

Collins

LEARN JAPANESE

with

Paul Noble

Your personal language coach



This booklet provides you with a quick and easy way to review and reinforce what you have learned during your Japanese audio course. However, the booklet should be used **after** you have started working through the audio recordings and **not before**, as the booklet is not designed to teach you Japanese by itself.

Published by Collins
An imprint of HarperCollins Publishers
Westerhill Road
Bishopbriggs
Glasgow G64 2QT
www.harpercollins.co.uk

HarperCollins Publishers
1st Floor, Watermarque Building
Ringsend Road, Dublin 4, Ireland

First Edition 2021

© Paul Noble 2021

ISBN 978-0-00-841064-3
ISBN 978-0-00-841253-1

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

www.collinsdictionary.com

Typeset by Davidson Publishing Solutions, Glasgow

Produced by Sony DADC

All rights reserved.

Words that we have reason to believe constitute trademarks have been designated as such. However, neither the presence nor absence of such designation should be regarded as affecting the legal status of any trademark.

If you would like to comment on any aspect of this product, please contact us at the given address or online.

E-mail: dictionaries@harpercollins.co.uk

 www.facebook.com/collinsdictionary

 [@collinsdict](https://twitter.com/collinsdict)

Other languages in the
Collins with Paul Noble series:
French, Italian, Spanish, German, Mandarin

Contents

The Paul Noble Method

5

Find out more about Paul, his unique method, and why it makes learning Japanese so very easy.

How to use this booklet

7

Find out how this booklet can help you as you progress through the course.

Core course review

8

Here you can review all the key structures you learned during the course in a quick and easy way.

The past

9

The present and future

20

Want

26

Talking about what you have

29

Visiting Japan

31

The present with “ing”

34

Scenarios

36

Numbers

41

Track listing

44

Review

49

Review Booklet

This booklet provides you with a quick and easy way to review and reinforce what you have learned during your Japanese audio course. However, the booklet should be used **after** you have begun working through the audio recording not before, as the booklet is not designed to teach you Japanese by itself.

The Paul Noble Method

Over the years, I have taught many, many people. Curiously, they have each had much the same story to tell regarding their previous experiences of language learning. As a result, these days, when I first start a teaching session, I ask my students to raise their hands if they have had any of the following experiences.

Raise your hand, I say:

- **If you studied a language for several years at school but came out unable to really say anything.**
- **If you have ever bought a language course and given up around page thirty, somewhere around chapter two.**
- **If you have ever felt more confused by a teacher's explanation of the language than by the language itself.**
- **If you have ever been amazed by just how closely grammar books resemble furniture assembly instructions.**
- **If you have ever felt that you may in fact be more or less incapable of learning a foreign language.**

Invariably, all the students soon have their hand in the air at least once – and they laugh. They laugh because for some reason our language-learning experiences tend to be very similar and, sadly, these similar experiences tend not to be very good ones.

My own initial experiences of language learning were also uncannily similar to those described above. In fact, when I ask my students these questions, my own hand is the first to go up – and it stays up until we have gone through them all.

However, these less than positive experiences have had an upside both for myself and for those individuals I have taught because they, along with a number of other factors, have helped inform and shape the method that will be used during this course.

Using this method, you will learn how to communicate in Japanese and how to formulate your own ideas and thoughts using Japanese.

As you learn with it, you will quickly discover that I do not use complicated grammatical explanations *at all*, and I will not ask you to memorise long lists of vocabulary – the way the course is structured will by itself ensure that you remember what you are taught. Instead, through your interaction with the recording, I will lead you through the Japanese language, enabling you to build up complex sentences by yourself, step by step, so that you are actually speaking independently in Japanese by the end of the course. And this is regardless of how little, or how much, you know when you begin.

You will also discover that the language I teach is designed to be adaptable, so that you will be able to use it just as easily for holidaying in Japan as for living or working there; it will be just as easy to use it to order a Japanese meal as to hold a conversation with the waiter who brings it to you. And, again, all of this regardless of how little, or how much, you know when you begin.

At the time of writing, this method has already proved extremely successful with a very great many students, including countless so-called “no-hoppers”. Interestingly, not one of these students failed to learn using this method. It is these many success cases, letters of thank you – and even the occasional hug – that have made teaching languages so very worthwhile for me and it is this which has persuaded me to publish my courses here, for the first time.

I anticipate and hope that they will be as effective for you as they have been for so many of my other students.

Paul Noble

Paul Noble
Head of the Paul Noble Language Institute

How to use this booklet

This booklet has been designed to provide you with a quick and easy way to review and reinforce the key vocabulary, structures, and contents of your Paul Noble Method Japanese course.

Although the core part of your learning will take place via your use of the accompanying course recordings, we have also included this booklet in order to provide you with a quick reference guide to the language.

It is worth noting that this booklet should be used **after** you have begun working through the audio recording. It will serve as excellent reinforcement, guidance, and review material but is not designed to teach you Japanese by itself. This is what the audio recording will do – and very rapidly too. After you have begun listening to the course, you will then find this booklet to be an extremely useful review and reference resource but you must start by listening to the recording first.

So, if you haven't done so already, go and press play on that first audio track and get started. You're about to find out just how good a course this is!

Core course review

The best way to use this part of your booklet is to start by reading through a page, looking at both the English and the Japanese. Then go back to the beginning of that same page and, while covering the Japanese side of the text, translate the English into Japanese – just as you did when you listened to the audio part of the course.

Once you can get 90% of a page's content correct, move on to the next page and follow the process again. By doing this, you will quickly recall and reinforce what you learnt with the course recordings.

A note about the format

Each sentence provided in the core course review is laid out with the English on the left-hand side and the Japanese on the right.

The Japanese side provides two written versions of the Japanese translation. For example:

I went to Tokyo.

東京に行きました。
Tōkyō ni ikimashita.

The top version is a translation of the English that has been written in Japanese script.

The bottom version is a translation of the English that has been written in the Romanised version of Japanese, known as “**rōmaji**”. It is used by non-Japanese people to read the language.

Something to note with regard to **rōmaji**, however, is that some of the vowels that are written tend not to be pronounced in normal speech. For instance, “**I went**” is written in **rōmaji** as “**ikimashita**” but is pronounced “**ikimashta**.”

