

Hello and Welcome!

Yes, anyone can speak... practically every language! We'll try to make it as easy and enjoyable as possible for you.

Our goal is modest ... to give you a chance to become familiar with basic words and common sentences, so that you can already understand what people want from you and even chat a bit, or at least say the right thing at the right time. That's something, isn't it!

You'll do most of it yourself by listening to the language, reading the text and of course repeating what you hear. That's why every word and every sentence is repeated twice... to give you a chance to read... to absorb... and to speak! And by the way, if it doesn't work for you the first time, it will work the second time or maybe the third. Practice as often as you want! The most important thing is never to be afraid to talk. Ok, so others will guess it's not your native language... so what? Language brings people together, and people always appreciate it when you try to speak their language, even if you make mistakes.

We're learning to speak and to express ourselves, because it's important to tell the person we're talking to what we mean and what we want. The English translations of the sentences I read are not always a literal translation of the words, but they are certainly sufficient to get the message across.

We have also tried to be politically correct when it comes to masculine and feminine forms, though sometimes giving all the possibilities in every sentence makes learning more burdensome. In any case, the language is meant both for males and for females, and if here and there only the masculine form is used, it's just to make learning and reading easier.

- 1. Things you need to know**
- 2. Starting to Speak**
- 3. How Much, How Many?**
- 4. Common Questions**
- 5. Important Words**
- 6. Adjectives**
- 7. Numbers**
- 8. Colors**
- 9. Days of the Week**
- 10. Telling the Time**
- 11. Personal Details**
- 12. Hotels**
- 13. Car Rentals**
- 14. Friends and Businesses**
- 15. A New Language**
- 16. Phone Conversations**
- 17. Restaurants and Food**
- 18. Taxis**
- 19. Public Transportation**
- 20. Shopping**

OK. Let's start our journey together by learning the word "yes."..



1. Things you need to know

どうか

1.

Yes, it's great to begin with a word of agreement: **Yes**

はい

hai

2.

After saying "yes", sometimes there's no choice but to say "no"... From the tone you can tell that no means **No!**

いいえ

ie

3.

Now that we've mastered "yes" and "no", it's time to ask for something, and say **Please**

どうか・お願いします

douka /

onegaishimasu

4.

If we get what we asked for, we probably want to say thanks: you can just say **Thank You**

ありがとう

arigatou

5.

And you can also add emphasis by saying **Thanks a Lot**

どうもありがとう

Doumo arigatou

6.

Usually you'll get a standard response, such as "my pleasure", "no problem", or a modest response like: **You're welcome**

どういたしまして

Doutashimashite

7.

Now we already know how to put words together and say: **Yes, please**

はい、お願いします。

Hai, onegaishimasu

8.

Or: **No, thank you**

いいえ、結構です。

Iie, kekkoudesu

9.

"Excuse me" is an interesting phrase. When we want to be polite, get someone's attention, make a comment, ask for something, the correct phrase is "excuse me". For example, "Excuse me please, you're stepping on my foot!" – **Excuse me**

すみません

Sumimasenn

10.

There is also a way to ask for forgiveness – "Ooh, I beg your pardon, I didn't mean it!" If we accidentally hurt someone, we can say **I beg your pardon**

許してください

Yurushite kudasai

11. When we want to express true sorrow or to apologize, the appropriate phrase is: **Sorry**

ごめんなさい

Gomenn nasai

12.

And when everything is fine, you can say: **It's okay**

大丈夫です

Daijyoubu desu

13.

Moving on to some “dating phrases”. The first word you’ll probably say at the beginning of the date is: **Hello**

こんにちは

konnichiwa

14.

And when you part ways? It's always nice to say, I had a great time, hope to see you soon, **Goodbye**

さようなら

Sayounara

15.

Sometimes you do want to see that person again, and sometimes you say “see you” just to be polite... in either case, we say: **See you**

またね

Matane

16.

I wonder why almost every language has a special greeting for mornings. When you meet someone in the morning, you say: **Good morning!**

おはよう!

Ohayou!

17.

And there is also a special greeting for the afternoon: **Good afternoon!**

こんにちは!

Konnichiwa!

18.

When you meet someone in the evening, you say: **Good evening!**

こんばんは!

Konnbannwa!

19.

And at night, when you are ready to go to sleep, you guessed right! – we say **Good night!**

おやすみ!

Oyasumi!

20.

After a good night's sleep, we're ready to start the new day. Or maybe we want to welcome a guest, or maybe someone is happy to meet us and says: “Good to see you... **Welcome!**”

ようこそ・いらっしゃい

Youkoso / irassyai

21.

When people meet each other, they usually exchange “small talk”. They aren't always interested in a specific answer, but they show interest: **What's new?**

最近どうですか?

Saikinn doudesuka?

22.

How are you today?

お元気ですか?

本日はご機嫌いかがですか?
Honjitsuwa gokigen ikaga desuka?

23.

Some people simply ask, **How are you doing today?**

今日の調子はどうですか?

Kyouno choushiwa doudesuka?

24.

Most people expect a polite answer and not a list of complaints...

You can simply say: **Fine, thanks**

元気ですよ。ありがとう

Genki desuyo Arigatou

25.

Everything's fine with me. What about you?

とても元気ですよ。あなたは どうですか?

Totemo genki desuyo Anatawa doudesuka?

26.

And if everything was okay, or at least no one complained, you can say politely: I enjoyed myself, **I had a lovely time**

楽しかったです

Tanoshikatta desu

27.

And your host will probably reply: "It's my pleasure".

Yes, it's always a good idea to be polite... **It's my pleasure**

喜んで

Yorokonnde

28.

And so, continuing to be polite, let us part by saying: **I wish you...**

~でありますように

...de arimasu youni

29.

You could also say "best wishes", or "all the best", and maybe even wish someone **Good luck**

幸運を祈ります

Kouunwo inorimasu

30.

You could, of course, add a little more detail, such as: **Good health and happiness**

健康と幸せを祈ります

Kennkouto shiawasewo inorimasu

31.

And there's also **Happy Holiday**

良い休暇を!

Yoi kyuukawo!

32.

And of course **Happy New Year**

明けましておめでとう

Akemashite omedetou

33.

Another way of saying goodbye is **Bon voyage**

いってらっしゃい

itterassyai

34.

Hey, kid, how old are you?! **Happy birthday**

お誕生日おめでとう

Otanjoubi omedetou

35.

And to mark a wedding anniversary, you would say **Happy anniversary**

結婚記念日おめでとう

36.

Have a good time, **Enjoy your stay**

おくつろぎください

Okutsurogi kudasai

37.

And **Have a nice day**

良い一日を

Yoi ichinichiwo

38.

And you could always add this greeting: **All the best**

がんばって

Gannbatte





2. Starting to Speak

話し始めるには

39.

In a foreign country and unfamiliar surroundings you need words to ask questions ... to find out how and where and what and who and when... OK so let's learn some question words:

When something isn't clear, or you didn't hear or understand, just ask:

What?

何ですか?

Nanndesuka?

40.

Or you might want to know: **Who?**

誰が?

Darega?

41.

Let's learn some useful pronouns, so we'll be able to introduce ourselves or talk about our friends. First there's **I** or **me**:

私

Watashi

42.

Then there's **you** in the singular.

あなた

Anata

43.

And what about **us** or **we**?

私達

Watashitachi

44.

And **you** in the plural.

あなた達

Anatatachi

45.

Then there's the third person: **he** and **she** or **him** and **her**

彼・彼女

Kare / kanojo

46.

And **them**

彼ら・彼女ら

Karera / kanojora

47.

What about **everybody**?

みんな

Minna

48.

Or **nobody**?..

誰でもない

Daredemonai

49.

Let's talk a bit about time, a topic we'll talk about later as well. Our first word is the question: **When?**

いつ?

50.

There are lots of possible answers to the question “When?” If I don’t know the exact time, I can give an answer relative to something else: “Before the trip” or “After the meal.” Let’s start with **before**

前

Mae

51.

And go on to **after**

後

Ato

52.

When some people ask “When?” they hope the answer will be right away, **now**

今

Ima

53.

Then there are those people who always put things off until **later**

後で

Atode

54.

If not now, when? When will it be? Will it be sooner or will it be later? **sooner**

直ぐ

Sugu

55.

or **later**

後ほど

Nochihodo

56.

You probably want to get to more complex sentences... **not yet...**

まだです

Mada desu

57.

