

Survival Japanese

- 4th edition -



**Yokota Airman and Family
Readiness Center**

Language can be a big barrier for the foreign nationals living in Japan. To help Yokota community members overcome this barrier, we created the “Survival Japanese” course.

Through this 6-day, 40 minutes, Basic Japanese Conversation Course, you will learn many useful words and expressions to use at the local restaurants, stores and train stations and on the streets. Yes, you can enrich YOUR life in Japan by spending only 4 hours, 40 minutes x 6 classes, with us.

We selected words and sentences very carefully for you so that one sentence can be used in various situations. You will also learn some techniques to keep your Japanese conversation simple.

Once you learn some words, we encourage you to go out of the gate and use them! You will find how exciting it is when your Japanese works. It will be your first step to be a gracious guest of our host nation, Japan.

YASUKO KATAYAMA
Culture Adaptation Consultant
Airman and Family Readiness Center
374th Force Support Squadron

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Day 1.....	4 - 5
Day 2.....	6 – 7
Day 3.....	8 – 9
Day 4.....	10 – 11
Day 5.....	12 – 13
Day 6.....	14 – 15

Appendix

1. Hiragana and Katakana.....	16 – 17
2. Tips on Japanese Grammar..... (Post-positions / Subjects / Adjectives)	18 – 19
3. Introducing Your Family.....	20
4. Area Information.....	20
5. Useful Website	20
6. Local Train Info.....	21
7. Fare Range Info.....	22
8. Year and Age.....	22
9. Time, Date and Week.....	23
10. Japanese National Holidays.....	23
11. Language - Learning Resources.....	24
12. Answers for Exercises.....	25

Day 1

Lesson 1 Greetings

Good morning	Ohayō gozaimasu	おはようございます	
Hello	Konnichiwa	こんにちは	*Dōmo どうも
Good evening	Konbanwa	こんばんは	
Good night	Oyasumi nasai	おやすみなさい	
Good bye	Sayōnara / Sayonara	さようなら/さよなら	
See you then	Dewa mata / Jā mata	では また / じゃあ また	
Thank you	Arigatō gozaimasu	ありがとうございます	*Dōmo どうも
You're welcome	Dō itashimashite	どういたしまして	
Excuse me	Sumimasen	すみません	
I'm sorry	Gomen nasai	ごめんなさい	*Gomen ne ごめんね

Lesson 2 Call / Visit somebody

New words/expressions

Mr. /Ms. (a title of respect) - san

please (when you ask something) - onegaishimasu

name - onamae

I'm () - watashi wa () desu

a little - chotto

please wait.- omachi kudasai *Chotto matte kudasai
(“kudasai” is another ‘asking’ word.)

Masuda:	Sumimasen, Sumisu san wo onegaishimasu. Excuse me. Mr/Ms Smith, please. (すみません、スミスさんをお願いします。)
Mr.Smith's coworker:	Onamae wa? Your name? (お名前は?)
Masuda:	Masuda desu. Masuda. (増田です。)
Mr. Smith's coworker:	Chotto omachi kudasai. Please wait a second. (ちょっとお待ちください。)

→ Appendix 2: Post-positions (P.16)

<p><u>Other vocabulary</u></p> <p>wife - tsuma husband - otto</p> <p>This is my wife. - Tsuma desu.</p> <p>This is my wife, Mary. - Tsuma no Mearī desu.</p>	<p><u>Exercise 1</u></p> <p>At the front desk...</p> <p>① Greet the front desk rep or say, “excuse me.” ② Introduce yourself. ③ Ask for Mr. Honda.</p>
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

→ Appendix 3: Introducing your family (P.18)

Japanese letters

① Hiragana

A basic phonetic syllabary of 46 characters, which is used for native Japanese words and grammatical elements

安 → あ → あ

(Hiragana “あ(a)” was created from Chinese character “安”)

② Katakana

Another phonetic syllabary of 46 characters, which is used primarily for words of foreign origin

阿 → ア

(Katakana “ア(a)” was created from left half of Chinese character “阿”)

③ Kanji

Kanji is Chinese characters which are used for words of both Chinese and native Japanese origin.