This is not something you need to worry about, however, as you will only start to use this booklet after you have begun listening to the course. So, you'll be familiar with the correct pronunciation and will know when to, in effect, ignore a vowel that isn't actually pronounced when speaking Japanese.

The past

Tokyo	東京 Tōkyō ¹
to	に ni
to Tokyo	東京に Tōkyō ni
I went²	行きました ikimashita
I went to Tokyo.	東京に行きました。 Tōkyō ni ikimashita.
Kyoto	京都 Kyōto
I went to Kyoto.	京都に行きました。 Kyōto ni ikimashita.
restaurant / the restaurant	レストラン resutoran
with	と to
I went to the restaurant with Paul.	Paulとレストランに行きました。 Paul to resutoran ni ikimashita.

¹ Whenever you see a letter with a line above it, like with the “ō” in “**Tōkyō**” this simply means that the sound is longer. Just listen to your recording and you’ll hear that Tokyo, in Japanese, has two very long “ō” sounds – much longer than the “o” sounds you hear when people say “Tokyo” in English.

² Keep in mind that, although we’ve written “I went” here, we could just have easily written “she went” or “he went” or “they went” or “we went” because there’s no difference between these in Japanese – they’re all “ikimashita”. And the same is also true for “I ate”, “I drank”, “I played”, “I read”, “I watched”, and so on. So, just keep in mind that, once you know how to say “I went / ate / drank / played / read / watched” in Japanese then you also know how to say “he went / ate / drank / played / read / watched” or “we went / ate / drank / played / read / watched” and so on – because they’re all exactly the same!

The past

I ate

食べました
tabemashita

sushi

すし
sushi

I ate sushi.

すしを食べました。
Sushi o tabemashita.

NOTE! In Japanese, the role of “**o**” is to show us which word, which *thing* in the sentence, is having or has had or will have something **done to it**. It tells us what it is in the sentence that has been eaten, drunk, played with, bought, and so on.

he ate

食べました
tabemashita

ramen

ラーメン
rāmen

He ate ramen.

ラーメンを食べました。
Rāmen o tabemashita.

She ate

食べました
tabemashita

katsu curry

カツカレー
katsu karē

She ate katsu curry with Paul.

Paulとカツカレーを食べました。
Paul to katsu karē o tabemashita.

in the restaurant

レストランで
resutoran de

NOTE! In Japanese, the role of “**de**” is to show us *where something happens, where an action takes place*. It can be translated in lots of ways – as “in the”, “at the”, “on the”, and so on – but, as I say, its role is to show you *where something has happened, is happening, or will happen*. So, it’s all about showing that an action – eating, drinking, playing, buying, etc – is taking place or has taken place at that location.

She ate katsu curry in the restaurant with Paul.

Paulとレストランでカツカレーを食べました。
Paul to resutoran de katsu karē o tabemashita.

the department store

デパート
depāto

She ate katsu curry in the department store with Paul.

Paulとデパートでカツカレーを食べました。
Paul to depāto de katsu karē o tabemashita.

family / my family

家族
kazoku

I went to the restaurant with my family.

家族とレストランに行きました。
Kazoku to resutoran ni ikimashita.

you went

行きました
ikimashita

your family

ご家族
go-kazoku

You went to the restaurant with your family.

ご家族とレストランに行きました。
Go-kazoku to resutoran ni ikimashita.

Spoken question mark

か
ka

NOTE! When you want to turn a sentence into a question in Japanese, simply put “ka” at the end of it!

Did you go to the restaurant with your family?

ご家族とレストランに行きましたか。
Go-kazoku to resutoran ni ikimashita ka?

Did you eat sushi with your family in the department store?

ご家族とデパートですしを食べましたか。

Go-kazoku to depato de sushi o tabemashita ka?

beer

ビール

biiru

I drank beer.

ビールを飲みました。

Biiru o nomimashita.

today

今日

kyō

I drank beer with Paul today.

今日、Paul とビールを飲みました。

Kyō, Paul to biiru o nomimashita.

bar

バー

bā

Did you drink beer with Paul in the bar today?

今日、Paul とバーでビールを飲みましたか。

Kyō, Paul to bā de biiru o nomimashita ka?

I played

しました

shimashita

basketball

バスケットボール

basukettobōru

I played basketball.

バスケットボールをしました。

Basukettobōru o shimashita.

this afternoon

今日の午後

kyō no gogo

She played basketball this afternoon.

今日の午後、バスケットボールをしました。

Kyō no gogo, basukettobōru o shimashita.

Did you play basketball this afternoon?	今日の午後、バスケットボールをしましたか。 Kyō no gogo basukettobōru o shimashita ka?
reservation / booking	予約 yoyaku
I did	しました shimashita
This afternoon, I made a reservation / I did a booking.	今日の午後、予約をしました。 Kyō no gogo, yoyaku o shimashita.
on the internet	インターネットで intānetto de
This afternoon, I made a reservation on the internet.	今日の午後、インターネットで予約をしました。 Kyō no gogo, intānetto de yoyaku o shimashita.
hotel reservation	ホテルの予約 hoteru no yoyaku
This afternoon, I made a hotel reservation on the Internet.	今日の午後、インターネットでホテルの予約をしました。 Kyō no gogo, intānetto de hoteru no yoyaku o shimashita.
work	仕事 shigoto
I worked	仕事をしました shigoto o shimashita
yesterday	昨日 kinō
yesterday evening	昨日の晩 kinō no ban

The past

I worked yesterday evening.

昨日の晩、仕事をしました。
Kinō no ban, shigoto o shimashita.

I bought

買いました
kaimashita

book / the book / a book

本
hon

I bought the book.

本を買いました。
Hon o kaimashita.

Did you buy the book?

本を買いましたか。
Hon o kaimashita ka?

Yes, I did.

はい、買いました。
Hai, kaimashita.

NOTE! To answer a question positively in Japanese, you can either use “hai” on its own or you can give a longer answer as we have above.

juice

ジュース
jūsu

Yesterday morning

昨日の朝
kinō no asa

Did you buy juice yesterday morning?

昨日の朝、ジュースを買いましたか。
Kinō no asa, jūsu o kaimashita ka?

Yes, I did.

はい、買いました。
Hai, kaimashita.

I read

読みました
yomimashita

Yesterday morning, I read a book.