If you’re impatient you’ll say, “now or never!” If you have no faith you’ll say, “no way, it will never happen to me!” And if you like to complain you’ll say, “Darn it! It always happens to me!” **always**

いつも

Itsumo

58.

Compared to **never**

決して～ない

Kesshite <> nai

59.

Can I take a break? Just a minute. I’ll be right back... **Just a minute!**

少しだけ

Sukoshi dake

60.

Let’s go over some other useful question words. “How I am doing?” **How?**

どう

Dou

61.

Why is it so hot in the summer? **Why?**

どうして

Doushite

62.

When I ask “why” I expect an explanation. Often the explanation begins with **Because**

63.

The word “where” is important to every tourist: Where is the museum? Where’s the restaurant? **Where?**

どこですか?

Dokodesuka?

64.

As with time, with space it’s easiest to give answers relative to something else: behind the tower, in front of the museum: **in front of**

前

Mae

65.

Compared to: **behind**

後ろ

Ushiro

66.

We looked and looked, and it was right in front of our noses: **here it is**

ここですよ

Koko desuyo

67.

People, unlike GPS, tend to give approximate explanations: “It’s right here,” or “Go over there.” Whether it’s here or there, you usually find it in the end: **here**

ここ

Koko

68.

Or **there**

あっち・あちら

Acchi / achira

69.

Everyone who visits a big city looks for a high spot for a panoramic view. But when we went up, it was overcast and we couldn’t see a thing... so we came down. First **up**

上

Ue

70.

And then **down**

下

Shita

71.

The museum was impressive from the outside, but on the inside it wasn’t much to speak of: **inside**

内側

Uchigawa

72.

Compared to: **outside**

外側

Sotogawa

73.

What’s on top of the table? And what are you hiding underneath? **on top of**

~の上に

<…> no ueni

74.

and **underneath**

~の下に

<…>no shitani

75.

Here’s another question word to help you make up your mind. For

example, when you go shopping the salesperson may ask which item you want to buy. **Which one?**

どっちですか? ・どちらののでしょうか?

Docchi desuka / dochirano deshouka

76.

Now we can start confusing the salesperson: "This one! No, that one, the one over there!" Soon we'll know the words for colors to make things easier... but in the meantime: **this one**

これ

Kore

77.

Or **that one**

あれ

Are

78.

And in the plural: "Actually I want those.": **those**

これら

Korera





3. How Much, How Many?

いくらですか? いくつですか?

79.

Let's learn a few words for sizes and amounts. "How much water is in the bottle?" (Not very much...) "How much money is in your wallet?" (Not enough...) "How many sugars do you take in your coffee?" (a few more...) How much food did you bring?" (Lots!) You're right, these questions all begin with **How much / How many?**

どれくらい・いくら・いくつ

Dorekurai / ikura / ikutsu

80.

"How much?" is often short for "How much does it cost?" Though between you and me, everything here is beautiful, but at these prices... you're out of your mind!.. I'm not buying anything. Nothing! **nothing**

何一つ

Nanihitotsu

81.

Compared to: **everything**

全て

Subete

82.

We bought a little and we paid a lot: **a little**

少し

Sukoshi

83.

or **a lot**

たくさん

Takusann

84.

The salesperson said it cost him more... Get real, usually salespeople pay less and we pay more. That's the nature of commerce... **less**

より少ない

Yori sukunai

85.

compared to **more**

もっと

Motto

86.

Do you want to go up to the top of the tower? Sorry... I'm staying down here. I've had enough. I've climbed too many stairs today already. **enough**

十分に

Jyubunn ni

87.

Compared to **too much**

過度に

Kadoni

88.

They're going up the tower and I'm staying here. I want to do just a

もう少し

Mou sukoshi

89.

It will take them around half an hour, not exactly but about...

around, about

およそ・ぐらい

Oyoso / gurai

90.

Wait, let me count. How much change do I have left? Is it enough for coffee and cake? I think so, **more or less**

おおよそ

Ooyoso

91.

I'm sitting in the café, with all my purchases in front of me. I was sure I'd bought a lot more. **Is that all?**

これで全部ですか?

Korede zennbu desuka?

92.

For today, **that's enough!**

それで十分です!

Sorede jyuubunn desu!

93.

They're back from the tower. How was it? Was it especially nice? ... Too bad you missed it, they say. **Really?..**

本当に?

Honntouni?

94.

Maybe I'll come back tomorrow morning. **Maybe**

もしかしたら

Moshikashitara

95.

Is it possible to take a shortcut and get there from this street? Sure it's possible. What do you mean? It's impossible. Note the difference:

possible

可能

Kanou

96.

compared to **Impossible**

不可能

Fukanou

97.

Are you certain? Yes, **Sure**

確信しています

Kakushinn shiteimasu

98.

As always, you're right ... **Of course!**

もちろん

Mochironn

99.

Sure, no doubt. **Certainly!**

確かに

Tashikani

100.

I think there's no way this can be even considered. **No way!**

無理

Muri



4. Common Questions

よくある質問

101.

Tourists usually have a list of prepared questions. You can get along very well with these questions, provided you can understand the answers. So let's get started.

We're nobody's fools and we've brought money for shopping, so what we want to know is: **How much does it cost?**

お値段はいくらですか?

Onedannwa ikura desuka?

102.

But we also want to do some touring. Can you go there on foot or do you need to take the bus? **How far is it to...?**

～まではどのくらい遠いですか?

Madewa donokurai tooiidesuka?

103.

Do I have enough time? **When does it open?**

いつ開きますか?

Itsu hirakimasuka?

104.

When does it close?

いつ閉まりますか?

Itsu shimarimasuka?

105.

Can someone here kindly tell me: **What time is it?**

何時でしょうか?

Nannji deshouka?

106.

I've never seen anything as interesting as this. **What is this?**

これは何ですか?

Korewa nandesuka?

107.

When you can't manage on your own, you can always ask someone: **Can you tell me...?**

教えていただけますか?

Oshiete itadake masuka?

108.

Here's another useful opening for a request question: Can I please have...? For example, a menu or the check or anything else you might want: **Can I please have...?**

～をいただけますか?

<…> *wo itadake masuka?*

109.

This isn't what I'm looking for. I know what I need... **Do you have...?**

～はありますか?

<…> *wa arimasuka?*

110.

There's something I like in the shop window... Can you show it to me please? **Can you show me...?**

～を見せさせていただきますか？
<…> wo misete itadakemasuka?

111.

Just a moment. I'm a bit lost. What is that over there? Where am I? I'd better ask someone. **Where am I?**

ここはどこですか？

Kokowa doko desuka?

112.

Here's a word I don't understand. What does this word mean?

What does... mean?

<…>はどういう意味ですか？

<…> wa douiu imidesuka?

113.

I thought I'd be able to find my way more easily, but I got mixed up and I'm having trouble figuring out where I am. I'll ask for help. Excuse me...

Can you help me please ?

助けていただけますか？

Tasukete itadakemasuka?

114.

Someone here noticed I was a bit confused and offered me help: "May I help you?" In stores, you are often asked the same question: "**May I help you?**"

お困りですか？

Okomari desuka?

Speakit
.TV



5. Important Words

重要単語・語句

115.

Every language has its “little words” - prepositions and conjunctions - that are in almost every sentence. There’s no avoiding it - you have to know them. True, they can’t be picked up just like that, and they usually have different meanings in different contexts. But we’re not going to give in just because learning these words is hard, because without them ... you cannot speak!

116.

First of all, there’s the definite article “the” used when we’re referring to something specific: I read a book, but the book you gave me was really good; the hotel where we’re staying is far; the trip was interesting; the coffee is hot: **the**

117.

Then there’s the coordinating conjunction and for great combinations such as coffee and cake: **and**

と・そして

To / soshite

118.

Hello! Yes, we’re in our hotel room: **in**

～に

<…> ni

119.

Call us tonight at the hotel: **at**

～で

<…> de

120.

We’re going to my sister. She’s been living there for two years: **to**

～へ

<…> e

121.

Where are you from? We are from the USA. **from**

～から

<…> kara

122.

It’ll take us about an hour: **about**

およそ

Oyoso

123.

We need to go back. I left my glasses on the table at the restaurant... **on**

～の上に

<…> no ueni

124.

But why does this keep happening to me... **but**

しかし・だけど

Shikashi / dakedo

125.

What do you prefer? Coffee or tea? hot or cold? **or**

もしくは・それとも

Moshikuwa / soretomo

126.

