\)

Dōka massugu ni o-tachi kudasai.
Sode-take wa tappuri ni shite ne, ii desu ka, sore kara zubon wo dabu-dabu shi nai yō ni ne.
Donna fukuji de o-shitate itashi masō ka.
Mihon wo misete kudasai.
Iro waonna no wo o-konomi desu ka.
Koko ni ari masu, Sore wa saikin-no ryūkō desu.
Kore wa taisō kekkō desu.
Goku ryūkō no jiharitsu ga iroiro gozai masu.
Sono hō ga yohodo suki desu.
Koko ni hoka no mo gozai masu.
Kekkō desu, kore de i deshō.
Kore wa yosa sō desu ga, mochi wa dō desu.
Saō de gozai masu, kore wa mochiwase no uchi no jōkō de gozai masu.
Kono kōshi-jima wa zuibun yuoshii gozai masu.
Dōmo iro ga usui desu ne.

\(^{8}\) sleeve [Sode].
\(^{8}\) trousers [Zubon].
\(^{8}\) baggy [Dabu-dabu-no].
\(^{8}\) patterns [Mihon].
\(^{8}\) variety [Tashu-tayō; Shurui].
\(^{8}\) check-pattern [Kōshi-jima].
\(^{8}\) light colour [Usui iro].
They would soon get to look shabby.\(^3\)
These patterns are too gay.\(^2\)
Oh, well! I suppose I shall have to take it.

\(\ominus\) Watch-maker's (Tokei-ten) トケイテン（時計店）

I want a silver watch, please.
Do you want a gold or silver watch?
Show me some silver watches, please.
Have you any gold watch?
Where is this watch from?

It is of German make.
How many years can you guarantee it?
I can guarantee for five years.
Does it keep good time?\(^2\)
Yes, it keeps perfect time.
Yes, it goes accurately.

I want my watch mended, please.
I have a watch here that needs repairing.\(^3\)

Very well, Sir.

\(\ominus\) shabby [Misuborashii]. \(\ominus\) gay [Hadena]. \(\ominus\) keep good time [Jikan ga yoku au]. \(\ominus\) repairing [Shuzen].
Let me see what part of it requires mending. The main spring is not broken, but the movement is out of order. My watch doesn't keep good time. Does it gain or lose?

It goes too fast (slow). This watch gains (loses) five minutes in a day.


The works are still good, Kikai wa mada jobu desu, only the spring is broken. ga, tada zenmai ga kirete i masu.

<NARRATOR>: ◆ gain [Susumu]. ◆ lose [Okureru].
When will it be ready? It will take three days to repair it.

Tegata wa doko de shiha-ratte morae masu ka. Dai sam-ban-me no made desu.

Will you kindly cash this cheque for me? We are very sorry, but can't cash this cheque as it is crossed.

Dōzo kono kogitte no shiharai wo negai masu. O-kinodoku desu ga shihara ga deki masen, ginkō wa tashi ni natte i masu kara.

Can you discount these bills?

Kono tegata wo waribiki shite kudasaru deshō ka. Waribiki suru no ni nani hodo no hiyō ga hokkari masu ka. Sore wa kawase-sōba to hizuke ni yotte desu.

What do you charge for discounting them?

It depends upon the date and the rate of exchange.

What is the rate of exchange to-day?

Kyō no kawase-sōba wa ikura desu ka. Tadai-nya kawase-sōba wa ji-en ikura desu ka.

What is the value of ten yen by the present rate of exchange?

Ichiran shi-ka-getsu baraite no kawase sōba wa nani hodo desu ka.

Have you any preference as to the kind of money to be paid?

Yes, I should like to have two hundred yen in banknotes and the rest in silver.
I should like to have it all in paper money.

No, anything will do. Can you change this into smaller money? Here you are. See if it is all right.

Shiharai no o-kane wa donna no de sashi-age mashō ka, o-konomi wa ari masen ka.
Hai, ni-hyaku-en wa shihei de, nokori wa ginka de itadaki tai no desu.
Mina shihei de morai tai no desu.

I want to deposit some money at this bank.

Do you wish to open an account with us?

Watashi wa sukoshi bakari kane wo kono ginkō ni azuke tai no desu.

Anata wa tōkō to kaajō wo o-hiraki ni nari tai no desu ka.

Well, Sir. We shall be most delighted to oblige you. Will you deposit in the current account or as a fixed deposit account?

I should like to have it as the current account.

Hai, kashikomari mashita, tōza-yokin desu ka, teiki-yokin desu ka.

Tōza-azuke ni itashi tō gozai masu.

[deposit] [Azukeru]. [open the account] [Kanjo wo hiraku]. [current account] [Tōza-yokin]. [fixed deposit] [Teiki-yokin].
Write on this chit your name and address together with the amount of money you wish to deposit.

What interest do you allow on fixed deposit?

We allow 4 per cent per annum.

On current account?

We allow 1 sen per 100 yen on daily balance, viz. 3,60 per cent per annum.

Kono kami ni anata no shimei jūsho to wo, sore kara yokin no taka wo kinyū shite kudasai.

Teiki-yokin ni wa nani hodo no rishii ga tsuki ma sa ka.

Ichisen shi-bu desu.

Tōza-yokin ni wa.

Mainichi no zandaka hyaku-en ni tsuki issen, chōdo nen-ri de sambu-roku-rin bakari desu.
On current, please.

Very well. Here is a pass-book.

Can I have a cheque-book?

Oh, most certainly.

I want to draw out some money from my account.

How much do you wish to draw out?