昨日の朝、本を読みました。
Kinō no asa, hon o yomimashita.

manga

マンガ
manga

Yesterday morning, I read manga.	昨日の朝、マンガを読みました。 Kinō no asa, manga o yomimashita.
I watched / I looked / I saw	見ました mimashita
I watched basketball.	バスケットボールを見ました。 Basukettobōru o mimashita.
TV	テレビ terebi
on TV	テレビで terebi de
I watched basketball on TV.	テレビでバスケットボールを見ました。 Terebi de basukettobōru o mimashita.
yesterday afternoon	昨日の午後 kinō no gogo
sumo	相撲 sumō
I watched sumo on TV yesterday afternoon.	昨日の午後、テレビで相撲を見ました。 Kinō no gogo, terebi de sumō o mimashita.
I arrived	着きました tsukimashita
station / train station	駅 eki
Tokyo Station	東京駅 Tōkyō-eki

NOTE! In Japanese, you arrive *to* somewhere.

**I arrived at Tokyo station
yesterday afternoon.**

昨日の午後、東京駅に着きました。
Kinō no gogo, Tōkyō-eki ni
tsukimashita.

this evening

今晚
konban

**I arrived at Kyoto Station
this evening.**

今晚、京都駅に着きました。
Konban, Kyōto-eki ni tsukimashita.

I was

でした
deshita

I was hungry.

お腹ペコペコでした。
Onaka peko peko deshita.

This evening, I was hungry.

今晚、お腹ペコペコでした。
Konban, onaka peko peko deshita.

so

から
kara

**This evening, I was hungry, so
I bought curry rice in the
convenience store.**

今晚、お腹ペコペコでしたから、コン
ビニでカレーライスを買いました。
Konban, onaka peko peko deshita
kara, konbini de karē raisu o
kaimashita.

You ate

食べました
tabemashita

You ate sushi.

すしを食べました。
Sushi o tabemashita.

Did you eat sushi?

すしを食べましたか。
Sushi o tabemashita ka?

What?

何？
Nani?

What did you eat?

何を食べましたか。
Nani o tabemashita ka?

as for / regarding

は
wa

as for breakfast

朝ごはんは
asagohan wa

**What did you have for breakfast? /
Literally “As for breakfast, what did
you eat?”**

朝ごはんは何を食べましたか。
Asagohan wa, nani o
tabemashita ka?

lunch

昼ごはん
hirugohan

**What did you have for lunch? /
Literally “As for lunch, what did
you eat?”**

昼ごはんは何を食べましたか。
Hirugohan wa, nani o
tabemashita ka?

dinner

晩ごはん
bangohan

What did you have / eat for dinner?

晩ごはんは何を食べましたか。
Bangohan wa, nani o
tabemashita ka?

Ms / Mr / Mrs / Miss

さん
san

**Ms Suzuki, what did you have
for dinner?**

鈴木さん、晩ごはんは何を食べまし
たか。
Suzuki san, bangohan wa, nani o
tabemashita ka?

**Mr Tanaka, what did you have
for lunch?**

田中さん、昼ごはんは何を食べまし
たか。
Tanaka san, hirugohan wa, nani
o tabemashita ka?

I ate sushi.

すしを食べました。
Sushi o tabemashita.

me

私
watashi

The past

too

も
mo

Me too!

私も！
Watashi mo!

Talking about the past in a negative way

I didn't read manga.

マンガを読みませんでした。
Manga o yomimasen deshita.

You didn't buy beer.

ビールを買いませんでした。
Biiru o kaimasen deshita.

Didn't you buy beer?

ビールを買いませんでしたか。
Biiru o kaimasen deshita ka?

Didn't you eat breakfast?

朝ごはんを食べませんでしたか。
Asagohan o tabemasen deshita ka?

Didn't you go to Tokyo?

東京に行きませんでしたか。
Tōkyō ni ikimasen deshita ka?

**No, I didn't - (literally
"Yes, I didn't go").**

はい、行きませんでした。
Hai, ikimasen deshita.

NOTE! Notice how you've answered the question above by effectively saying "yes, you're right, I didn't go."

the park

公園
kōen

**Didn't you play basketball in
the park?**

公園でバスケットボールをしませんでしたか。
Kōen de basukettobōru o shimasen deshita ka?

**No, I didn't. - (literally
"Yes, I didn't play").**

はい、しませんでした。
Hai, shimasen deshita.

coffee

コーヒー
kōhī

Didn't you drink coffee today?

今日、コーヒーを飲みませんでしたか。
Kyō, kōhī o nomimasen deshita ka?

No, I didn't.

はい、飲みませんでした。
Hai, nomimasen deshita.

**I didn't drink coffee today.
I drank juice.**

今日、コーヒーを飲みませんでした。
ジュースを飲みました。
Kyō, kōhī o nomimasen deshita.
Jūsu o nomimashita.

The present and future

I go / I will go³	行きます ikimasu
I will go to Kyoto.	京都に行きます。 Kyōto ni ikimasu.
Will you go to Tokyo today?	今日、東京に行きますか。 Kyō, Tōkyō ni ikimasu ka?
tomorrow	明日 ashita
Will you go to Tokyo tomorrow?	明日、東京に行きますか。 Ashita, Tōkyō ni ikimasu ka?
I eat / I will eat	食べます tabemasu
I will eat ramen.	ラーメンを食べます。 Rāmen o tabemasu.
I will eat lunch.	昼ごはんを食べます。 Hirugohan o tabemasu.
tomorrow afternoon	明日の午後 ashita no gogo
friend / my friend	友達 tomodachi
Tomorrow afternoon, I will eat lunch with my friend.	明日の午後、友達と昼ごはんを食べます。 Ashita no gogo, tomodachi to hirugohan o tabemasu.
I drink / I will drink	飲みます nomimasu

³ Once again, keep in mind that, although we've written "I go / I will go" here, we could just have easily written "she goes / she will go" or "he goes / he will go" or "they go / they will go" or "we go / we will go" because there's no difference between these in Japanese – they're all "**ikimasu**". And the same is also true for "I eat / I will eat", "I drink / I will drink", "I play / I will play", "I read / I will read", "I watch / I will watch", and so on.

I will drink coffee with my friend tomorrow afternoon.