I only drink tea. **only**

だけ · のみ
Dake / nomi

127.

I also like tea. But I drink coffee too: **also / too**

～も

<…> Mo

128.

Little Red Riding Hood went for a walk in the woods. Then the wolf showed up... and then he asked her... **then**

そうすると · そのとき

Sousuruto / sonotoki

129.

I heard that story, and since then I've been worried about my grandmother... **since then**

それから · その時から

Sorekara / sonotokikara

130.

I was really in suspense until the hunter showed up... **until**

～まで

<…> made

131.

On this diet, you don't eat ice cream during the week, only on the weekend... **during**

～間

<…> kann

132.

The museum is near the hotel. And the hotel is close to the museum: **near, close to**

近く · 側

Chikaku / soba

133.

They may be close... but my car broke down between the museum and the hotel: **between**

～の間

<…> noaida

134.

Now let's learn a few useful words related to what we have and what we don't have: **I have**

持っている

motteiru

135.

Compared to: **I don't have**

持っていない

motteinai

136.

This watch is mine: **mine**

私の

watashino

137.

It was mine, but now it's yours: **yours**

あなたの

Anatano

138.

This car is ours: **ours**

私たちの

Watashitachino

139.

Wait, this is really an important verb. Let's go over it again: **I have**

持っている

Motteiru

140.

He has a boyfriend. Does he have a girlfriend? **He has**

彼には～います・彼は～持っています。

Kareniwa <…> imasu /

Karewa <…> motteimasu.

141.

Does she have a boyfriend? Yes, **she has**

彼女にはいます・彼女は持っています。

Kanojo niwa imasu / kanojowa motteimasu

142.

Luckily, we have a bit of money: **We have**

私たちは～持っている。

Watashitachiwa <…> motteiru

143.

Let's review again. What's the opposite of "I have"?... **I don't have**

持っていない

Motteinai

144.

This isn't mine... Excuse me, is this yours? **Excuse me, is this yours?**

すみません、これはあなたのですか?

Sumimasenn, korewa anatano desuka?

145.

What are you talking about?.. No, it's not mine. **No, it's not mine**

いいえ、それは私ではありません。

Iie, sorewa watashinodewa arimasenn

146.

I've lost my shoe. Does anyone know where my shoe is?

Where's my...?

私の～がどこにありますか?

Watashino <…> gadokoni arimasuka

147.

Not every Cinderella has a Prince Charming to find her shoe. In most cases the answer is: "I don't know where your shoe is" or "I have no idea!" **I don't know!**

私は知りません

Watashiwa shirimasenn



6. Adjectives

形容詞

148.

Adjectives help us describe nouns... sometimes according to our own taste – beautiful or ugly – and sometimes according to their attributes: large or small, dark or light, young or old.

149.

Is it cold or hot there? Do I need to wear long sleeves or short sleeves? **long**

長い

Nagai

150.

Or **short**

短い

Mijikai

151.

He's tall and I'm short, but it's okay. We're a good match... **tall**

高い

Takai

152.

or **short**

低い

Hikui

153.

We packed a big suitcase and a small bag. **big / large**

大きい

Ookii

154.

compared to **small / little**

小さい

Chiisai

155.

My bag is already old. I've decided to buy a new one on this trip. **new**

新しい

Atarashii

156.

compared to **old**

古い

Furui

157.

Sir, how do you take your coffee? **strong**

強い

Tsuyoi

158.

or maybe **weak**

弱い

Yowai

159.

It's hot during the day and cold at night. During the day it's **hot**

暑い

Atsui

160. and at night it's **cold**

寒い
Samui

161.

The book was good, but the movie was bad... The book was **good**

良い
Yoi

162.

but unfortunately the movie was **bad**

悪い
Warui

163.

We eat together at the restaurant, but when it comes to paying, we each get a separate bill: **together**

一緒
Issho

164.

but separate when it comes to money... **separate**

別々
Betsubetsu

165.

How can you explain the concept of right and left to children who don't wear wristwatches? **right**

右
Migi

166.

or **left**

左
Hidari

167.

Now I'll try to speak like the GPS: "Turn to the right at the traffic circle. Then turn to the left at the traffic light..." **to the right**

右に
Migini

168.

and then turn **to the left**

左に
Hidarini

169.

When it comes to preferences, as the saying goes, "different strokes for different folks..." Yet it seems to me that we know what's beautiful and what's ugly. **beautiful**

美しい
Utsukushii

170.

and **ugly**

醜い
Minikui

171.

Strange... some people think that expensive clothes are prettier... **expensive**

高い
Takai

172.

I prefer... **cheap**

安い
Yasui

173.

I wish I could afford a dark colored car in the winter and a light

colored car in the summer... **dark**

暗い

Kurai

174.

compared to **light**

明るい

Akarui

175.

Were you ever told that you must wait an hour after eating before swimming? Well, today we know that's just an old wives' tale. You don't need to wait to digest your lunch before you go swimming. Swimming on a full stomach will not cause cramps.... **before**

前

Mae

176.

or **after**

後

Ato

177.

I want you to line up in a row. The first person should stand in front of the second, and the third should stand behind the second and in front of the fourth, and so on... **in front of**

前に

Maeni

178.

or **behind**

後ろに

Ushironi

179.

All the cars are going fast on this superhighway. What's a slow car doing here? **fast**

速い

Hayai

180.

compared to **slow**

遅い

Osoi

181.

Am I speaking too quickly? I'll try to speak more slowly and to emphasize every word... **quickly**

速く

Hayaku

182.

as opposed to **slowly**

ゆっくり

Yukkuri

183.

My guests left late. Too bad they didn't leave... **early**

早く

Hayaku

184.

They left... **late**

遅く

Osoku

185.

Excuse me, is smoking permitted here? No way.. smoking's forbidden! **permitted**

許可されている

Kyoka sareteiru

186.

The opposite of permitted: **forbidden**

187. I got the car with a full tank of gas, but I returned it empty... **full**

いっぱい

Ippai

188. but I returned it **empty**

空っぽ

Karappo

189. What's right is right! **right**

正しい

Tadashii

190. Or **wrong**

間違い

Machigai

191. Is your room clean? Ours is still dirty! The room is **clean**

きれい

Kirei

192. The room is **dirty**

汚い

Kitanai

193. I brought a gift but without a card... **with**

～と一緒に

<…> to isshoni

194. compared to **without**

～なしで

<…> nashide

195. Is the restroom on the plane **vacant?**

空いている

Aiteiru

196. It was vacant before, but now you'll have to wait. It's **occupied**

塞がっている

Fusagatteiru

197. The restaurant is closed. I can't wait until it's open. **open**

開いている

Hiraiteiru

198. But now it's **closed**

閉まっている

Shimatteiru

199. Old people have interesting stories, but young people don't have the patience to listen... **young**

若い

Wakai

200. **old**

年を取った

Toshiwo totta

201. Hey, what's your rush? Why did you fast forward the movie. Go backward... I didn't see what happened. **backward**

後方へ
Kouhoue

202.

OK, I saw it. You can go **forward**

前方へ

Zennpoue

203.

Don't you get it? Is it complicated for you? I'll explain once more, and you'll see that it's simple... **simple**

簡単な

Kanntanna

204.

You only thought it was **complicated**

複雑な

Fukuzatsuna

205.

Can't you hear me? You're standing too far away. Come stand near me and you'll hear every word... **near**

近くに

Chikakuni

206.

or **far**

遠くに

Tookuni

207.

What's better? One heavy suitcase or two light ones? **light**

軽い

Karui

208.

Or **heavy**

重い

Omoi

209.

Tell the truth. So far has it been **easy** or difficult? **easy**

優しい

Yasashii

210.

It really wasn't **difficult**

難しい

Muzukashii

211.

This towel is wet? Can I have a dry towel? **wet**

濡れている

Nureteiru

212.

I prefer **dry**

乾いている

Kawaiteiru

213.

Who hasn't seen movies about a fat guy and a skinny guy? **fat**

太っている

Futoteiru

214.

skinny

痩せている

Yaseteiru



7. Numbers

数字

215.

Knowing how to count and recognize numbers is basic in any language. Let's learn together. We'll start with examples and our fingers, and when we run out of fingers we'll count out loud together.

216.

Zero is round, made by placing your thumb against your index finger: **zero**

ゼロ・零

Zero / rei

217.

