

To the Users of This Textbook

This book is a supplementary volume to be used with "Elementary Japanese 1 大地." It includes a translation of the conversation and vocabulary for each lesson, as well as grammar notes and language and culture information. It is recommended that the learner use this book along with the main textbook.

Contents of this book:

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Contents of each lesson:

Conversation: Translation of the conversation.

Vocabulary: New words are listed by their parts of speech in the order of noun, verb, adjective, proper noun, etc., followed by vocabulary found in illustrations, chart headings, and headings. * indicates a word or expression related to the word being studied.

Grammar Notes: Here the learner will find an explanation of the grammar introduced in each lesson. This will help him/her understand any new grammar when preparing for and reviewing a lesson.

Language and Culture Information:

In this section, words and explanations related to the lesson are introduced. This will help the learner expand his/her knowledge and deepen his/her understanding of the subject.

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Explanatory Notes

		(example)
N Noun		
N (place)	place related noun	(ここ) (こうえん)
N (person)	person related noun	(せんせい) (おとこの ひと)
N (location)	location related noun	(まえ) (うえ)
<hr/>		
V Verb		
V ます	ます form	(よみます)
V ま	stem of the ます form	(よみ)
V ましょう	V ま + ましょう	(よみましょう)
V たい	V ま + たい	(よみたい)
V て	て form of a verb	(よんで)
V た	た form of a verb	(よんだ)
V ない	ない form of a verb	(よまない)
V ないで	て form of the ない form	(よまないで)
V なくても いいです	ない form stem + なくても いいです	(よまなくても いいです)
V dic.	dictionary form of a verb	(よむ)
<hr/>		
A Adjective		
い A	い-adjective	(おおきい)
な A	な-adjective	(べんり [な])
い A くて	て form of an い-adjective	(おおきくて)
な A で	て form of a な-adjective	(べんりで)
N で	て form of a noun	(やすみで)
<hr/>		
S Sentence/Clause (with subject and predicate)		(わたしは がくせいです。) (いい てんきです) が、 (さむいです。)
<hr/>		
* Irregular word in a conjugation table		(*いいです)
* A word or expression related to the word being studied		(あさごはん*)

Characteristics of the Japanese Language

1. The Japanese language does not have masculine or feminine forms. Nor do nouns have countable, uncountable, singular or plural forms.
2. Japanese verbs and adjectives inflect.
3. In a Japanese sentence, the relationship between words is indicated by postpositions called "particles." A particle also shows the speaker's subjective feelings.

Example: "wa" (topic) "de" (place of an action) "o" (object of a verb), etc.

Watashi **wa** uchi **de** eega **o** mimasu.
(I) (home) (film) (watch)
I watch a film at home.

4. A predicate comes at the end of a sentence. The tense, mood and level of politeness are shown at the end of the sentence.
5. The word order is comparatively flexible compared to English.
6. A modifier always comes before the word or phrase to be modified.

Example: Watashi wa uchi de **omoshiroi eega** o mimasu.
(interesting) (film)

I watch an interesting film at home.

7. A word is usually omitted when it is obvious from the context.

8. Writing System

Japanese is written in a combination of ① hiragana, ② katakana, ③ kanji and ④ Roman letters.

木村 さんは コンビニ で CD を 買 いました。
③ ① ② ① ④ ① ③ ①

Mr. Kimura bought a CD at a convenience store.

6

I'm going to Kyoto.

6



Conversation

Tanaka: Marie, what are you going to do this weekend?

Smith: I'm going to Kyoto.

Tanaka: Sounds good. I went to Kyoto when I was a high school student.
What are you going to do in Kyoto?

Smith: I'm going to meet a friend and eat some Japanese food at a temple.

Tanaka: When will you come back?

Smith: I'll come back on Sunday night.

Vocabulary

たんじょうび	誕生日	birthday
バス		bus
ひこうき	飛行機	airplane
でんしゃ	電車	train
じてんしゃ	自転車	bicycle
ちかてつ	地下鉄	subway, underground railway
どうぶつえん	動物園	zoo
パンダ		panda
サラダ		salad
ケーキ		cake
プール		swimming pool
ドライブ		driving
(お)まつり	(お)祭り	festival
バイク		motorbike
はなび	花火	fireworks
(お)てら	(お)寺	temple
しんかんせん	新幹線	Shinkansen, the bullet train
おんせん	温泉	hot spring
ふね	船	ship, boat
こうこうせい	高校生	high school student
しゅうまつ	週末	weekend
なつやすみ	夏休み	summer vacation
ふゆやすみ*	冬休み	winter vacation
らいげつ	来月	next month
こんげつ*	今月	this month
せんげつ*	先月	last month
きょねん	去年	last year
ことし*	今年	this year
らいねん*	来年	next year
いきます I	行きます	go
かえります I	帰ります	go home, return

きます III	来ます	come
しょくじします III	食事します	take a meal
あいます I	会います	meet (person + に)
一がつ	一月	-th month of the year
なんがつ*	何月	what month
一にち	一日	-th day of the month
なんにち*	何日	which day of the month
ついたち	1日	the first day of the month
ふつか	2日	the second day, two days
みっか	3日	the third day, three days
よっか	4日	the fourth day, four days
いつか	5日	the fifth day, five days
むいか	6日	the sixth day, six days
なのか	7日	the seventh day, seven days
ようか	8日	the eighth day, eight days
ここのか	9日	the ninth day, nine days
とおか	10日	the tenth, ten days
じゅうよっか	14日	the fourteenth day, fourteen days
はつか	20日	the twentieth day, twenty days
にじゅうよっか	24日	the twenty-fourth day, twenty-four days
いつ		when
あるいて	歩いて	on foot
いっしょに	一緒に	together, with
ひとりで	一人で	by oneself, alone
こんど	今度	next time
ええ		yes (informal)
～とき、～		at the time of ～, when ～
いいですね。		That sounds good.
すみません。		I'm sorry.