明日の午後、友達とコーヒーを飲みます。
Ashita no gogo, tomodachi to kōhī o nomimasu.

I do / I will do

します
shimasu

I will work

仕事をします
Shigoto o shimasu

I'll work tomorrow.

明日、仕事をします。
Ashita, shigoto o shimasu.

I will make a hotel reservation tomorrow.

明日、ホテルの予約をします。
Ashita, hoteru no yoyaku o shimasu.

I play / I will play

します
shimasu

tennis

テニス
tenisu

tomorrow morning

明日の朝
ashita no asa

I will play tennis tomorrow morning.

明日の朝、テニスをします。
Ashita no asa, tenisu o shimasu.

I will play tennis in the park with my family tomorrow morning.

明日の朝、家族とテニスをします。
Ashita no asa, kazoku to tenisu o shimasu.

I buy / I will buy

買います
kaimasu

with / and

と
to

convenience store

コンビニ
konbini

I'll buy sushi and beer in the convenience store.

コンビニですしとビールを買います。
Konbini de sushi to biiru o kaimasu.

I watch / I see / I look / I will watch / I will see / I will look

見ます
mimasu

I'll watch TV this evening.

今晚、テレビを見ます。
Konban, terebi o mimasu.

tomorrow evening

明日の晩
ashita no ban

I'll watch sumo on TV tomorrow evening.

明日の晩、テレビで相撲を見ます。
Ashita no ban, terebi de sumō o mimasu.

I read / I will read

読みます
yomimasu

I'll read a book tomorrow evening.

明日の晩、本を読みます。
Ashita no ban, hon o yomimasu.

I arrive / I will arrive

着きます
tsukimasu

I will arrive tomorrow evening.

明日の晩、着きます。
Ashita no ban, tsukimasu.

Japan

日本
nihon

I will arrive in Japan tomorrow evening.

明日の晩、日本に着きます。
Ashita no ban, nihon ni tsukimasu.

I will arrive at Tokyo Station tomorrow evening.

明日の晩、東京駅に着きます。
Ashita no ban, Tōkyō-eki ni tsukimasu.

as for / regarding

は
wa

as for lunch

昼ごはんは
hirugohan wa

**What will you have for lunch? /
Literally “As for lunch, what will
you eat?”**

昼ごはんは何を食べますか。
Hirugohan wa nani o tabemasu ka?

What will you have for dinner?

晩ごはんは何を食べますか。
Bangohan wa nani o tabemasu ka?

Talking about the present and future in a negative way

I don't eat / I won't eat

食べません
tabemasen

I don't eat sushi.

すしを食べません。
Sushi o tabemasen.

ice cream

アイス
aisu

I won't eat ice cream.

アイスを食べません。
Aisu o tabemasen.

chocolate

チョコレート
chokorêto

I won't eat chocolate ice cream.

チョコレートアイスを食べません。
Chokorêtoaisu o tabemasen.

hotel / the hotel

ホテル
hoteru

**I won't eat chocolate ice cream
in the hotel.**

ホテルでチョコレートアイスを食べ
ません。
Hoteru de chokorêtoaisu o
tabemasen.

I don't drink / I won't drink

飲みません
nomimasen

**I won't drink beer in the bar
this afternoon.**

今日の午後、バーでビールを飲みません。

Kyō no gogo, bā de biiru o
nomimasen.

I don't watch / I won't watch

見ません
mimasen

this morning

今朝
kesa

**I won't watch tennis on TV
this morning.**

今朝、テレビでテニスを見ません。
Kesa, terebi de tenisu o mimasen.

I don't play / I won't play

しません
shimasen

I won't play tennis this morning.

今朝、テニスをしません。
Kesa, tenisu o shimasen.

I don't go / I won't go

行きません
ikimasen

**I won't go to the convenience store
with my family this morning.**

今朝、家族とコンビニに行きません。
Kesa kazoku to konbini ni ikimasen.

I don't arrive / I won't arrive

着きません
tsukimasen

I won't arrive in Japan this evening.

今晚、日本に着きません。
Konban, nihon ni tsukimasen.

I don't buy / I won't buy

買いません
kaimasen

curry rice

カレーライス
karē raisu

**I won't buy curry rice in the
convenience store.**

コンビニでカレーライスを買いません。
Konbini de karē raisu o kaimasen.

I don't read / I won't read

読みません
yomimasen

I won't read manga in the park.

公園でマンガを読みません。
Kōen de manga o yomimasen.

I don't read manga in the park.

公園でマンガを読みません。
Kōen de manga o yomimasen.

Want

I want to drink⁴

飲みたいです
nomitaidesu

I want to drink beer.

ビールを飲みたいです。
Biiru o nomitaidesu.

because

から
kara

because I want to drink beer

ビールを飲みたいですから
biiru o nomitaidesu kara

I'll go to the bar because I want to drink beer. / Because I want to drink beer, I'll go to the bar.

ビールを飲みたいですから、バーに行きます。
Biiru o nomitaidesu kara, bā ni ikimasu.

NOTE! In English, the because part of the sentence usually goes second but in Japanese it always goes first. So, whereas in English we'll say "I want to eat **because** I'm hungry", in Japanese you'll say "**Because** I'm hungry I want to eat".

It is / I am / She is / He is / We are / They are

です
desu

I'm hungry. / stomach rumble rumble is

お腹ペコペコです。
Onaka peko peko desu.

because I'm hungry

お腹ペコペコですから
Onaka peko peko desu kara

I want to eat

食べたいです
tabetaidesu

⁴ Something worth noting about "want". The words that you've learned that end in "taidesu" – such as "nomitaidesu" (I want to drink), "tabetaidesu" (I want to eat), "shitaidesu" (I want to play), "yomitaidesu" (I want to read), and so on – *only* mean *I* want to drink, *I* want to eat, *I* want to play, *I* want to read. They can't be used to mean *they* want or *we* want or *he* wants or *she* wants. They only mean "*I* want...". **So, they can't be used for saying what other people want to do, only yourself.**

I want to eat because I'm hungry.

お腹ペコペコですから、食べたいです。
Onaka peko peko desu kara, tabetaidesu.

I want to eat curry rice.

カレーライスを食べたいです。
Karē raisu o tabetaidesu.

I'll go to the restaurant.

レストランに行きます。
Resutoran ni ikimasu.