They say that 'one bad apple spoils the barrel': **one**

一・一つ

Ichi / Hitotsu

218.

How many legs? Two. How many eyes? **two**

二・二つ

Ni / Futatsu

219.

Two's company but three's a crowd. **three**

三・三つ

Sann / Mittsu

220.

Someone who wears glasses is called "four eyes": **four**

四・四つ

Shi (Yonn) / Yottsu

221.

People usually have five fingers on each hand: **five**

五・五つ

Go / Itsutsu

222.

six

六・六つ

Roku / Muttsu

223.

seven

七・七つ

shichi (nana) / Nanatsu

224.

eight

八・八つ

Hachi / yattsu

225.

nine

九・九つ

Kyuu / kokonotsu

226.

ten

十

Jyuu (tou)

227.

Before we go on... let's repeat the numbers one through ten!

Read the numbers slowly from 1 to 10...

228.

OK let's go on: **eleven**

十一

Jyuu ichi

229.

twelve

十二

Jyuu ni

230.

thirteen

十三

jyuusann

231.

fourteen

十四

Jyuushi (jyuuyonn)

232.

fifteen

十五

jyuugo

233.

sixteen

十六

jyuuroku

234.

seventeen

十七

Jyuushichi (jyuunana)

235.

eighteen

十八

jyuuhachi

236.

nineteen

十九

jyuukyuu

237.

This is easy, right? OK, let's go on: **twenty**

二十

nijyuu

238.

And, naturally: **twenty-one**

二十一

nijyuuichi

239.

twenty-two

二十二

nijyuuini

240.

twenty-three

二十三

nijyuusann

241.

twenty-four

二十四

Nijyuushi (nijyuuyonn)

242.

twenty-five

243.
twenty-six

二十五
Nijyuugo

二十六
nijyuuroku

244.
twenty-seven

二十七
Nijyuushichi (nijyuunana)

245.
twenty-eight

二十八
nijyuuhachi

246.
twenty-nine

二十九
nijyuukyuu

247.
OK, let's move on to the multiples of ten: **thirty**

三十
sannjyuu

248.
forty

四十
yonnjyuu

249.
fifty

五十
gojyuu

250.
sixty

六十
rokujyuu

251.
seventy

七十
Shichijyuu (nanajyuu)

252.
eighty

八十
hachijyuu

253.
ninety

九十
kyuujyuu

254.
And finally we've reached **one hundred**

百
hyaku

255.
two hundred

二百
nihyaku

256.
Now, can you say this number: **two hundred forty-seven**

二百四十七
nihyakushijyuushichi
(nihyakuyonnjyuunana)

257.
three hundred

258.
four hundred

二百
sannbyaku

259.
five hundred

四百
yonnhyaku

260.
Let's jump ahead to **one thousand**

千・一千
Senn / issenn

261.
And of course to **two thousand**

二千
nisenn

262.
three thousand

三千
sannzenn

263.
four thousand

四千
yonnsenn

264.
five thousand

五千
gosenn

265.
ten thousand

一万
ichimann

266.
Soon we'll be finished. **one hundred thousand**

十万
jyuumann

267.
Let's finish with **one million**

百万
hyakumann

268.
That wasn't too bad, was it? Now let's learn the ordinal numbers to help us put first things first and last things last. We'll start with **first**

一番目
ichibannme

269.
second

二番目
nibannme

270.
third

三番目
sannbannme

271.
fourth

四番目
yonnbannme

272.

五番目
gobannme

273.
sixth

六番目
rokubannme

274.
seventh

七番目
nanabannme

275.
eighth

八番目
hachibannme

276.
ninth

九番目
kyuubannme

277.
tenth

十番目
jyuubannme

278.
How many times will you need to practice the ordinal numbers until you know them by heart? **once?**

一回
ikkai

279.
Or maybe **twice?**

二回
nikai

280.
Don't feel bad if it takes you **three times**

三回
sannkai

281.
Let's toast our accomplishments... Give me a half a glass of wine please... **half**

半分
hannbunn

282.
Actually, a quarter of a glass is enough... **quarter**

四分の一
Yonnbunn no ichi



8. Colors

色

283.

Every place in the world has the same colors, and they look the same in all languages... Interesting?.. **Colors**

色

iro

284.

What's your favorite color? Maybe **red**?

赤色

Aka iro

285.

yellow

黄色

Ki iro

286.

blue

青色

Ao iro

287.

black

黒色

Kuro iro

288.

white

白色

Shiro iro

289.

Maybe orange, like the fruit with the same name? **orange**

オレンジ・橙色

Orenji / daidai iro

290.

brown

茶色

Cha iro

291.

purple

紫色

Murasaki iro

292.

green

緑色

Midori iro

293.

pink

ピンク・桃色

Pinnku / momo iro

294.

gray

グレー・灰色

Guree / hai iro

295.

Is this ring silver? **silver**

シルバー・銀色
Shirubaa / ginn iro

296

No, it's actually gold. **gold**

ゴールド・金色
Goorudo / kinn iro





9. Days of the Week

曜日

297.

Now that we've learned to count and learned the colors, we should learn the days of the week. Every language has a separate name for each day. **Days of the Week**

一週間の曜日

Isshuukanno youbi

298.

What day is it? **Today is...**

今日は . . .

Kyouwa <...>

299.

Sunday

日曜日

Nichi youbi

300.

Monday

月曜日

Getsu youbi

301.

Tuesday

火曜日

Ka youbi

302.

Wednesday

水曜日

Sui youbi

303.

Thursday

木曜日

Moku youbi

304.

Friday

金曜日

Kinn youbi

305.

Saturday

土曜日

Do youbi

306.

When did you get back? We came back yesterday. **yesterday**

昨日

kinou

307.

There's also the **day before yesterday**

一昨日

ototoi

308.

I'm going today. **today**

今日

Kyou

309.

and coming back tomorrow. **tomorrow**

明日

Ashita

310.

Or if I'm having a good time, the **day after tomorrow**

明後日

Asatte

311.

Isn't his birthday this week? Wow! **What's today's date?**

今日は何日ですか?

Kyouwa nannichi desuka?

312.

When is your birthday?

あなたの誕生日はいつですか?

Anatano tanjyoubiwa itsudesuka?

313.

Thanks for the good wishes, but it was... **last week**

先週

sennshuu

314.

There's still time. It's **next month**

来月

raigetsu

315.

When will you come for a visit? Next year?? Too bad, I'd hoped you'd come **this year.**

今年

kotoshi

Speakit
.TV



10. Telling the Time

時刻の読み方

316.

OK, since we now know the numbers, it's time to learn about time and how to say what time it is...

317.

What's the most popular question asked? Of course... **Excuse me, what time is it?**

すみません、今何時ですか？

Sumimasenn ima nannjidesuka?

318.

The answer usually begins with.. **The time is...**

今の時間は～

Imano jikannwa <...>

319.

Let's start with one o'clock and add a little something each hour to make things interesting and to review. Here we go: **one o'clock in the morning**

朝の一時

Asano ichiji

320.

two o'clock in the afternoon

午後の二時

Gogono niji

321.

Three-thirty is the same thing as half past three: **three-thirty or half past three**

三時三十分・三時半

Sannji sannjyuppunn / sannji hann

322.

Four-fifteen is the same as a quarter after four: **four-fifteen or quarter after four**

四時十五分

Yoji jyuugofunn

323.

When will my coffee be ready? It's already... **quarter to five**

五時十五分前

Goji jyuugofunn mae

324.

six-twenty

六時二十分

Rokuji nijyuppunn

325.

seven in the evening

夕方の七時

Yuugatano shichiji

326.

eight minutes to seven

七時八分前

Shichiji happunn mae

327.

Too bad, the plane took off **nine minutes ago**

九分前

Kyuufunn mae

328.

The next bus leaves **in another ten hours**

十時間後

Jyuujikann go

329.

It's late. It's **eleven p.m.**

午後十一時

Gogo jyuuchiji

330.

When do lazy people get up? At **twelve noon** or **at noon**

十二時 · 正午

Jyuuniji / shougo

331.

Time is counted by the **second, minute** and **hour**.

秒、分、時

Byou, funn, ji

332.

I'm sure you remember, but since it's important let's review:
quarter / half

4 分の一 · 半分

Yonnbunno ichi / hannbunn

333.

Now it's midnight

真夜中 · 零時

Mayonaka / reiji

334.