Hundred yen.

Have you brought your pass-book?

Yes, here it is.

Here is your number (check). Wait for a while.

I want to send some money to London.

What is the charge?

Here it is and this is the duplicate.

Do you sell traveller's cheques?

What do you charge for one thousand yen?

We charge only 1/1 per cent. on the amount, this is, five yen.

Dōso tōsa e irete oite kudasai.

Sore dewa kayoi-chō wo sashi-age masu.

Kōgitte wa itadake masu ka.

Muron desu.

Sukoshi bakari o-kan e wo hikidashi tai no desu ga.

Nani hodo o-dashi ni nari masu ka.

Hyaku-en dake.

Kayoi-chō wo o-mochi ni nari mashita ka.

Hai, koko ni gozai masu.

Kore ga anata no bangō desu, Chotto o-machi kudasai.

Rondon e sukoshi sōkin shi tai no desu ga.

Tesū-ryō wa nani hodo desu ka.

Hai, koko ni ari masu.

Soshite kore ga sono utsushi desu.

Junkai-shin-yō-jō wo o-urī ni nari masu ka.

Sen-en ni tsuki tesūryō wa nani hodo desu ka.

Kakumen no go-bu, sunawachi, go-en desu.

Can you get us a loan\(^6\) of 10,000 yen for two months? Have you any security?\(^8\)

Yes, we can give you fifty piculs\(^7\) of raw silk\(^9\) for security.
Then we will look at it.

What is the rate of interest per day?\(^9\)
Two sen per hundred yen.

Notes: \(\) loan [Kashitsuke; Kashi-kin]. \(\) security [Teito]. \(\) picul [Kin]. \(\) raw silk [Kito]. \(\) rate of interest per day [Hibu].
PART FOUR
Introductory Notes To Japanese
[Dai Yom-pen]
### 1. Japanese "Kana" or Alphabets.

There are two kinds of "Kana" (=Japanese Alphabets), viz. - "Kata-kana" and "Hira-kana."

#### ① KATA-KANA

Read vertically downwards from left to right.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Short Sounds</th>
<th>Long Sounds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a (ア)</td>
<td>アー</td>
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<tr>
<td>い (イ)</td>
<td>イー</td>
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<tr>
<td>u (ウ)</td>
<td>ウー</td>
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<tr>
<td>e (エ)</td>
<td>エー</td>
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<tr>
<td>o (オ)</td>
<td>オー</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td></td>
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<td>ka (カ)</td>
<td>カー</td>
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<td>き (キ)</td>
<td>キー</td>
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<td>く (ク)</td>
<td>クー</td>
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<td>け (ケ)</td>
<td>ケー</td>
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<tr>
<td>こ (コ)</td>
<td>コー</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>sa (サ)</td>
<td>サー</td>
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<td>し (シ)</td>
<td>シー</td>
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<td>す (ス)</td>
<td>スー</td>
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<td>せ (セ)</td>
<td>セー</td>
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<td>そ (ゾ)</td>
<td>ゾー</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>ta (タ)</td>
<td>ター</td>
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<td>つ (ツ)</td>
<td>ツー</td>
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<td>て (テ)</td>
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<td>と (ト)</td>
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<td>ナー</td>
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<td>ぬ (ヌ)</td>
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<td>ね (ネ)</td>
<td>ネー</td>
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<td>の (ノ)</td>
<td>ノー</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td></td>
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<td>ha (ハ)</td>
<td>ハー</td>
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<td>ひ (ヒ)</td>
<td>ヒー</td>
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<td>ふ (フ)</td>
<td>フー</td>
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<td>へ (ヘ)</td>
<td>ヘー</td>
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<td>ほ (ホ)</td>
<td>ホー</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>ma (マ)</td>
<td>マー</td>
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<td>み (ミ)</td>
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<td>む (ム)</td>
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<td>め (メ)</td>
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<td>も (モ)</td>
<td>モー</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>ya (ヤ)</td>
<td>ヤー</td>
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<td>い (イ)</td>
<td>イー</td>
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<td>ゆ (ユ)</td>
<td>ユー</td>
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<tr>
<td>よ (ヨ)</td>
<td>ヨー</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Sounds</td>
<td>ra (Ra)</td>
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<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Sounds</td>
<td>rā (Rā)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Sounds</td>
<td>wa (Wa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Sounds</td>
<td>wā (Wā)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Double Consonants [Kata-Kana].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Short Sounds</th>
<th>ga (Ga)</th>
<th>ji</th>
<th>gu</th>
<th>ge</th>
<th>go</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long Sounds</td>
<td>gā (Gā)</td>
<td>jī</td>
<td>gū</td>
<td>gē</td>
<td>gō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Sounds</td>
<td>za (Za)</td>
<td>zu</td>
<td>ze</td>
<td>zo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Sounds</td>
<td>zā (Zā)</td>
<td>ī</td>
<td>zū</td>
<td>ē</td>
<td>zō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Sounds</td>
<td>da (Da)</td>
<td>ji</td>
<td>dzu</td>
<td>de</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Sounds</td>
<td>dā (Dā)</td>
<td>jī</td>
<td>dzū</td>
<td>ē</td>
<td>dō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Sounds</td>
<td>ba (Ba)</td>
<td>bi</td>
<td>bu</td>
<td>be</td>
<td>bo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Sounds</td>
<td>bā (Bā)</td>
<td>bī</td>
<td>bū</td>
<td>bē</td>
<td>bō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Sounds</td>
<td>va (Va)</td>
<td>vi</td>
<td>vu</td>
<td>ve</td>
<td>vo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Sounds</td>
<td>vā (Vā)</td>
<td>vī</td>
<td>vū</td>
<td>vē</td>
<td>vō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Sounds</td>
<td>ra (Ra)</td>
<td>pi</td>
<td>pu</td>
<td>pe</td>
<td>po</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Sounds</td>
<td>pā (Pā)</td>
<td>pī</td>
<td>pū</td>
<td>pē</td>
<td>pō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Sounds</td>
<td>shā</td>
<td>shū</td>
<td>sho</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Long Sounds</td>
<td>shā</td>
<td>shū</td>
<td>sho</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ③ Compound Alphabets [Kata-Kana]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Short Sounds</th>
<th>Cha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long Sounds</td>
<td>Chā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Sounds</td>
<td>Ja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Sounds</td>
<td>Jā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Sounds</td>
<td>Nya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Sounds</td>
<td>Nyā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Sounds</td>
<td>Kya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Sounds</td>
<td>Kyā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Sounds</td>
<td>Gya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Sounds</td>
<td>Gyā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Sounds</td>
<td>Hyā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Sounds</td>
<td>Hya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Sounds</td>
<td>Byā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Sounds</td>
<td>Byā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Sounds</td>
<td>Pyā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Sounds</td>
<td>Pyā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Sounds</td>
<td>Myā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Sounds</td>
<td>Myā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Sounds</td>
<td>Ryā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Sounds</td>
<td>Ryā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Sounds</td>
<td>Kwā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Sounds</td>
<td>Kwā</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(4) No precise sounds for the following