I'll go to the restaurant because I want to eat curry rice.

カレーライスを食べたいですから、レストランに行きます。
Karē raisu o tabetaidesu kara, resutoran ni ikimasu.

I want to play

したいです
shitaidesu

I want to play tennis.

テニスをしたいです。
Tenisu o shitaidesu.

because I want to play tennis

テニスをしたいですから
Tenisu o shitaidesu kara

I'm going to go to the park because I want to play tennis.

テニスをしたいですから、公園に行きます。
Tenisu o shitaidesu kara, kōen ni ikimasu.

I'm going to go to the park because I want to play basketball.

バスケットボールをしたいですから、公園に行きます。
Basukettobōru o shitaidesu kara, kōen ni ikimasu.

I want to go

行きたいです
ikitaidesu

I want to go to Tokyo so this afternoon I made a hotel

東京に行きたいですから、今日の午後、インターネットでホテルの予約

Want

reservation on the internet.

をしました。
Tōkyō ni ikitai desu kara kyō no
gogo intānetto de hoteru no
yoyaku o shimashita.

I want to watch

見たいです
mitaidesu

**I want to watch sumo on TV
this evening.**

今晚、テレビで相撲を見たいです。
Konban, terebi de sumō o
mitaidesu.

I want to buy

買いたいです
kaitaidesu

**I want to buy a television in the
department store.**

デパートでテレビを買いたいです。
Depāto de terebi o kaitaidesu.

I want to read

読みたいです
yomitaidesu

email / the email / an email

メール
mēru

I want to read an email.

メールを読みたいです。
Mēru o yomitaidesu.

home

うち
uchi

at home

うちで
uchi de

**I want to read a book at home
this evening.**

今晚、うちで本を読みたいです。
Konban, uchi de hon o yomitaidesu.

Talking about what you have

exists (for people, animals, beings)

います
imasu

friend / the friend / a friend

友達
tomodachi

I have a friend.

友達があります。
Tomodachi ga imasu.

NOTE! We use “o” to tell people which thing in the sentence is having something done to it, to show which thing in the sentence is on the receiving end of the action. However, when we’re talking about things simply existing, then there is no action, so we don’t use “o”.

Instead, when we use **imasu** or **arimasu** in a sentence, we mark the thing that exists with **ga**. This tells the listener that that thing we’ve put the **ga** after is the thing that exists. So, the thing that exists, the thing that in these sentences we are telling people that we have, should be followed by “**ga**” – not “**o**”!

I have a friend in Tokyo.

東京に友達があります。
Tōkyō ni tomodachi ga imasu.

NOTE! We use “**de**” to tell people where something has happened, is happening, or will happen. We use it to make it clear where an action occurred or is occurring or is going to occur. However, when we’re talking about existence, there is no action! So, when we use **imasu** or **arimasu**, we instead use “**ni**” to tell the listener where the person or thing is. Normally, of course, “**ni**” means “to”, but, when we use it with **imasu** or **arimasu**, it instead tells you where the person or thing is located.

Japanese / Japanese person

日本人
nihon-jin

a Japanese friend

日本人の友達
nihon-jin no tomodachi

I have a Japanese friend in Tokyo.

東京に日本人の友達があります。
Tōkyō ni nihon-jin no tomodachi ga imasu.

I go / I will go / I'm going to go

行きます
ikimasu

**I have a Japanese friend in Tokyo,
so I'll go tomorrow.**

東京に日本人の友達がいるから、
明日行きます。
Tōkyō ni nihon-jin no tomodachi
ga imasu kara ashita ikimasu.

**I have a Japanese friend in Tokyo,
so I want to go to Japan.**

東京に日本人の友達がいるから、
日本に行きたいです。
Tōkyō ni nihon-jin no tomodachi
ga imasu kara nihon ni ikitaidesu.

family

家族
kazoku

I have family in Kyoto.

京都に家族がいます。
Kyōto ni kazoku ga imasu.

exists (*not for people, animals, beings*)

あります
arimasu

book

本
hon

I have a book.

本があります。
Hon ga arimasu.

I have a book at home.

うちに本があります。
Uchi ni hon ga arimasu.

I have a television at home.

うちにテレビがあります。
Uchi ni terebi ga arimasu.

I have beer at home.

うちにビールがあります。
Uchi ni biiru ga arimasu.

I have beer in the hotel.

ホテルにビールがあります。
Hoteru ni biiru ga arimasu.

I have a hotel reservation.

ホテルの予約があります。
Hoteru no yoyaku ga arimasu.

Visiting Japan

Please may I have? / I would like...	お願いします onagai shimasu
the menu	メニュー menyū
Please may I have the menu.	メニューお願いします。 Menyū onagai shimasu.
dessert menu	デザートメニュー dezāto menyū
Please may I have the dessert menu.	デザートメニューお願いします。 Dezāto menyū onagai shimasu.
the bill	お会計 o-kaikē
Please may I have the bill.	お会計お願いします。 O-kaikē onagai shimasu.
Excuse me.	すみません。 Sumimasen.
Excuse me. Please may I have the bill.	すみません。お会計お願いします。 Sumimasen. O-kaikē onagai shimasu.
Okay.	はい。 Hai.
Here you are.	どうぞ。 Dōzo.
Okay, here you are.	はい、どうぞ。 Hai, dōzo.
Please have a seat.	どうぞ。 Dōzo.

Welcome!

いらっしゃいませ。
Irasshaimase!

Welcome. Please take a seat.

いらっしゃいませ。どうぞ。
Irasshaimase. Dōzo.

I booked online.

インターネットで予約をしました。
Intānetto de yoyaku o shimashita.

check in / the check in

チェックイン
Chekku-in

Please may I check in. / I would like to check in.

チェックインお願いします。
Chekku-in onegai shimasu.

I would like to check in. I booked online.

チェックインお願いします。インターネットで予約をしました。
Chekku-in onegai shimasu.
Intānetto de yoyaku o shimashita.

Hello / Good afternoon.

こんにちは。
Kon'nichiwa.

Good afternoon. I'd like to check in. I booked online.

こんにちは。チェックインお願いします。インターネットで予約をしました。
Kon'nichiwa. Chekku-in onegai shimasu. intānetto de yoyaku o shimashita.

your name

お名前
o-namae

Your name, please.