Finally, let's review again: **day / week**

曜日 · 週

Youbi / shuu

335.

and of course **month / year**

月 · 年

Tsuki / toshi



11. Personal Details

個人情報

336.

We've just about finished all the basic concepts and topics. Now we'll concentrate on more practical matters: hotels, restaurants, roads, stores and markets. Let's start by filling in a form with our personal details... very important to know how to do. Usually these forms begin with: **First name**

名・下の名前

Mei / shitano namae

337.

And then: **Last name**

姓・上の名前

Sei / ueno namae

338.

Usually you need to write the address where you'll be staying:

Address

住所

jyuusho

339.

Including the **street name**

地区番地

Chiku bannchi

340.

house number

アパート番号

Apaato banngou

341.

city

街・市町村

Machi / shichousonn

342.

postal code

郵便番号

Yuubinn banngou

343.

And of course, the name of the country: **country**

国名

Kunimei / kokumei

344.

They usually also want to know your marital status: single or married, divorced or widowed: **Marital status**

配偶者の有無・婚姻区分

Haiguushano umu / konninn kubunn

345.

They're also interested in your nationality: **Nationality**

国籍

kokuseki

346.

Sometimes they also want to know about your occupational training, even though many people don't work in the profession

they learned... **occupation, profession**

職業・専門職

Shokugyou / senmonnshoku

347.

Of course everyone has a ... **Date of birth**

生年月日

Seinenn gappi

348.

Even if you've visited lots of countries on your trip, they usually want to know where you started: **Origin of trip**

出発国

Shuppatsu koku

349.

And of course they want to know your destination: **Destination**

目的国

Mokuteki koku

350.

You'll need to indicate the purpose of your visit... business or pleasure... **Purpose of your visit**

入国目的

Nyuukoku mokuteki

351.

You should know your passport number by heart or at least write it down somewhere for safekeeping: **Passport number**

旅券番号

Ryokenn bangou

352.

Flight number

飛行機の番号・フライトナンバー

Hikoukino bangou / furaito nannbaa

353.

The date is usually at the end of the form: **Date**

日付

hizuke

354.

Yes, it's OK to sign in any language!.. **Signature**

署名・サイン

Shomei / sainn



12. Hotels

ホテル

355.

Now that we've landed safely, filled in all the forms and set out as tourists... let's think about the most common situations we may encounter. We'll begin at the hotel. Make a reservation in advance to make sure there's a room... **Making Hotel Reservations**

ホテルの部屋を予約する

Hoteruno heyawo yoyaku suru

356.

If you didn't make a reservation, your first question to the hotel clerk is: **Hello, do you have a vacancy?**

もしもし、空き部屋はありますか?

Moshimoshi, akibeyawa arimasuka?

357.

Here's the answer you don't want to hear: **Sorry, everything's taken**

すみません、満室です。

Sumimasenn, mannshitsu desu

358.

If you did make a reservation, you can say: **I have a reservation**

私は予約があります。

Watashiwa yoyakuga arimasu

359.

And if not, try your luck and hope for the best: **I don't have a reservation**

私は予約がありません。

Watashiwa yoyakuga arimasenn

360.

Maybe you need to give more information: **I need a room...**

私は部屋が必要です。

Watashiwa heyaga hitsuyou desu

361.

for one night

一晚

hitobann

362.

for two adults and two children

大人二名と子供二人

Otona nimeito kodomo futari

363.

This may sound odd, but based on experience it's a good idea to add: **with a bathroom**

トイレ・シャワー付き

Toire shawaa tsuki

364

with a single bed or a double bed

シングル・ベッド

ダブル・ベッド

Shinnguru beddo

365.

Where is the room? **on the first floor**一階
ikkai

366.

Or maybe **on the top floor**最上階
saijyoukai

367.

Do I need to take the stairs to get **upstairs**上階
jyoukai
階下
kaika

368.

Or to get **downstairs**下階
kaika

369.

But I have suitcases... Is there an elevator? **elevator**エレベーター
erebeetaa

370.

The hotel's location is important for tourists and also affects the price. A hotel can be downtown, near the train station or in the suburbs. It's always good to know the hotel's exact address.

Where are you located?

場所はどこですか?

Bashowa dochira desuka?

371.

If the location isn't clear, you can always ask: **How do I get there from...?**~からはどうやってそちらに行けますか?
<...> karawa douyatte sochirani ikemasuka?

372.

And of course, to avoid any surprises... **How much does it cost?**

料金はいくらですか?

Ryoukinnwa ikura desuka?

373.

This is not always obvious... **Does the price include breakfast?**

料金に朝食は含まれますか? ・朝食付きですか?

Ryoukinnni choushokuwa fukumaremasuka?

/ choushoku tsuki desuka?

374.

Let's review meals! first, **breakfast**朝食
choushoku

375.

lunch昼食
chuushoku

376.

supper夕食
yuushoku

377.

We've almost forgotten the hotel clerk on the phone... what should we tell him? We'll take the room! **Thank you, I'll be there by... 4**

Arigatou watashiwa sochirani yojimadeni touchakushimasu

378.

Most countries that welcome tourists have tourist information offices. Most hotels also have a tourist desk to answer tourists' questions... **Tourist Information**

観光案内所

Kannkou annnaisho

379.

Fill in the following question as needed: **Excuse me, where can I find...?**

すみません、～はどこにありますか?

Sumimasenn, <...> wa dokoni arimasuka?

380.

Maybe we'll separate to shop in the market. We need a... **meeting point**

集合場所・集合地

Shuugou basho / shuugou chi

381.

Perhaps you have a free **map of the city**

街の地図

Machino chizu

382.

Can you help me find ... **a car rental agency**

レンタカー代理店

Rentakaa dairitenn

383.

Actually, maybe I'd prefer a **taxi stand** or a **bus stop**

タクシー乗り場・バス停

Takushii noriba / basu tei

384.

A train to...

～への電車

<...> eno dennsha



13. Car Rentals

レンタカー

385.

Let's assume we're seasoned travelers who know how to get along. We don't need any favors. After arranging a hotel, of course we need a car. **Car Rental**

レンタカー

rentakaa

386.

The clerk at the car rental agency welcomes us and asks how she can help us. What should we say? **Hello, my name is...**

こんにちは。私の名前は・・・

Konnichiwa watashino namaewa

387.

Of course I didn't just drop in. **I reserved a car**

車の予約

Kurumano yoyaku

388.

Here's my voucher and driver's license

これが私の運転免許証と割引券です。

Korega watashino unntennmennkyoshouto waribikikenn desu

389.

If you didn't arrange everything in advance.... **What cars do you have available?**

どの車が準備できますか？

Dono kurumaga youi dekimasuka?

390.

"I'd like a small automatic car"... "I'd like to return it at the airport"... This is a simple, polite and common request form: **I'd like...**

～をお願いします。

<...> wo onegai shimasu

391.

I'd like **to rent a car for a day / two days**

車を一日・二日借りる

Kurumawo ichinich / futsuka kariru

392.

Or maybe... **to rent a car for a week**

一週間車を貸してください。

Isshuukann kurumawo kashite kudasai

393.

You also need to arrange for returning the car: **to return the car on...**

～日に返却をします。

<...> nichi ni hennkyakuwo shimasu

394.

I'd like **to pay by credit card**

クレジットカードでの支払い

Kurejitto kaado deno shiharai

395.

What happens if the car agency only has small cars that can't

hold all your luggage? I'd like to upgrade my order

アップグレードをお願いします。

Appugureedowo onegai shimasu

396.

Sometimes you need extras, like a baby car seat or a bicycle carrier. **Does this car have...?**

この車は～がありますか?

Kono kurumawa <…> ga arimasuka?

397.

or, for example: **automatic transmission** or **airconditioning**

オートマ

エアコン

Ootoma

Eakonn

398.

Let's move on to the price... **Does the price include...?**

料金には～が含まれていますか?

Ryoukinniwa <…> ga fukumarete imasuka?

399.

Of course you're not planning to have an accident. You've come to have a good time. Still, you need to know about **insurance**

保険

hokenn

400.

What's included in the price?.. **unlimited kilometrage (mileage)**

無制限走行距離

Museigenn soukou kyori

401.

Sometimes the answer is: **This price doesn't include...**

この料金に～は含まれておりません。

Kono ryoukinni <…> wa fukumarete orimasenn

402.

And sometimes you need to put down a deposit. After all, it is a car... **a deposit of...**

～の保証金

<…> no hoshoukinn

403.