Grammar Notes

Verb-based sentences 3: 行きます / 来ます / 帰ります

1. わたしは ロンドンへ 行きます。 *I go to London.*

● N(place)へ 行きます / 来ます / 帰ります

- 1) へ is a particle used to indicate the direction of a movement and means "to." This particle is used with verbs of motion such as 行きます, 来ます and 帰ります.

The particle へ is pronounced "え."

- 2) どこへ is used to ask where someone is going or went and means "to where."

A: どこへ 行きますか。 *Where are you going?*

B: 銀行へ 行きます。 *I'm going to the bank.*

2. わたしは 3月30日に 日本へ 来ました。 *I came to Japan on March 30th.*

● N(time)に 行きます / 来ます / 帰ります

- 1) に is a particle used to indicate a numerical time expression, like "on March 30."
- 2) いつ is an interrogative word used to ask about the time and means "when."
- 3) Note that に is not used with time-related words without a numeral, like あした and まいあさ, or いつ.

A: いつ 日本へ 来ましたか。 *When did you come to Japan?*

B 1: 3月30日に 来ました。 *I came here on March 30th.*

B 2: 去年 来ました。 *I came here last year.*

—に	1時に	4月に	
—に	朝	今日	毎日 一つ

However, with a day of the week, e.g., にちようび, に can be used.

3. わたしは バスで 大使館へ 行きます。 *I go to the embassy by bus.*

● N(transportation)で 行きます / 来ます / 帰ります

- 1) で is a particle used to indicate a means of transportation, like でんしゃで, "by train," ひこうきで, "by plane," じてんしゃで, "by bicycle," etc.

With あるいて, "on foot," で is not used, so あるいてで is incorrect.

- 2) なんて is used to ask about a means of transportation.

A : 何で 大使館へ 行きますか。 *How do you go to the embassy?*
 B 1 : バスで 行きます。 *I go by bus.*
 B 2 : 歩いて 行きます。 *I go on foot.*

4. わたしは 田中さんと 病院へ 行きます。 *I go to the hospital with Mr. Tanaka.*

● N(person)と V

- 1) と is a particle used to indicate that an action is done with another person and means "with."

- 2) だれと is used to ask with whom someone does something.

A : だれと 病院へ 行きますか。 *Who will you go to the hospital with?*
 B 1 : 田中さんと 行きます。 *I will go with Mr. Tanaka.*
 B 2 : 一人で 行きます。 *I will go by myself.*

5. 一緒に 昼ご飯を 食べませんか。 *Why don't we have lunch together?*

● Vませんか

- 1) Vませんか is used to invite someone to do something and means "Won't you do something with me?" or "Why don't we do something?"

To make the Vませんか form, replace ます with ませんか.

たべます → たべませんか

いきます → いきますか

- 2) In responding to such an invitation, either one of the following expressions is used.

A : 一緒に 昼ご飯を 食べませんか。 *Why don't we have lunch together?*
 B 1 : ええ、いいですね。 *Yes, that sounds good.*
 B 2 : すみません。ちょっと……。 *I'm sorry, but...*

Vますか is a question simply asking whether a person does/will do something or not, and does not include the meaning of extending an invitation.

- ① どこへも 行きませんでした。 *I didn't go anywhere.*

どこへも (interrogative word + particle + も) + negative form of a verb indicates total negation and means "nowhere."

A : どこへ 行きますか。 *Where are you going?*

B 1 : 銀行へ 行きます。 *I'm going to the bank.*

B 2 : どこへも 行きません。 *I'm not going anywhere.*

The particle を that would usually follow the direct object is replaced by も to indicate total negation.

A : 何を 食べますか。 *What are you going to eat?*

B 1 : ラーメンを 食べます。 *I am going to eat Chinese noodles.*

B 2 : 何も 食べません。 *I'm not going to eat anything.*

Language and Culture Information

日本の祝日 Japanese National Holidays

1月 1日 元日 New Year's Day



第2月曜日* 成人の日 Coming-of-Age Day



2月 11日 建国記念の日 National Foundation Day

3月 20日ごろ 春分の日 Vernal Equinox Day

4月 29日 昭和の日 Showa Day

5月 3日 憲法記念日 Constitution Memorial Day

4日 みどりの日 Greenery Day

5日 こどもの日 Children's Day

ゴールデン
ウィーク

ゴールデンウィーク Golden Week

The successive holidays from April 29 to May 5 are called "Golden Week." During this period, tourist sites are crowded with people.

7月 第3月曜日** 海の日 Marine Day



9月 第3月曜日** 敬老の日 Respect-for-the-Aged Day

23日ごろ 秋分の日 Autumnal Equinox Day



10月 第2月曜日* 体育の日 Health and Sports Day

11月 3日 文化の日 Culture Day

23日 勤労感謝の日 Labor Thanksgiving Day

12月 23日 天皇誕生日 The Emperor's Birthday

*The second Monday **The third Monday