お名前お願いします。
O-namae, onegai shimasu.

It's...

です
desu

passport

パスポート
pasupōto

Your passport, please.

パスポートお願いします。
Pasupōto, onegai shimasu.

Thanks!	ありがとう。 Arigatō!
Thank you! (<i>polite / formal / to a customer</i>)	ありがとうございます。 Arigatō gozaimasu!
How are you? / Are you well?	お元気ですか。 O-genki desu ka?
Yes, I'm fine.	はい、元気です。 Hai, genki desu.
one curry rice	カレーライスひとつ karē raisu hitotsu
two coffees	コーヒーふたつ kōhī futatsu
One curry rice and two coffees, please.	カレーライスひとつとコーヒーふたつ お願いします。 Karē raisu hitotsu to kōhī futatsu onegai shimasu.
soya sauce	しょうゆ shōyu
One soya sauce ramen and one beer, please.	しょうゆラーメンひとつとビールひとつ お願いします。 Shōyu rāmen hitotsu to biiru hitotsu, onegai shimasu.
vegetable / vegetables / the vegetables	野菜 yasai
Two vegetable ramens and two beers, please.	野菜ラーメンふたつとビールふたつ お願いします。 Yasai rāmen futatsu to biiru futatsu, onegai shimasu.

The Present with “ing”

eating	食べて tabete
I am eating	食べています tabete imasu
you are eating	食べています tabete imasu
What are you eating?	何を食べていますか。 Nani o tabete imasu ka?
I'm eating breakfast.	朝ごはんを食べています。 Asagohan o tabete imasu.
She is eating lunch.	昼ごはんを食べています。 Hirugohan o tabete imasu.
They are eating dinner.	晩ごはんを食べています。 Bangohan o tabete imasu.
Are they eating dinner?	晩ごはんを食べていますか。 Bangohan o tabete imasu ka?
doing / playing	して shite
you are doing / playing	しています shite imasu
What are you doing / playing?	何をしていますか。 Nani o shite imasu ka?
I'm playing basketball.	バスケットボールをしています。 Basukettobōru o shite imasu.
We're playing basketball.	バスケットボールをしています。 Basukettobōru o shite imasu.
We're playing basketball in the park.	公園でバスケットボールをしています。 Kōen de basukettobōru o shite imasu.

watching

見て
mite

What are you watching?

何を見えていますか。
Nani o mite imasu ka?

I'm watching the tennis.

テニスを見えています。
Tenisu o mite imasu.

He's watching sumo on TV.

テレビで相撲を見えています。
Terebi de sumō o mite imasu.

drinking

飲んで
nonde

What are you drinking?

何を飲んでいますか。
Nani o nonde imasu ka?

I'm drinking beer.

ビールを飲んでいます。
Biiru o nonde imasu.

They're drinking coffee.

コーヒーを飲んでいます。
Kōhī o nonde imasu.

Are they drinking coffee?

コーヒーを飲んでいますか。
Kōhī o nonde imasu ka?

reading

読んで
yonde

What are you reading?

何を読んでいますか。
Nani o yonde imasu ka?

I'm reading a manga.

マンガを読んでいます。
Manga o yonde imasu.

She's reading an email.

メールを読んでいます。
Mēru o yonde imasu.

Are you reading an email?

メールを読んでいますか。
Mēru o yonde imasu ka?

Scenarios

At the café

You enter a restaurant / café and a waitress greets you and points towards a seat:

Waitress	Welcome! Please have a seat!	いらっしゃいませ。どうぞ。 Irasshaimase! Dōzo!
Traveller	Thanks.	ありがとう。 Arigatō.

You sit down and notice there isn't a menu, so you say:

Traveller	Excuse me. Please may I have a menu.	すみません。メニューお願いします。 Sumimasen. Menyū onegai shimasu.
Waitress	Yes. Here you are.	はい、どうぞ。 Hai. Dōzo.
Traveller	Thanks.	ありがとう。 Arigatō.

After looking at the menu, you decide to order:

Traveller	Excuse me. Please may I have one soya sauce ramen and one beer.	すみません。しょうゆラーメンひとつとビールひとつお願いします。 Sumimasen. Shōyu rāmen hitotsu to biiru hitotsu onegai shimasu.
-----------	--	--

The waitress writes down your order and, a little while later, she brings your food and drink and says:

Waitress	Okay, here you are.	はい、どうぞ。 Hai, dōzo.
----------	----------------------------	-----------------------

After finishing your meal, you decide to have a dessert. So, you ask:

Traveller	Please may I have the dessert menu.	デザートメニューお願いします。 Dezāto menyū onegai shimasu.
Waitress	Okay, here you are.	はい、どうぞ。 Hai, dōzo.

After looking at the dessert menu, you decide to order:

Traveller	Chocolate ice cream, please.	チョコレートアイスお願いします。 Chokorētoaisu, onegai shimasu.
-----------	-------------------------------------	--

Again, the waitress writes down your order and, a little while later, brings your dessert:

Waitress	Okay, here you are.	はい、どうぞ。 Hai, dōzo.
----------	----------------------------	-----------------------

Once you have finished, you ask for the bill.

Traveller	Excuse me. May I have the bill, please.	すみません。お会計、おねがいします。 Sumimasen. O-kaikē, onegai shimasu.
-----------	--	---

At the Japanese Hotel / B&B

Receptionist	Welcome!	いらっしゃいませ！ Irasshaimase!
Traveller	Hello. Please may I check in. I booked online.	こんにちは。チェックインお願いします。インターネットで予約をしました。 Kon'nichiwa. Chekku-in onegai shimasu - intānetto de yoyaku o shimashita.

Receptionist	May I have your name please.	お名前お願いします。 O-namae onegai shimasu.
Traveller	It's Noble.	Noble です。 Noble desu.
Receptionist	Please may I have your passport.	パスポートお願いします。 Pasupōto onegai shimasu.

You hand over your passport.

Receptionist	Thank you.	ありがとうございます。 Arigatō gozaimasu.
--------------	-------------------	-----------------------------------

The receptionist enters some details into the computer before handing you your room key, saying:

Receptionist	Here you are.	どうぞ。 Dōzo.
Traveller	Thank you.	ありがとう。 Arigatō.