To avoid future unpleasantness, make sure to check the car. "Please make a note that this car has a scratch on the front, a broken headlight and no spare tire..." **Please make a note that the car has...**

車に～があることを記録してください。

Kurumani <…> ga arukotowo kiroku shite kudasai

404.

a scratch / dent on...

～に擦り傷・凹み

<…> ni surikizu / hekomi

405.

no spare tire

予備タイヤなし

Yobi taiya nashi

406.

Is the tank half full... or maybe it's half empty? Just be sure to check... **half a tank of gas**

燃料タンク半分のガソリン

Nennryou tannku hannbunn no gasorinn

407.

Before we leave: **Here's a map and a list of our branch offices**

代理店支店の一覧表と配置図

Dairitenn shitenn no ichirannyou to haichizu

408.

車は～

Kuruma wa <…>

409.

Bon voyage!

いってらっしゃいませ! ・よいご旅行を!

Itterasshai mase / yoi goryokou wo

410.

Another way of saying this... **Have a good trip!**

よい旅を!

Yoi tabi wo





14. Friends and Businesses

友人とビジネス

411.

We've left the airport, the weather is great, the car is a dream... and we're on our way to meet people. Let's learn a little about **Friends, People and Business**

友達、人々、仕事

tomodachi, hitobito, shigoto

412.

How to present other people and how they present us is the topic of **Introductions**

紹介

shoukai

413.

I'd like you to meet Mr. [Mrs. / Miss / Ms.]...

～さん (様、君、ちゃん) とお会いしたいのですが。

<...> sann (sama, kunn, chann) to oaishitai nodesuga

414.

Nice to meet you

はじめまして

hajimemashite

415.

How are you?

お元気ですか？

Ogennki desuka?

416.

Usually this doesn't require a detailed answer but just a polite response: **Fine, thank you. And you?**

元気です。ありがとう。あなたは？

Gennkidesu arigatou anatawa?

417.

If you want to be less formal, try this: **What's new? / How's it going?**

調子はどう？ 元気してる？

Choushiwa dou? Gennki shiteru?

418.

Everything's okay

大丈夫です

Daijyoubu desu

419.

Sometimes it's good to show interest in close family or friends: **How's... your wife / your husband?**

奥様は如何ですか？ ご主人はお元気ですか？

Okusamawa ikaga desuka? Goshujinnwa ogennki desuka?

420.

Usually a general answer is sufficient: **Thanks for taking an interest**

気にかけてくれてありがとう。

Kinikakete kurete arigatou

421.

Someone may ask you this: **What's your name?**

422.

You can answer like this: **My name is...**

私の名前は～

Watashino namaewa <…>

423.

Ask the following questions only if you feel comfortable and want to get to know someone better: **How old are you?**

あなたは何歳ですか?

Anatawa nannsai desuka?

424.

For years I've been answering like this: **I'm 20 years old**

私は二十歳です。

Watashiwa hatachi desu

425.

I was born in 1980

私は1980年に生まれました。

Watashiwa sennkyuuhyaku hachijyuunenn ni umaremashita

426.

Where are you from?

どちらの出身ですか?

Dochirano shushinn desuka?

427.

Me? I'm from... (the) ...

私は [日本] の出身です。

Watashiwa [nihonn] no shushinn desu

428.

Sometimes the conversation flows, and we feel we've known the other person for years: **What do you do for a living?**

お仕事は何をされていますか?

Oshigotowa naniwo sareteimasuka?

429.

How many children do you have?

子供は何人いますか?

Kodomowa nanninn imasuka?

430.

Here's a possible answer: **I have a son and a daughter**

息子が一人と娘が一人います。

Musukoga hitorito musumega hitori imasu

431.

Are you here by yourself?

お一人で来られましたか?

Ohitoride koraremashitaka?

432.

You can go on to tell who came with you... **I came with...**

私は～さんと来ました。

Watashiwa <…> sannto kimashita

433.

my wife / my husband

わたしの妻・わたしの夫

Watashino tsuma / watashino otto

434.

my parents / my children

私の両親・私の子供たち

Watashino ryoushinn / watashino kodomotachi

435.

Sometimes you need to reveal your marital status: **I'm... married**

私は結婚しています。

Watashiwa kekkonn shiteimasu

436.

私は独身です。
Watashiwa dokushinn desu

437.
divorced

離婚しました。
Rikonn shimashita

438.
widowed

未亡人です。
Miboujinn desu

439.
Perhaps they want to know whether you have enough time to have dinner with them: **How long will you be here?**

あなたは後どれくらいこちらにいますか?

Anatawa ato dorekurai kochirani imasuka

440.
Remember? **a day / a week / a month**

一日・一週間・一ヶ月

Ichinichi / isshuukann / ikkagetsu

441.
So you can explain why you came, start like this: **I came...**

私は～来ました。

Watashiwa <…> kimashita

442.
And now the explanation: **for a vacation / a visit**

休暇・訪問のためです。

Kyuuka / houmonnno tamedesu

443.
to tour / on business

旅行・仕事で

Ryokou / shigoto de

444.
They may want to know where you are staying: **Where are you staying?**

どちらに泊まるのですか?

Dochirani tomaruno desuka?

445.
They may propose going out with you: **What are you doing this evening?**

今夜は何をしていますか?

Konnyawa naniwo shiteimasuka?

446.
At the end of the conversation, usually mutual friends are mentioned... **Regards to...**

～さんによろしく

<…> sannni yoroshiku



15. A New Language

新しい言語

447.

OK, so we've met our friends and said goodbye. Now let's try to cope with problems in the new language. Clearly we won't always be able to make ourselves understood, and we don't really understand everything said to us... we need to know a few sentences to get us out of "jams"!

448.

First, let's find out if you have a language in common: **Do you speak...?**

あなたは～を話しますか?

Anatawa <...> wo hanashimasuka?

449.

Do you speak **English / French?**

英語・フランス語

Eigo / furannsugo

450.

Spanish / German

スペイン語・ドイツ語

Supeinngo / doitsugo

451.

Italian / Arabic

イタリア語・アラビア語

Itariago / arabiago

452.

Don't be afraid to say: **I speak...**

私は [日本語] を話します。

Watashiwa [nihongo] wo hanashimasu

453.

Asking if anyone speaks your language may seem useless. You may think no one speaks your language, but it never hurts to try: **Does anyone here speak...?**

誰か～を話す人はいますか?

Dareka <...> wo hanasu hitowa imasuka?

454.

Here's a sentence that may elicit sympathy and clearer answers: **I understand a bit**

私は少しわかります。

Watashiwa sukoshi wakarimasu

455.

Don't be shy about asking this: **Please speak more slowly**

もっとゆっくり話してください。

Motto yukkukri hanashite kudasai

456.

What did he say? What does this sign mean? **Can you translate this for me?**

これを翻訳してもらえますか?

Korewo honnyaku shite moraemasuka?

457.

Indicate exactly what you didn't understand: **word / sentence / sign**

単語・文章・表示

458.

Just a moment, I'm trying to understand... **Can you repeat that?**

もう一度繰り返してください。

Mouichido kurikaeshite kudasai

459.

When you don't understand, don't hesitate to ask someone you trust: **What did he/she say?**

彼・彼女はなんて言いましたか?

Kare / kanojo wa nannte iimashitaka?

460.

I thought I knew this language, but I see no one can understand my accent. This question will do the trick: **Am I pronouncing this correctly?**

私のこの発音は正しいですか?

Watashino kono hatsuonnwa tadashii desuka?

461.

And finally: **Do you understand me?**

私が理解できますか?

Watashiga rikai dekimasuka?

462.

It's great to be able to answer: **I understood everything**

私は全部理解できました。

Watashiwa zennbu rikai dekimashita

463.

And how sad to say: **I didn't understand a thing**

私は何一つ理解できませんでした。

Watashiwa nanihitotsu rikai dekimasenn deshita

464.

Sometimes it's easier when it's written down, like when you need to remember an address or a brand name: **Please write it down**

書いてくれますか?

Kaite kuremasuka?

465.

If it can't be written down, for example over the phone... a topic we'll come to soon... you can ask: **Can you please spell that**

綴りを教えてくださいませんか?

Tsuzuriwo oshiete kuremasuka?

466.

To make everyone feel at ease, you can say thank you and... **Now I understand**

今理解しました。

Ima rikaishimashita



16. Phone Conversations

電話での会話

467.