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ci</th>
<th>as in English</th>
<th>city is written in &quot;Kana&quot;</th>
<th>shi (シ)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Di</td>
<td># # #</td>
<td>did</td>
<td>de (デ) or ji (ジ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilu</td>
<td># #</td>
<td>hood</td>
<td>fu (フ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Du</td>
<td># # German</td>
<td>Du</td>
<td>zū (ズ) or (ズ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Si</td>
<td># # English</td>
<td>sing</td>
<td>shi (シ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu</td>
<td># # French</td>
<td>Tu</td>
<td>chu (チ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu</td>
<td># # German</td>
<td>tuch</td>
<td>to (ト) or tsu (ツ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Th</td>
<td># # English</td>
<td>thou</td>
<td>za (ザ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Th</td>
<td># #</td>
<td>month</td>
<td>su (ス)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Th</td>
<td># #</td>
<td>thorough</td>
<td>so (ソ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Th</td>
<td># #</td>
<td>theatre</td>
<td>shi (シ), se (セ), te (テ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Th</td>
<td># #</td>
<td>think</td>
<td>shi (シ), se (セ), te (テ)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Note 1]: For long sounds add a stroke as examples following—Ā (ア－). Kā (カ－). Sā (サ－). Tā (タ－). Nā (ナ－).

[Note 2]: “n” = Pronounced “un” as in German unter.
Examples: undōba (ウンドーバー）= playground (n.), benri-na (ベンリーナー) = beneficial (n.),

[Note 3]: va, vi, vu, ve, vo = ヴア, ヴイ, ヴウ, ヴエ, ヴォー
these “Kana” are a modern way of “forcing out” the nearest sounds.

[Note 4]: “L” = In Japanese “R” is used instead.
### Pronunciation of Romanized Japanese