Meeting an acquaintance for lunch

You enter a restaurant and a waiter greets you and points towards a seat:

Waiter	Welcome! Please have a seat!	いらっしゃいませ。どうぞ。 Irasshaimase! Dōzo!
Mrs Tanaka	Thanks.	ありがとう。 Arigatō.

The person you're meeting arrives a few moments later and comes over:

Mrs Tanaka	Hello, Mr Suzuki.	鈴木さん、こんにちは。 Suzuki San, kon'nichiwa.
Mr Suzuki	Hello, Mrs Tanaka. Are you well?	田中さん、こんにちは。お元気ですか。 Tanaka San, kon'nichiwa. O-genki desu ka?

Mrs Tanaka	Yes, I'm fine. Are you well?	はい、元気です。お元気ですか。 Hai, genki desu. O-genki desu ka?
Mr Suzuki	Yes, I'm fine.	はい、元気です。 Hai, genki desu.

You ask the waiter for menus.

Mrs Tanaka	Excuse me. Please may we have menus.	すみません。メニューお願いします。 Sumimasen. Menyū onegai shimasu.
------------	---	---

You look at the pictures on the menus together:

Mr Suzuki	What are you going to eat?	何を食べますか。 Nani o tabemasu ka?
Mrs Tanaka	I'm going to eat vegetable ramen.	野菜ラーメンを食べます。 Yasai rāmen o tabemasu.
Mr Suzuki	Me too.	私も。 Watashi mo.
Mrs Tanaka	What are you going to drink?	何を飲みますか。 Nani o nomimasu ka?
Mr Suzuki	I'm going to drink coffee.	コーヒーを飲みます。 Kōhī o nomimasu.
Mrs Tanaka	Me too.	私も。 Watashi mo.

You call over the waiter and order:

Mrs Tanaka	Excuse me. Two vegetable ramen and two coffees, please.	すみません。野菜ラーメンふたつとコーヒーふたつお願いします。 Sumimasen. Yasai rāmen futatsu to kōhī futatsu, onegai shimasu.
Mr Suzuki	I'm hungry!	おなかペコペコです。 Onaka pekopeko desu!

Mrs Tanaka	Didn't you eat breakfast?	朝ごはんを食べませんでしたか。 Asagohan o tabemasen deshita ka?
Mr Suzuki	Yes, that's right, I didn't.	はい、食べませんでした。 Hai, tabemasen deshita.

At that moment, the waiter arrives with your food.

Waiter	Okay, here you are.	はい、どうぞ。 Hai, dōzo.
Mrs Tanaka	Thank you.	ありがとう。 Arigatō.

Once you finish eating, you ask for the bill:

Mr Suzuki	Excuse me. May we have the bill, please.	すみません。会計、お願いします。 Sumimasen. O-kaikē, onegai shimasu.
-----------	---	---

Numbers

Set 1

Unlike English, Japanese has more than one set of numbers.

The set of numbers you began to learn during the audio course is a set that is used for counting *items*, for counting *things*. So, you used it, for instance, to say how many of a particular dish you wanted to order when you were in a restaurant. And that's what this set of numbers is for, it's there quite simply to allow you to count things: two beers, three coffees, four chairs, and so on. Here they are (they only go up to ten):

- 1 hitotsu / ひとつ
- 2 futatsu / ふたつ
- 3 mittsu / みっつ
- 4 yottsu / よっつ
- 5 itsutsu / ひとつ
- 6 muttsu / むっつ
- 7 nanatsu / ななつ
- 8 yattsu / やっつ
- 9 kokonotsu / ここのつ
- 10 tō / とお

Set 2

There is, however, another set of numbers, which we introduced at the end of your audio course. These numbers are used for when you're **not** counting things, when you're **not** counting items. Instead, they are used more as just basic, general numbers, for talking about prices, or in mathematics, for instance. So, you'll use them when you want to say "That cost me 3,000 yen" or "one and one is two." Here they are:

- 0 zero / ゼロ
- 1 ichi / いち
- 2 ni / に
- 3 san / さん
- 4 yon / よん
- 5 go / ご
- 6 roku / ろく
- 7 nana / なな
- 8 hachi / はち
- 9 kyū / きゅう
- 10 jū / じゅう
- 11 jū ichi / じゅういち
- 12 jū ni / じゅうに
- 13 jū san / じゅうさん
- 14 jū yon / じゅうよん
- 15 jū go / じゅうご
- 16 jū roku / じゅうろく
- 17 jū nana / じゅうなな
- 18 jū hachi / じゅうはち
- 19 jū kyū / じゅうきゅう
- 20 ni-jū / にじゅう

- 21 ni-jū ichi / にじゅういち
22 ni-jū ni / にじゅうに
23 ni-jū san / にじゅうさん
24 ni-jū yon / にじゅうよん
25 ni-jū go / にじゅうご
26 ni-jū roku / にじゅうろく
27 ni-jū nana / にじゅうなな
28 ni-jū hachi / にじゅうはち
29 ni-jū kyū / にじゅうきゅう
30 san-jū / さんじゅう
40 yon-jū / よんじゅう
50 go-jū / ごじゅう
60 roku-jū / ろくじゅう
70 nana-jū / ななじゅう
80 hachi-jū / はちじゅう
90 kyū-jū / きゅうじゅう
100 hyaku / ひゃく
101 hyaku ichi / ひゃくいち
102 hyaku ni / ひゃくに
103 hyaku san / ひゃくさん
200 ni-hyaku / にひゃく
300 san-byaku / さんびゃく
400 yon-hyaku / よんひゃく
1,000 sen / せん
1,001 sen ichi / せんいち
1,035 sen san-jū go / せんさんじゅうご
1,237 sen ni-hyaku san-jū nana / せんにひゃくさんじゅうなな
10,000 ichi-man / いちまん