東京(Tōkyō)

京都(Kyōto)

北京(Pekin) **Beijing

Sake – 酒? 鮭?

★ Rōmaji

Rōmaji means Roman letters, which is generally used in teaching conversational Japanese when time is limited. Rōmaji shows how to pronounce Hiragana and Katakana characters.

→ Appendix 1: Hiragana and Katakana (P.14)

Day 2

Lesson 3 Restaurant – order

New words/expressions

this one - kore

it - sore

that one - are

yes - hai

no - iē

it is. - sō desu.

(“sō “ reflects previous speaker’s words.)

fish - sakana

chicken - chikin

Kore wa chikin desu. - This is chicken.

Kore wa chikin desu ka? - Is this chicken?



Customer: **Sumimasen.** Excuse me. (すみません。)

Kore wa chikin desu ka? Is this chicken? (これはチキンですか。)

Waitress: **Īe. Sore wa sakana desu.** No. It is fish.

(いいえ。それはさかなです。)

(Then you found a dish that someone eating over there.)

Customer: **Are wa chikin desu ka?** Is that chicken? (あれはチキンですか。)

Waitress: **Hai, sō desu.** Yes, it is. (はい、そう です。)

Customer: **Are wo onegaishimasu.** That one, please. (あれをおねがいします。)

Exercise 2

- ① Pointing a picture on the menu you have, ask waiter if it is beef.
- ② Call the waiter passing by and ask if the dish he has is spicy.
- ③ Order coke.
- ④ Ask for non-smoking seat.



Other vocabulary

non-smoking seat - Kin en seki	禁煙席
smoking seat - Kitsu en seki	喫煙席
meat - niku	肉
chicken - chikin /tori niku	チキン/鶏肉
beef - bī fu / gyū niku	ビーフ/牛肉
pork - pōku / buta niku	ポーク/豚肉
fish - sakana	魚
salmon - sāmon / sake	サーモン/さけ
tuna - maguro	まぐろ
canned tuna - tsuna	ツナ
shrimp - ebi	えび
crab - kani	かに
scallop - hotate	ほたて
seafood - shī fū do	シーフード
beans - mame	豆
egg - tamago	たまご
raw - nama	生
salt - shio	塩
pepper - koshō	こしょう
sugar - satō	砂糖
vegetables - yasai	野菜
fruits - furūtsu / kudamono	フルーツ/果物
cooked rice - raisu / gohan	ライス/ご飯
("gohan" can mean meal in general.)	
uncooked rice - okome	お米
bread - pan	パン
rolls - rōru pan	ロールパン
hamburger - hanbāgā	ハンバーガー
hot dog - hotto doggu	ホットドッグ

cake - kēki	ケーキ
ice cream - aisu kurīmu	アイスクリーム
milk - miruku / gyūnyū	ミルク/牛乳
coffee - kōhī	コーヒー
iced coffee - aisu kōhī	アイスコーヒー
green tea - ocha / ryokucha	お茶/緑茶
black tea - kōcha	紅茶
tea w/milk - miruku tī	ミルクティー
tea w/lemon - remon tī	レモンティー
oolong tea - ūroncha	ウーロン茶
coke - kōra	コーラ
diet coke - daietto kōra	ダイエットコーラ
juice - jūsu*	ジュース
(*Not necessarily with fruits in.)	
carbonated drink - tansan	炭酸
water - omizu	お水
beer - bī ru	ビール
wine - wain	ワイン

hot / cold - atsui / tsumetai	熱い/冷たい
spicy - karai	辛い
sweet - amai	甘い
sour - suppai	すっぱい
bitter - nigai	にがい
oishī - delicious	おいしい

Greetings to appreciate food

itadaki masu	(before eating)
gochisō sama	(after eating)

Useful expression

() wa dore desu ka?
 () is which one?

Kore / sore / are / *dore
 (this one / it / that one / which one)

Day 3

Lesson 4 Restaurant – payment

New words/expressions

bill - okaikē / okanjō

2000 yen - ni sen en

credit card - kurejitto kādo

ok - daijōbu * I'm fine – Daijōbu desu.

cash - genkin –

with / by cash – genkin de

Customer: **Sumimasen, okaikē wo onegaishimasu.**

Excuse me. May I have a bill, please.