[The Key to this Book]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Japanese Word</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A [a]</td>
<td>as in English</td>
<td>and; (A) arm</td>
<td>Egg; (E) age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E [e]</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>box; (O) oak</td>
<td>Full; (U) food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I [i]</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>into; (i) eat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O [o]</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>egg; (E) age</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U [u]</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>box; (O) oak</td>
<td>Full; (U) food</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Japanese Word</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ba [b]</td>
<td>as in English</td>
<td>bat; (B) bar</td>
<td>Beg; (B) bale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Be [b]</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>beg; (B) bale</td>
<td>Bill; (B) beat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bi [b]</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>bill; (B) beat</td>
<td>Box; (B) ball</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ho [h]</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>box; (B) ball</td>
<td>Bush; (B) boot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bu [b]</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>bush; (B) boot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bya [Y]</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; French</td>
<td>biangulaire</td>
<td>Biologie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byo [y]</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>biologie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byu [y]</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; English</td>
<td>bureaucrat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Japanese Word</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cha [cha]</td>
<td>as in English</td>
<td>chat; (Ch) charm</td>
<td>Chess; (Ch) chase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Che [che]</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>chess; (Ch) chase</td>
<td>Chicken; (Ch) cheese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chi [chi]</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>chicken; (Ch) cheese</td>
<td>Chop; (Ch) chose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cho [cho]</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>chop; (Ch) chose</td>
<td>Manchuria; (Ch) choose</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Japanese Word</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Da [d]</td>
<td>as in English</td>
<td>dash, duck; (D) dark</td>
<td>Deck; (D) date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De [d]</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>deck; (D) date</td>
<td>Domino; (D) dose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do [d]</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>domino; (D) dose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Japanese Word</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fu [f]</td>
<td>as in English</td>
<td>as in English</td>
<td>Full; (F) food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ga ['g']</td>
<td>as in English</td>
<td>gas, gum; (Gä) garden</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge ['g']</td>
<td>as in English</td>
<td>get; (Gë) gate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi ['gi']</td>
<td>as in English</td>
<td>give; (Gë) geese</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Go ['gə']</td>
<td>as in English</td>
<td>got; (Gö) go</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gu ['gɯ']</td>
<td>as in English</td>
<td>good; (Gû) goose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gya ['ŋya']</td>
<td>somewhat like gas</td>
<td>gear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gyo ['ŋyo']</td>
<td>as in English</td>
<td>argue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gu ['ɡu']</td>
<td>as in English</td>
<td>garden</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge ['ʒe']</td>
<td>as in English</td>
<td>get</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi ['ʒi']</td>
<td>as in English</td>
<td>give</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Go ['ʒə']</td>
<td>as in English</td>
<td>got</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gu ['ʒu']</td>
<td>as in English</td>
<td>good</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gya ['ŋya']</td>
<td>somewhat like gas</td>
<td>gear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gyo ['ŋyo']</td>
<td>as in English</td>
<td>argue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gu ['ɡu']</td>
<td>as in English</td>
<td>garden</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge ['ʒe']</td>
<td>as in English</td>
<td>get</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi ['ʒi']</td>
<td>as in English</td>
<td>give</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Go ['ʒə']</td>
<td>as in English</td>
<td>got</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gu ['ʒu']</td>
<td>as in English</td>
<td>good</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES:** — "Gyo" — no equivalent in English, etc. Pronounce this, "G1" as in gift and "O" as in car (Gio).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ma (マ)</td>
<td>as in English</td>
<td>map, muddy; (M) mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Me (メ)</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>mess; (M) make</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi (ミ)</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>mix; (M) meet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mo (モ)</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>moss; (M) morning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mu (ム)</td>
<td>pronounce as “Mia” in English</td>
<td>moor; (M) move</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mya (ミャ)</td>
<td>as in English</td>
<td>premia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myo (ミョ)</td>
<td>as “Mio” in French</td>
<td>mioche</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myu (ミュ)</td>
<td>pronounce as &quot;Mia&quot; in English</td>
<td>mew</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Na (ナ)</td>
<td>as in English</td>
<td>nut, natural; (N) nerve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ne (ネ)</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>neck; (N) name, nard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (ノ)</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>nickname; (N) neat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nu (ヌ)</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>noise; (N) naught</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nya (ニャ)</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>nook; (N) noon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyo (ニョ)</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>ammonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyu (ニュ)</td>
<td>pronounce as &quot;Nia” in English</td>
<td>union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pa (パ)</td>
<td>as in English</td>
<td>new</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pe (ペ)</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>pat, punk; (P) park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pi (ピ)</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>peg; (P) page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Po (ポ)</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>pick; (P) people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pya (ピャ)</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>pot; (P) pork</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyo (ピョ)</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>put; (P) pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyu (ピュ)</td>
<td>pronounce as &quot;pio” in English</td>
<td>peer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryu (リュ)</td>
<td>pronounce as</td>
<td>piony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ra (ラ)</td>
<td>as in English</td>
<td>pew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re (レ)</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>rat; (R) rather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ri (リ)</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>rest; (R) rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ro (ロ)</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>risk; (R) read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ru (魯)</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>rock; (R) rope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rya (リャ)</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>rook; (R) root</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryo (リョ)</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryu (リュ)</td>
<td>pronounce as &quot;Rio” in French</td>
<td>riotte</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ru (ル)</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>riu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Pronunciation of Romanized Japanese

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sa</th>
<th>as in English</th>
<th>sat, such; (Sā)sardine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Se</td>
<td></td>
<td>set; (Sē) safe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>So</td>
<td></td>
<td>sock; (Sō) saw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shi</td>
<td></td>
<td>sit, shin; (Shī) sheep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sho</td>
<td></td>
<td>shop; (Shō) short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sho</td>
<td></td>
<td>should; (Shū) shoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ta</td>
<td></td>
<td>tact, tub; (Tā) target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Te</td>
<td></td>
<td>tell; (Tē) take</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To</td>
<td></td>
<td>toss; (Tō) tall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsu</td>
<td></td>
<td>its, that’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wa</td>
<td></td>
<td>wagon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wo</td>
<td></td>
<td>oar, wore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wu</td>
<td></td>
<td>wool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ya</td>
<td></td>
<td>young; (Yā) yard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ye</td>
<td></td>
<td>ever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yi</td>
<td></td>
<td>India; (Ī) eagle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yo</td>
<td></td>
<td>yonder; (Yō) york</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yu</td>
<td></td>
<td>yule, use</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Pronunciation of Numbers

(3) The Pronunciations of Numbers.