In face-to-face conversations, ...use your hands or facial expressions, or even ask a casual passerby to translate for you... but what can you do on the phone? **Telephone Conversations**

電話での会話

Dennwa deno kaiwa

468.

Here's how a phone conversation goes: the phone rings and someone answers (pay attention to how they say "hello"). When you're looking for someone specific: **Hello, may I please speak with...?**

もしもし、～さんはいらっしゃいますか?

Moshi moshi <...> sannwa irasshyai masuka?

469.

Maybe you want to identify yourself first: **Hello, this is...**

もしもし、私は～と申します。

Moshi moshi watashiwa <...> to moushimasu

470.

Things don't always go as smoothly as you'd like: **Excuse me, but...**

すみません、ですが～

Sumimasenn desuga <...>

471.

I'm having trouble hearing you: **I can't hear you**

聞こえません。

kikoemasenn

472.

Here, too, you can always ask the other person to speak slower: **please speak more slowly**

もっとゆっくり話してください。

Motto yukkuri hanashite kudasai

473.

Sometimes you need to call the operator, who might ask: **What is the dialing code for...?**

相手のお電話番号は何ですか?

Aiteno odennwa banngouwa nandesuka?

474.

It's always good to know how they pronounce the name of your country... **(the) ...**

[日本]

[nipponn]

475.

Sometimes you need to leave a message: **May I please leave a message for Mr. [Mrs./ Ms.]...?**

～さんに伝言をお願いできますか?

<...> sannni denngonnwo onegai dekimasuka?

476.

What should you say? **Please tell him that Mr... called him**

彼に～が電話をしたと伝えてください。

Kareni <...> ga dennwawo shitato tsutaete kudasai

477.

Mrs. / Ms.... called her

～夫人が電話をしたと伝えてください。
<…> fujinnga dennwawo shitato tsutaete kudasai

478.

Are you managing? How's it doing? Can we continue? OK, let's go on!

479.

And how could we ever do without our... **Mobile** or **Cellular Phones**

携帯電話

Keitai dennwa

480.

At the end of a meeting, if you want to stay in touch: **What's your mobile phone number?**

携帯番号は何ですか?

Keitai banngouwa nanndesuka?

481.

Mobile or land line? Where are you? Where are you calling from?.. - I'm calling from the airport. I'll be at the hotel in an hour... **Right now I'm speaking from...**

私は今～から電話しています。

Watashiwa ima <…> kara dennwa shiteimasu

482.

I'm speaking from **my car**

車から

Kuruma kara

483.

the airport

空港から

Kuukou kara

484.

the hotel lobby

ホテルのロビーから

Hoteruno robii kara

485.

The reception here is bad. **I can barely hear you**

ほとんど聞こえません。

Hotonndo kikoemasenn

486.

It's important to know how to find someone's phone number and emergency numbers. **What's the phone number of...?**

～の電話番号は何ですか?

<…> no dennwa banngouwa nanndesuka?

487.

What's the phone number of... **the police department**

警察署

keisatsusho

488.

What's the phone number of... **the fire department**

消防署

shoubousho

489.

Don't stand on the sidelines if you hear someone crying out: **Help!**

助けて!

Tasukete!

490.

Even though we'd rather not, just in case we need to know...

Mobile Intensive Care Unit

移動集中治療室

491.

Don't panic, but... **This is an emergency!**

これは緊急事態です!

Korewa kinnkyuu jitai desu





17. Restaurants and Food

レストランと食べ物

492.

Now that we have all the words for emergencies, we can relax and finally begin our trip. What's on the agenda? food, travel, shopping... Where should we begin? With food, of course! **Restaurants and Food**

レストランと食事

Resutorann to shokuji

493.

It's a good idea to make a reservation: **Making Reservations**

予約の入れ方

Yoyakuno irekata

494.

It can be over the phone: **Hello, is there a table available this evening?**

もしもし、今晩は空席はありますか？

moshimoshi, konnbannwa kuusekiwa arimasuka?

495.

Usually you'll be asked: **For how many?**

何名様でしょうか？

Nannmeisama deshouka?

496.

For example: **I'd like to reserve a table for... eight o'clock for... four people**

8時に4人分の席を予約したいのですが。

Hachijini yoninnbunnno sekiwo yoyaku shitaino desuga

497.

Too bad: **Sorry, everything's taken**

申し訳ありませんが、満席です。

Moushiwake arimasennga mannseki desu

498.

Sometimes it's easier after the rush: They have a table but **Only at... nine o'clock**

席はありますが、9時からのみです。

Sekiwa arimasuga kujikara nomidesu

499.

Today in many countries this question is no longer relevant:

Smoking or non-smoking?

喫煙席ですか、禁煙席ですか？

Kitsuenn seki desuka kinnenn seki desuka?

500.

OK, we've finally arrived and we've reserved a table. How do we make ourselves known: **We have a reservation**

予約があります。

Yoyakuga arimasu

501.

The hostess or waitress will lead us to our table: **Please have a seat here**

こちらにお座りください。

Kochirani osuwarikudasai

502.

Before we sit down, maybe we'll want to ask: **Where's the restroom?**

503.

We've been sitting here for twenty minutes... where did the waiter disappear to? **Waiter!**

ウェイターさん!

Ueitaasann!

504.

The menu, please

メニューを下さい。

Menyuuwo kudasai

505.

For some reason we trust the waiter, and we ask him what he recommends... **What do you recommend?**

何かお勧めですか？

Naniga osusume desuka?

506.

On the other hand, he might ask: **What would you like to order?**

何をご注文されますか？

Naniwo gochuumon saremasuka?

507.

Even though each person has different preferences, the waiter will usually say: **This is highly recommended!**

こちらは大変お勧めです！

Kochirawa taihenn osusume desu

508.

I'll have soup... Before going into detail, you usually say **I'll have...**

～を下さい。

<...> wo kudasai

509.

What did you order? That's what I want too... **I'll have the same...**

同じものをお願いします。

Onaji monowo onegai shimasu

510.

That's all for now. If we want more, we'll order it later... **That's all for now**

今のところ以上です。

Imano tokoro ijyou desu

511.

This restaurant has more than food... **What would you like to drink?**

お飲み物は何にしますか？

Onomimonowa nanini shimasuka?

512.

I'll have...

～を下さい。

<...> wo kudasai

513.

mineral water

ミネラルウォーター

Mineraru wuootaa

514.

cold tap water

冷たい水道水

Tsumetai suidousui

515.

orange juice / apple juice

オレンジジュース・りんごジュース

Orennji jyuusu / ringgo jyuusu

516.

コーラ・ソーダ・レモネード
Koorā / soodā / remoneedo

517.

Wow, that was good. **Another glass please!**
お代わりください!
Okawari kudasai

518.

And if you want some more: **I'd like some more...**
~をもう少し下さい
<...> wo mousukoshi kudasai

519.

Have you had enough? Yes. **That will be all, thank you**
もう十分です。ありがとう。
Mou jyuubunn desu arigatou

520.

There are two expressions that always set a good tone for a meal. One is: **Cheers!**
乾杯!
Kannpai!

521.

And the other is: **bon appétit!**
どうぞお召し上がれ!
Douzo omeshi agare!

522.

We've eaten our fill, and the chef wants to know how it was: **How was it?**

どうでしたか?
Doudeshitaka?

523.

What should we say?.. **Excellent!**
上出来でした!
Jyoudeki deshita

524.

It won't hurt to make him feel good: **The meal was delicious**
食事はおいしかったです。
Shokujiwa oishikatta desu

525.

The hand motion to ask for the check is universal. Still, it's more polite to ask for it: **The check, please**
お勘定をお願いします。
Okannjyouwo onegaishimasu

526.

How much is the bill?
代金・お代はいくらですか?
Daikinn / odai wa ikuradesuka?

527.

If this is written on the check, you'll understand the hint: **Service not included**
サービス料は含まれておりません。
Saabisuryouwa fukumarete orimasenn

528.

You can personally give your tip to the waiter: **This is for you. Thanks**
これをどうぞ。ありがとう。
Korewo douzo arigatou



18. Taxis

タクシー

529.

We enjoyed our meal, but now it's raining outside and we want to go back to the hotel. What do we look for? Of course... a **taxi**

タクシー

takushii

530.

Before we leave the restaurant we can ask at the desk: **Please order me a taxi**

タクシーを呼んでください。

Takushiiwo yonnde kudasai

531.