Track listing

Part 1

Track	Topic
1	Intro
2	I went, to Tokyo / to Kyoto / to the restaurant, with Paul
3	I ate, sushi / ramen, with Harumi
4	he / she ate, Katsu curry, he / she went
5	in the restaurant, <i>word order</i>
6	in the department store, <i>sentence structure / word order cont.</i>
7	to the department store, (my) family, <i>sentence building – putting it all together</i>
8	you went, <i>asking questions</i> , (your) family
9	you ate, <i>sentence building cont.</i>
10	I go, I will go, today, you will go
11	I / he / she will eat, <i>past / present endings, review</i>
12	I / you (will) drink, I / you drank, beer, in the bar
13	This afternoon
14	[I / he / she] (will) do / [I / he / she] (will) play, I did / I played, basketball
15	wo / “o” (particle that marks that object of the verb, that the action is done to) + <i>review of past / present endings</i>
16	(I / he / she) don't / won't eat endings, ice cream, chocolate
17	(to the / in the) Hotel
18	tennis, don't / won't play
19	<i>Practice of the past and present</i>
20	<i>More practice</i>
21	please may I have
22	soya sauce, ramen, <i>ordering amount (one), ordering in a restaurant (further)</i>

23	excuse me, okay / yes
24	here you are / there you go
25	the bill, <i>reviewing 21 – 24 ordering</i>
26	Welcome greeting
27	<i>Café scenario practice</i>
28	I went / ate at, <i>restaurant plans practice / review</i>
29	<i>Past tense plans & question practice</i>
30	<i>Review</i>
31	<i>Review continued</i>
32	<i>Review continued pt. 3</i>
33	I want (to play) (to eat)
34	I want (to drink)
35	juice, I want (to go)
36	Because
37	Because, wording / <i>sentence order</i>
38	I want to play because, (to the) park
39	a reservation / booking, to make a reservation
40	Using “de” – particle describing where something happened / takes place / is going to happen (in / at)
41	(on) the internet
42	<i>Creating full sentences, sentence structure</i>
43	<i>Sentence structure continued</i>
44	<i>Because / so, sentence structuring continued</i>
45	Long sentence building, <i>review</i>
46	<i>Review, turning statements into questions</i>

Part 2

Track	Topic
47	check-in, Hello / Good Afternoon
48	'Your name is / what is your name', passport
49	It is, thank you (<i>formal</i>)
50	<i>Hotel interaction practice</i>
51	<i>Hotel interaction review</i>
52	<i>Review (food & travel)</i>
53	<i>Review (food & travel) continued</i>
54	Yesterday, yesterday afternoon
55	<i>Review of do / will do, don't / won't</i>
56	<i>Review of ordering food / drink & amount (one)</i>
57	<i>Review of "I want"</i>
58	<i>Review of yesterday & reservation / booking</i>
59	<i>Review of "because" statements & sentence order</i>
60	<i>Review of (I want) + (because / so) + (I made / did)</i>
61	<i>Review of checking-in to hotel</i>
62	I / he / she (will) buy, I / he / she bought
63	I buy / bought, I won't / don't buy
64	I / he / she (will + has) read, <i>review of present tense verbs</i>
65	Healthy / energetic, how are you?
66	Hungry, I'm hungry
67	<i>Review of I buy / bought</i>
68	Past tense of I am – I / he / she was / we were
69	I didn't eat, I didn't drink (<i>literally didn't / won't + was</i>)

70	I didn't play / do / go/ buy / read / drink / eat
71	I didn't make a reservation
72	Work – past, present and future tense
73	Morning, yesterday morning, <i>sentence building</i>
74	Convenience store, <i>past tense practice</i>
75	<i>Dining/ Ordering practice</i>
76	<i>I want + because practice</i>
77	<i>hotel reservation & check-in scenario review</i>
78	<i>I read / want to read, read (past tense) review</i>
79	<i>Review: I am, hungry, how are you</i>
80	<i>Review: Work – past, present and future tense</i>
81	'What' did you eat?
82	Rice / breakfast / dinner, I ate / didn't eat breakfast / dinner
83	<i>Lunch, breakfast & dinner questions</i>
84	<i>Eating questions continued</i>
85	'wa' as for / regarding, what did you eat for breakfast?
86	Vegetables, vegetable ramen
87	Greeting & ordering, amount (two), coffee
88	<i>Review asking questions</i>
89	<i>Asking and answering questions with Yes answers</i>
90	<i>Asking and answering questions with No answers</i>

Part 3

Track	Topic
91	Me too / also
92	<i>Practice: greeting & answering, ordering</i>
93	<i>Practice: asking & answering what you ate for lunch / dinner</i>
94	The importance of politeness / using titles / Mr / Mrs / Miss / Ms
95	<i>Practice: meeting a friend for lunch scenario</i>
96	<i>Practice: using titles and no answers</i>
97	House / home, eating with my family
98	<i>Eating with your family practice</i>
99	I want + because / so
100	Hotel reservation / check-in
101	<i>General review / practice</i>
102	<i>Review / practice continued</i>
103	<i>Review / practice continued pt. 2</i>
104	I (will) arrive / I arrived, Japan
105	Exists / to have (inanimate objects)
106	to have / exists (people & animals)
107	Japanese nationality
108	<i>Review of to have / exists (living beings and inanimate objects)</i>
109	Eating / playing / doing
110	Reading / email / drinking
111	Station / train station
112	This morning

113	<i>A short review of to have / exists (inanimate object)</i>
114	<i>A short review of to have / exists (people & animals)</i>
115	<i>A short review of arrive, station, my family, friend, Japan, Japanese</i>
116	<i>A short review of eating / doing / playing + de (particle indicating where you're doing an action)</i>
117	<i>A short review of drinking / reading / email</i>
118	I see / look / watch
119	This morning / this evening
120	Looking / watching / seeing / I am

Review

Track	Topic
121	Review Introduction
122	went / ate / bought
123	I see / look / watch
124	I drank / I eat / I go
125	Excuse me and welcome
126	I drink / because / I go
127	booking / internet / to go
128	Check-in / passport / hello
129	I'm hungry / work / what
130	What did you eat / drink / read / buy and breakfast / lunch / dinner
131	it was / yes
132	Exists, animals & people & inanimate objects
133	looking / seeing / watching / working / drinking / reading
134	Arrive, station, tomorrow morning
135	Numbers introduction
136	Numbers for ordering
137	Ordering numbers practice intro
138	Ordering numbers practice
139	General numbers Introduction
140	General numbers
141	Outro

What should I do next?

If you've found the course useful then I hope you will continue learning with me using the next stage of this course, entitled "Next Steps in Japanese with Paul Noble".

It continues on from the exact point where this course leaves off and is designed to take your Japanese to the next level.

See you then!

Paul Noble