(i) Cardinal Numbers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>1st column</th>
<th>2nd column</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>零</td>
<td>Rei</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>一</td>
<td>Ichii</td>
<td>Hitotsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>二</td>
<td>Ni</td>
<td>Futatsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>三</td>
<td>San</td>
<td>Mitsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>四</td>
<td>Shi</td>
<td>Yottsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>五</td>
<td>Go</td>
<td>Itsutsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>六</td>
<td>Roku</td>
<td>Muttsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>七</td>
<td>Shichi</td>
<td>Nanatsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>八</td>
<td>Hachi</td>
<td>Yattsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>九</td>
<td>Ku</td>
<td>Kokonotsu; Kyū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>十</td>
<td>Jū</td>
<td>Tō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>十一</td>
<td>Jū-ichi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>十二</td>
<td>Jū-ni</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>十三</td>
<td>Jū-san</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>十四</td>
<td>Jū-shi</td>
<td>Jū-yon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>十五</td>
<td>Jū-go</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>十六</td>
<td>Jo-roku</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>十七</td>
<td>Jū-shichi</td>
<td>Jū-nana</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTES:— ① Numerals underlined are also used in telling the age of a person, and from 11 and up use the first column (for telling the age of a person). For Further Particulars refer to:— "Telling the Age of a Person." ② There is an exception for 20, which is generally said "Hatachtill, instead of “Ni-Jū” (for telling the age of a person).
The Pronunciations of Numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>18</th>
<th>十八</th>
<th>Jū-hachi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>十九</td>
<td>Jū-ku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
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<td>Ni-jū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>三十</td>
<td>San-jū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>四十</td>
<td>Shi-jū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>五十</td>
<td>Go-jū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>六十</td>
<td>Rokū-jū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>七十</td>
<td>Shichi-jū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>七十八</td>
<td>Shichi-jū hachi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>八十</td>
<td>Hachi-jū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>九十</td>
<td>Ku-jū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>九十五</td>
<td>Ku-jū go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>(一)百</td>
<td>Hyaku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>二百</td>
<td>Ni-hyaku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>三百</td>
<td>San-hyaku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>四百</td>
<td>Shi-hyaku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>五百</td>
<td>Go-hyaku</td>
</tr>
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<td>35</td>
<td>六百</td>
<td>Roppaku</td>
</tr>
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<td>36</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>八百</td>
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<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>九百</td>
<td>Ku-hyaku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>(一)千</td>
<td>Sen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>二千</td>
<td>Ni-sen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>三千</td>
<td>San-zen</td>
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<tr>
<td>42</td>
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<td>Shi-sen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>五千</td>
<td>Go-sen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>万</td>
<td>Man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>六千</td>
<td>Rokū-sen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>七千</td>
<td>Shichi-sen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>八千</td>
<td>Hassen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>九千</td>
<td>Ku-sen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>万</td>
<td>Man</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Jū-kyū
- Futa-jū
- Yon-jū
- Nana-ju
- Nana-ju hachi
- Ippyaku
- Hyaku
- Ip-kyaku
- Ku-kyaku
- Ku-kyaku go
- Go-kyaku
- Go-sen
- Go-sen sam-hyaku ni-jū go
- Nana-kyū
- Ku-sen
- Kyū-sen
- Ich-kyū
- Shichi-kyū
- Nana-kyū to Shitchaku
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>Ichi-oku</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>Ippyaku-man</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>Issen-man</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>Ichi-ku</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>Sen-man</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>Hyaku-man</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Jō-man</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>Ku-man</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Hachi-man</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Shichi-man</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Roku-man</td>
<td>60</td>
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<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Go-man</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Shi-man</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>San-man</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Ni-man</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Sau-ju-ri</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ichi-man</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Telling the Age of a Person:

Simply “Sai” is added after cardinal numbers in pronouncing the age of a person (with the exception of cardinal numbers underlined from 1 to ten and 20 “Hatachi”).
The Pronunciations of Numbers

| 1 year old | Issai | Hitousu       |
| 2 years    | Ni-sai| Futatsu       |
| 3          | San-sai| Mitsu        |
| 4          | Shi-sai; Yon-sai| Yottsu |
| 5          | Go-sai| Itsutsu       |
| 6          | Roku-sai| Muttsu      |
| 7          | Shichi-shi; Nana-sai| Nanatsu |
| 8          | Hassai| Yattsu        |
| 9          | Ku-sai; Kyü-sai| Kokonotsu   |
| 10         | Jissai| Tö            |
| 11         | Jü-issai| Jü-ichi    |
| 12         | Jü-ni-sai| Jü-ni      |
| 13         | Jü-san-sai| Jü-san    |
| 14         | Jü-yon-sai; Jü-shi-sai| Jü-yon ; Jü-shi |
| 15         | Jü-go-sai| Jü-go      |
| 16         | Jü-roku-sai| Jü-roku  |
| 17         | Jü-shichi-sai; Jü-nana-sai| Jü-shichi; Jü-nana |
| 18         | Jü-hassai| Jü-hachi    |
| 19         | Jü-ku-sai; Jü-kyü-sai| Jü-ku ; Jü-kyü |
| 20         | Ni-jissai| Hatachi   |
| 30         | San-jissai| San-jü     |
| 40         | Shi-jissai; Yon-jissai| Shi-jü ; Yon-jü |
| 45         | Shi-jü-go-sai; Yon-jü-go-sai| Shi-jü-go ; Yon-jü-go |
| 50         | Go-jissai| Go-jü       |
| 60         | Roku-jissai| Roku-jü    |
| 70         | Shichi-jissai; Nana-jissai| Shichi-jü ; Nana-jü |

NOTES:— One, eight and ten have a "double s" sound viz:—
Issai (one year old), Hassai (eight years old). Jissai (ten years old), San-jü-hassai (thirty-one years old), Shi-jü-hassai (forty-eight years old). Roku-jissai (sixty years old).
### Fractions (Bun-sū):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fraction</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(\frac{1}{2})</td>
<td>二分之一</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\frac{1}{3})</td>
<td>三分之一</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\frac{1}{4})</td>
<td>四分之一</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\frac{1}{5})</td>
<td>五分之一</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\frac{1}{6})</td>
<td>六分之一</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\frac{1}{7})</td>
<td>七分之一</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\frac{1}{8})</td>
<td>八分之一</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\frac{1}{9})</td>
<td>九分之一</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\frac{1}{10})</td>
<td>十分之一</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\frac{1}{16})</td>
<td>十六分之一</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\frac{1}{24})</td>
<td>二十四分之一</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\frac{1}{32})</td>
<td>三十二分之一</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\frac{1}{60})</td>
<td>百分之一</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\frac{1}{100})</td>
<td>三百分之一</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\frac{1}{180})</td>
<td>四分之三</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\frac{1}{200})</td>
<td>四分之二</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\frac{1}{400})</td>
<td>四分之一</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\frac{1}{500})</td>
<td>五分之三</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\frac{1}{1000})</td>
<td>五分之四</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\frac{1}{1800})</td>
<td>八分之五</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\frac{1}{3600})</td>
<td>十六分之五</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\frac{1}{5400})</td>
<td>二十四分之五</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\frac{1}{8100})</td>
<td>八分之七</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Decimals (Shōsū):