When ordering a taxi, you usually need to say where you want to go: **Where do you want to go?**

どちらまで行かれますか?

Dochiramade ikaremasuka?

532.

The answer: **I'm going to...**

私は～まで行きます。

Watashiwa <...> made ikimasu

533.

How far away is it? **How far is it to...?**

～まではどのくらい遠いですか?

<...> madewa donokurai tooii desuka?

534.

How long will it take to get to...?

～まではどのくらい時間がかかりますか?

<...> madewa donokurai jikannga kakarimasuka?

535.

It's a good idea to find out the taxi fare in advance: **How much will it cost to get to...?**

～までの料金はいくらかかりますか?

<...> madeno ryoukinnwa ikura kakarimasuka?

536.

What's the fare?

料金はいくらですか?

Ryoukinnwa ikura desuka?

537.

And don't let anyone cheat you: **Please turn on the meter**

メーターを回して下さい。

Meetaawo mawashite kudasasi

538.

Please take me to... the national museum: **Please take me...**

～まで連れて行って下さい。

<...> made tsureteitte kudasai

539.

Please take me to this address: **to this address**

この住所まで

Kono jyuusho made

540.

541.

to the airport

空港まで

kuukoumade

542.

to the... hotel

ホテルまで

Hoteru made

543.

Sometimes you need to give the driver directions: **Go... straight**

真っ直ぐに行ってください。

Massuguni ittekudasai

544.

Turn... right

右に曲がってください。

Migini magatte kudasai

545.

No! Sorry... **Turn... left**

左に曲がってください。

Hidarini magatte kudasai

546.

Keep going straight... **until the next turn**

次の角まで

Tsugino kadomade

547.

I'm in a big hurry. Go straight to the hotel. **I'm in a hurry**

私は急いでいます。

Watashiwa isoide imasu

548.

But between you and me, it's more likely you'll say: **Please drive more slowly**

もっとゆっくり走ってください。

Motto yukkuri hashitte kudasai

549.

Thanks, we're here. **Please stop...**

止めてください。

Tomete kudasai

550.

Where exactly?... **here**

ここです。

kokodesu

551.

after the traffic light

信号の後です。

Shonngouno atodesu

552.

at the corner

その角です。

Sono kadodesu

553.

near that house

あの家の近くです。

Ano ieno chikakudesu

554.

Before getting out of the taxi: **How much do I owe you?**

いくら払えばいいですか?

Ikura haraeba iidesuka?

555.

If you want to tip the driver: **Thanks. Keep the change!**

お釣りは取っておいて!

Otsuriwa totteite!





19. Public Transportation

公共交通機関

556.

When you don't have a car, and even when you do, there's nothing like public transportation for getting to know a city. For example, take the train or the bus. **Train / Bus**

電車・バス

Dennsha / basu

557.

If you can't find something, the simplest thing is to ask: **Where's the... train / bus station, please?**

電車の駅・バス停は何処ですか?

Dennshano eki / basutei wa doko desuka?

558.

How do I get to the flea market? How do I get to the opera house? **How do I get to...?**

～へはどのように行けばいいですか?

<…> ewa donoyouni ikeba iidesuka?

559.

You'll usually get a direct answer: **Take train / bus number...**

～番の電車・バスに乗ってください。

<…> bannno dennsha basuni notte kudasai

560.

When does the *last* bus leave? When does the *next* bus leave?

When does the... bus leave?

～のバスはいつ出ますか?

<…> no basuwa itsu demasuka?

561.

Here are some useful words, some of which we learned as ordinal numbers: **next / first / last**

次の・最初の・最後の

Tsugino / saishono / saigono

562.

Sometimes the transport maps are so complicated, and all I want to know is: **Where should I get off?**

どこで降りればいいですか?

Dokode orireba iidesuka?

563.

If I missed my stop: **What's the next stop?**

次はどこで止まりますか?

Tsugiwa dokode tomarimasuka?

564.

This is usually a question children ask on any trip that's longer than 10 minutes. But when you're abroad you can ask it as well: **When will we get to...?**

～へはいつ着きますか?

<…> ewa itsu tsukimasuka?



20. Shopping

ショッピング

565.

A trip abroad without going shopping? No such thing! **Shopping**

買い物・ショッピング

Kaimono / shoppinngu

566.

You can shop in a store, in a stall at the market, or at a mall:

store

お店

omise

567.

shopping center

ショッピングセンター

Shoppinngu senntaa

568.

market

市場・マーケット

Ichiba / maaketto

569.

If there's a flea market, it offers the most amazing shopping experience: **flea market**

ノミ市場

Nomi ichiba

570.

Who can help us? The **salesperson**

店員・販売員

Tenninn / hannbaiinn

571.

And who can help us if we have complaints? The **manager**

マネージャー・管理者

Maneejyaa / kannrisha

572.

Most signs usually have clear international symbols, but it's still good to know how to say: **entrance**

入口

iriguchi

573.

exit

出口

deguchi

574.

And especially important: **emergency exit**

非常口

hijyouguchi

575.

Here's a few more useful terms when you're shopping: **display window**

展示窓

Tennji mado

576.

Reji seisann / chekkuauto

577.

We need help. Here's someone who doesn't look like a tourist...

You can politely ask: **Excuse me, do you work here?**

すみません、あなたはここで働いていますか？

Sumimasenn anatawa kokode hataraitte imasuka?

578.

Sometimes you need advice from the salesperson: **Can you help me for a moment?**

すみません、ちょっと助けてもらえますか？

Sumimasenn chotto tasukete moraemasuka?

579.

Professional salespeople will usually ask you first: **How can I help you sir? How can I help you madam?**

いらっしやいませ・どうなさいましたか？

Irasshaimase / dou nasaimashitaka?

580.

And perhaps the salesperson will be a bit more blunt: **What are you looking for?**

何をお探しですか？

Naniwo osagashi desuka?

581.

Now it's time to describe exactly what we want, exactly what we had in mind: **I'm looking for something... smaller**

私は何かもっと小さいものを探しています。

Watashiwa nanika motto chiisaimonowo sagashite imasu

582.

Or maybe... **something larger**

何かもっと大きいもの

Nanika motto ookiimono

583.

Here's another possibility: **Something... less expensive**

もっと安価な物

Motto annkana mono

584.

Or something... **of higher quality**

もっと高品質な物

Motto koughinnshitsuna mono

585.

Or simply: **just like I saw in the window**

窓で見たような物

Madode mitayouna mono

586.

And then there's that typical shopper's answer that I'm sure you've often said: **I'm just looking**

見ているだけです。

Miteiru dakedesu

587.

If you're lucky: **This is exactly what I've been looking for!**

ちょうどこれを探していたんですよ！

Choudo korewo sagashite itandesuyo

588.

You can simply admit: **I like this**

私はこれが好きです。

Watashiwa korega sukidesu

589.

There's no shame in saying politely: **I don't like this**

私はこれが好きではありません。

Watashiwa korega sukidewa arimasenn

590.

Or you can leave politely: **Thanks, but this isn't what I'm looking for**

ありがとう、でもこれは私が探している物ではありません。

Arigatou demo korewa watashiga sagashiteiru monodewa arimasenn
591.

At some point you'll have to pay, and what a price! **How much does it cost?**

それはいくらですか?

Sorewa ikura desuka?

592.

You can hope they'll take a subtle hint:... **Is there a discount?**

割引はありますか?

Waribikiwa arimasuka?

593.

What different does the price make, so long as it's on sale? **Is it on sale?**

セール中・特売中ですか?

Seeruchuu / tokubaichuu desuka?

594.

Too bad! **It's too expensive for me**

それは私には高価すぎます。

Sorewa watashiniwa kouka sugimasu

595.

On second thought, why not? We're not here every day. Let's go for it... especially after the salesperson took the trouble to take it down, put it back, take it out again... **I'll take it, I'll buy it!**

いただきます、買います!

Itadakimasu kaimasu!

596.

Where can I pay?

どこで支払えますか?

Dokode shiharaemasuka?

597.

The checkout is... over there

レジは・・・向こうにあります。

Rejiwa mukouni arimasu

598.

I'll pay with a credit card

クレジットカードで払います。

Kurejitto kaadode haraimasu

599.

Here's your change

こちらがお釣りです。

Kochiraga otsuri desu

600.

Here's your receipt

こちらが領収書・レシートです。

Kochiraga ryoushuusho / reshiito desu