The word “Comma” is used in place of decimal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.23</td>
<td>Ichi komma-no ni-san</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>Ichi &quot; san-gō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.42</td>
<td>Ichi &quot; yon-ni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>Ichi &quot; nana-gō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.215</td>
<td>Ichi &quot; ni-ichigō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.391</td>
<td>Ichi &quot; san-kyū-ichi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.953</td>
<td>Ichi &quot; kyū-go-san</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.023</td>
<td>Nī &quot; rei-ni-san</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.004</td>
<td>San &quot; rei-rei-yon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.023</td>
<td>Shi &quot; rei-ni, gō-ichi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3850</td>
<td>Go &quot; ichi-yon, rei-san</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3850</td>
<td>Roku &quot; san-hachi, gō-rei</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Pronunciations of Numbers

3. How to Call Numbers for Years, Months, Days, Hours, etc.;—

[A] For Years (Toshi or Nen);—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>Ichinen; Ikkenen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 years</td>
<td>Ni nen; Ni ka nen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>San nen; San ga nen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Yonen; Shi ka nen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Gonen; Go ka nen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Rokuten; Rokka nen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Shichinen; Shichika nen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Hachinen; Hachi ka nen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Kunen, Kyūnen; Kyūnen; Kyūka nen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Jūnen; Jikkenen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Jū-ichinen; Jū-ikkkenen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Jū-ninen; Jū-nika nen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Jū-sangen; Jū-san ga nen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Jū-yonen; Jū-shikenen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Jū-gonen; Jū-goka nen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Jū-rokuten; Jū-rokka nen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Jū-shichinen; Jū-shichika nen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Jū-hachinen; Jū-hachika nen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Jūkun (kyū) nen; Jūkun (kyū) ka nen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Nijūnen; Nijikkenen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[B] For Months (Tsuki or Getsu);—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Months</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Month</td>
<td>Hitotsuki; Ikka-getsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Months</td>
<td>Futa-tsuki; Ni-ka-getsu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Note]:—First month, second month, third month, etc. add "Me" such like as Ikka-getsume, Ni-ka-getsume, San-ga-getsume, etc.
The Pronunciations of Numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mi-tsuki; San-ga-getsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Yo-tsuki; Shi-ka-getsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Itsu-tsuki; Go-ka-getsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mu-tsuki; Rokka-getsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Nana-tsuki; Shichi-ka-getsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Ya-tsuki; Hikka-getsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Kokono-tsuki; Ku-ka-getsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>To-tsuki; Jikka-getsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Juikkas-ku; Jii-ka-getsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Juunika-ku; Jii-ka-getsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Juuniga-ku; Juuniga-getsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Jii-ka-ku; Jii-ka-getsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Juunika-ku; Jii-ka-getsu</td>
</tr>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Juunika-ku; Jii-ka-getsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Juuniga-ku; Juuniga-getsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Juuniga-ku; Juuniga-getsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Juunika-ku; Jii-ka-getsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Juunika-ku; Jii-ka-getsu</td>
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</table>

[C] For Days (Nichi):—

<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Day</td>
<td>Ich-nichi; Ichin'chi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Days</td>
<td>Futsuka; Nin'chi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mikka; San'chi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Yokka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Itsuka; Gon'chi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Muika; Rokun'chi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Nanoka; Shichin'chi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Note]:— Second day, third day, etc. add “Me” such like as Ichin'chi-me, Futsuka-me, Mikka-me etc., but First day is called “Shonichi.”
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Yōka; Hachin'chi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Kokonoka; Kun'chi</td>
</tr>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Tōka</td>
</tr>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Jūichi-nichi; Jūichin'chi</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Jūni-nichi; Jūnin'chi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Jūsan-nichi; Jūsan'chi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Jūyokka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Jūgo-nichi; Jūgon'chi</td>
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<td>Jūhachi-nichi; Jūhachin'chi</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Jūkun'chi</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Hatsuka; Nijū-nichi</td>
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<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Yonjū-nichi; Shijū-nichi</td>
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<td>100</td>
<td>Hyaku-nichi; Hyakun'chi</td>
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</table>

[D] For Hours (Jikan):—

<p>| | |</p>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sanji-kan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Yo-ji-kan; You-ji-kan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Go-ji-kan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Rokujiji-kan</td>
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<td>Shichiji-kan; Nanaji-kan</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
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</table>
### The Pronunciations of Numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Pronunciation 1</th>
<th>Pronunciation 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Ju-ahichi-ji-kan; Ju-nana-ji-kan</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Ju-hachi-ji-kan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Ju-ku-ji-kan; Ju-kyu-ji-kan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Ni-ju-ji-kan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>San-ju-ji-kan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Shi-juji-kan; Yon-juji-kan</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Go-ju-ji-kan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Hyaku-ji-kan</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Pronunciation 1</th>
<th>Pronunciation 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Minute</td>
<td>Ippun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Minutes</td>
<td>Ni-fun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>San-fun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Shi-fun; Yom-fun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Go-fun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Roppun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Shichi-fun; Nana-fun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Hachi-fun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Ku-fun; Kyū-fun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Jippun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Pronunciation 1</th>
<th>Pronunciation 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Second</td>
<td>Ichi-byō</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Seconds</td>
<td>Nii-byō</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sam-byō</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Shi-byō; Yom-byō; Yo-byō</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Go-byō</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Roku-byō</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Shichi-byō; Nana-byō</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Hachi-byō</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Ku-byō; Kyū-byō</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Jū-byō</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6 Ordinal Numbers;

Ordinal numbers are formed by adding "Dai" before, or "Ban" or "Me" after cardinal numbers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st</th>
<th>Dai-ichi</th>
<th>Ichi-ban</th>
<th>Ichi-ban-me</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>Dai-ni</td>
<td>Ni-ban</td>
<td>Ni-ban-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>Dai-san</td>
<td>San-ban</td>
<td>San-ban-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th</td>
<td>Dai-shi</td>
<td>Yo-ban</td>
<td>Yo-ban-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th</td>
<td>Dai-go</td>
<td>Go-ban</td>
<td>Go-ban-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th</td>
<td>Dai-roku</td>
<td>Roku-ban</td>
<td>Roku-ban-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th</td>
<td>Dai-shichi</td>
<td>Shichi-ban</td>
<td>Shichi-ban-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th</td>
<td>Dai-hachi</td>
<td>Hachi-ban</td>
<td>Hachi-ban-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th</td>
<td>Dai-ku</td>
<td>Ku-ban</td>
<td>Ku-ban-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th</td>
<td>Dai-ju</td>
<td>Jü-ban</td>
<td>Jü-ban-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th</td>
<td>Dai-ju-ichi</td>
<td>Jü-ichi-ban</td>
<td>Jü-ichi-ban-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th</td>
<td>Dai-ju-ni</td>
<td>Jü-ni-ban</td>
<td>Jü-ni-ban-me</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7 Division of Time, etc.

[A]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ni-ban; Futa-ban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sam-ban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Yo-ban; Yon-ban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Go-ban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Roku-ban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Shichi-ban; Nana-ban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Hachi-ban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Ku-ban; Kyu-ban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Jü-ban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Jü-ichi-ban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Jü-ni-ban</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### The Pronunciations of Numbers

#### Whole View of Motohakone

![Whole View of Motohakone](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First time</th>
<th>Hajimete; Ikkaime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>Nido-me; Nikai-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>Sando-me; Sankai-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>Yodo-me; Shikai-me; Yonkai-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth</td>
<td>Gotabi-me; Gokai-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sixth</td>
<td>Rokutabi-me; Rokkai-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seventh</td>
<td>Nanatabi-me; Shichikai-me; Nanakai-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth</td>
<td>Hachikai-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninth</td>
<td>Kutabi-me; Kukai-me; Kyukai-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenth</td>
<td>Jittabi-me; Jikkai-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleventh</td>
<td>Ji-ikkai-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twelfth</td>
<td>Ji-nikai-me</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### First hour

| First hour | Ichi-ji kan-me |
### The Pronunciations of Numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Ni-ji kan-me</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>San-ji kan-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>Yo-ji kan-me; Yon-ji kan-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth</td>
<td>Go-ji kan-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sixth</td>
<td>Roku-ji kan-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seventh</td>
<td>Shichi-ji kan-me; Nana-ji kan-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth</td>
<td>Hachi-ji kan-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninth</td>
<td>Ku-ji kan-me; Kyū-ji kan-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenth</td>
<td>Jū-ji kan-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleventh</td>
<td>Jū-ichi-ji kan-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twelfth</td>
<td>Jū-ni-ji kan-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thirteenth</td>
<td>Jū-san-ji kan-me</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[D]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First day</th>
<th>Shojitsu; Shonichi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>Futsuka-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>Mikka-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>Yokka-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth</td>
<td>Itsuka-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sixth</td>
<td>Muika-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seventh</td>
<td>Nanoka-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth</td>
<td>Yōka-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninth</td>
<td>Kokonoka-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenth</td>
<td>Tōka-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleventh</td>
<td>Jū-ichi-nichi-me; Jū-ichin’chi-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twelfth</td>
<td>Jū-ni-nichi-me; Jū-nin’chi-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thirteenth</td>
<td>Jū-san-nichi-me; Jū-san’chi-me</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[E]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First year</th>
<th>Ichi-nen-me</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>Ni-nen-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>San-nen-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>Yo-nen-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth</td>
<td>Go-nen-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sixth</td>
<td>Roku-nen-me</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Seventh
- Shichi-nen-me

### Eighth
- Hachi-nen-me

### Ninth
- Ku-nen-me; Kyū-nen-me

### Tenth
- Jū-nen-me

### Eleventh
- Jū-ichi-nen-me

### Twelfth
- Jū-ni-nen-me

### Thirteenth
- Jū-san-nen-me

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First floor</th>
<th>Ikkai</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>San-gai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>Shi-kai; Yon-kai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth</td>
<td>Go-kai</td>
</tr>
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<td>Sixth</td>
<td>Rokkai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seventh</td>
<td>Shichi-kai; Nana-kai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth</td>
<td>Hachi-kai; Hakkaik</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ninth</td>
<td>Ku-kai; Kyū-kai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenth</td>
<td>Jikkai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleventh</td>
<td>Jū-ikkai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twelfth</td>
<td>Jū-ni-kai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thirteenth</td>
<td>Jū-san-ga</td>
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</table>

### Four Seasons, Week Days, etc.

#### [A] Four Seasons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
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<tr>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>Haru</td>
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<tr>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>Natsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autumn</td>
<td>Aki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter</td>
<td>Fuyu</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
(113) The Japan Alps.

[B] Twelve Months of the Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Japanese Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>Ichigatsu; Ichigetsu; Shō-gatsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>Ni-gatsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>San-gatsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>Shi-gatsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>Go-gatsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>Roku-gatsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>Shichi-gatsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>Hachigatsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>Ku-gatsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>Ji-gatsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>Ji-ichi-gatsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>Ji-ri-gatsu</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

[C] Week Days

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Japanese Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>Nichiyō-bi; Nichi-yō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day</td>
<td>Pronunciation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>Getsuyō-bi; Getsu-yō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>Ka-yō-bi; Ka-yō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>Sui-yō-bi; Sui-yō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>Moku-yō-bi; Moku-yō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>Kin-yō-bi; Kin-yō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>Do-yō-bi; Do-yō; Handon⁶</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**[D] The Days of the Month**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tsuitachi; Ichi-jitsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Futsuka; Ni-nichi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mikka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Yokka</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Itsuka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Miuka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Nanuka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Yōka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Kokonoka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Tōka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Jū-ichi-nichi; Jū-ichin'chi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Jū-ni-nichi; Jū-nin'chi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Jū-san-nichi; Jū-san'chi</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Jū-yokka</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Jū-shichi-nichi; Jū-shichin'chi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Jū-hachi-nichi; Jū-hachin'chi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Jū-ku-nichi; Jū-ku'n'chi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Hatsuka; Ni-jū-nichi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Note]: “Han-don” “Han” in Japanese means half. “Don” is perhaps derived from Zondag (Sunday) in Dutch, originally mispronounced by the Japanese as “Dontaku.” The combination of “Han” and “Don” is Saturday (= Half Sunday or half holiday) and is often used by the present day people.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>21st</th>
<th>Ni-jū-ichi-nichi; Ni-jū-ichin'chi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22nd</td>
<td>Ni-jū-ni-nichi; Ni-jū-nin'chi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23rd</td>
<td>Ni-jū-san-nichi; Ni-jū-san'chi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24th</td>
<td>Ni-jū-yokka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25th</td>
<td>Ni-jū-go-nichi; Ni-jū-gon'chi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26th</td>
<td>Ni-jū-roku-nichi; Ni-jū-roku'n'chi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27th</td>
<td>Ni-jū-shichi-nichi; Ni-jū-shichin'chi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28th</td>
<td>Ni-jū-hachi-nichi; Ni-jū-hachin'chi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29th</td>
<td>Ni-jū-ku-nichi; Ni-jū-ku'n'chi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30th</td>
<td>San-jū-nichi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40th</td>
<td>Shi-jū-nichi; Yon-jū-nichi</td>
</tr>
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<td>50th</td>
<td>Go-jū-nichi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60th</td>
<td>Rokū-ju-nichi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70th</td>
<td>Shichi-jū-nichi; Nana-jū-nichi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80th</td>
<td>Hachi-jū-nichi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90th</td>
<td>Ku-jū-nichi; Kyū-jū-nichi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100th</td>
<td>Hyaku-nichi; Hyakun'chi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[114] View of Mt. Fuji.
9 The Hours of the Day

1. Just seven [Chōdo shichi-ji]
2. Noon [Shōgo; Hiru; O-hiru]
3. Midnight [Yonaka]
4. 5 minutes to two [Ni-ji go-fun mae; Go-fun de ni-ji]
5. 10 minutes past three [San-ji jippun sugi]
6. A quarter to two [Ni-ji ju-go-fun mae; Ju-go-fun de ni-ji]
7. A quarter past three [San-ji jū-go-fun sugi]
8. Half past four [Yo-ji han]
9. 8:25 [Hachi-ji ni-jū-go-fun].

| 1 o'clock | Ichi-ji |
| 2         | Ni-ji  |
| 3         | San-ji |
| 4         | Yo-ji  |
| 5         | Go-ji  |
| 6         | Roku-ji|
| 7         | Shichi-ji|
| 8         | Hachi-ji|
| 9         | Ku-ji  |
| 10        | Jū-ji  |
| 11        | Jū-ichi-ji|
| 12        | Jū-ni-ji|

10 To-day, Yesterday, To-morrow,
A. M., P. M. etc.

<p>| A. M. [Ante Meridiem] | Gozen; Hiru-mae (Hiru = noon; mae = before) |
| Morning               | Asa; Gozen; Hiru-mae                       |
| Noon                  | Shō-go; Hiru                               |
| P. M. [Post Meridiem] | Gogo; Hiru-sugi (Hiru = noon; sugi = after) |
| Afternoon             | Gogo; Hiru-sugi                           |
| Evening               | Yūkoku; Yūgata; Yū                       |
| Night                 | Yoru; Yabun; Yo                            |
| To-day                | Kyō; Kon-nichi                            |
| Yesterday             | Saku-jitsu; Kīnō                          |
| The day before Yester-| Issaku-jitsu; Ototoi                       |
| day                   |                                               |
| To-morrow             | Myō-nichi; Asu; Ashita                    |
| The day after to-morrow | Myō-go-nichi; Asan'ite               |</p>
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Sunday morning [Nichi-yō no asa]. Monday night [Getsu-yō no ban].

---

**Panoramic Map of Japan.**

PART FIVE

[Dai Go-hen]
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## Important Words and Phrases

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