(すみません、おかいけいをおねがいます。)

Casher: **Ni sen en desu.** It's 2000 yen. (二千円 です。)

Customer: **Kurejitto kādo de daijōbu desu ka?** Is credit card, ok?

(クレジットカードでだいじょうぶですか。)

Casher: **Īe. Genkin de onegaishimasu.** No. Cash, please.

(いいえ。現金でおねがいます。)

Numbers

0: zero	〇	10: jū	十	20: ni jū	二十
1: ichi	一	11: jū ichi	十一	30: san jū	三十
2: ni	二	12: jū ni	十二	40: yon jū	四十
3: san	三	13: jū san	十三	50: go jū	五十
4: yon / shi / yo	四	14: jū yon	十四	60: roku jū	六十
5: go	五	15: jū go	十五	70: nana jū	七十
6: roku	六	16: jū roku	十六	80: hachi jū	八十
7: nana / shichi	七	17: jū nana	十七	90: kyū jū	九十
8: hachi	八	18: jū hachi	十八	100: hyaku	百
9: kyū / ku	九	19: jū kyū	十九	1000: sen	千
				10000: man (ichi man)	万

*4 : month - shi gatsu / o'clock - yo ji

*7 : month - shichi gatsu / o'clock - shichi ji

*9 : month - ku gatsu / o'clock - ku ji

*300 - san byaku

*3,000 - san zen

*600 - roppyaku

*800 – happyaku

*8,000 - hassen

Exercise 3

Practice saying below numbers in Japanese.

- ① 77
- ② 54
- ③ 105
- ④ 239
- ⑤ 6,180
- ⑥ 1,795
- ⑦ 52,468
- ⑧ 11,111



<Credit Card? Cash?>

- Visa
- Master
- American Express
- Discover

<One? Two?>



Useful expression

Yukkuri, onegaishimasu. Slowly, please. (ゆっくりお願いします。)

→ Appendix 9: Time, date and week (P.21)

Day 4

Lesson 5 Shopping

New words/expressions

different / wrong - chigau
color - iro
only - dake
more - motto
big - ōkī
thing - mono

there is / is there? / There isn't
arimasu / arimasu ka? / arimasen

is / is ? / isn't
desu / desu ka? / dewa arimasen

Customer: **Sumimasen. Chigau iro wa arimasu ka?**

Excuse me. Is there different color?
(すみません。違う色はありますか。)

Salesclerk: **Ī e. Arimasen.** No. There isn't. (いいえ、ありません。)

Customer: **Motto ōkī mono wa arimasu ka?**

Is there a bigger one?
(もっと大きいものはありますか。)

Salesclerk: **Ī e. Kore dake desu.** No. This one only.

(いいえ。これだけです。)

Customer: **Kore wo onegaishimasu.** This one, please.

(これをお願いします。)

Other vocabulary

design – dezain

pattern – gara

size – saizu

expensive - takai

cheap – yasui

free of charge - tada

big - ōkī

small – ch ī sai

thick – atsui (sheet) / futoi (round)

thin – usui (sheet) / hosoi (round)

wide – hiroi

long - nagai

short - mijikai

S/M/L/LL – S saizu, M saizu, L saizu, LL saizu

welcome – irasshaimase

change (money) - otsuri

convenience store – konbiniensu sutoā

super market – sūpā māketto

department store – depāto

self help store – hōmu sentā

Exercise 4 Ask if there is (they have) below items.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| ① water? | ⑤ different design |
| ② diet coke? | ⑥ different pattern? |
| ③ non-smoking seat? | ⑦ cheaper one? |
| ④ convenience store | ⑧ longer one? |

Useful expressions

Tameshite ī desu ka? May I try? (試していいですか?)

Hai, dōzo. Yes, please. / **Īe. Dame desu.** No. It's no good.
(はい、どうぞ。) (いいえ。だめです。)

Ikura desu ka? How much is it? (いくらですか?)



3 kinds of “PLEASE”

1. onegaishimasu – asking a favor

- (Mizu) wo onegaishimasu. (Water), please. ← NOUN
- (Yukkuri) onegaishimasu. (Slowly), please. ← ADVERB

2. kudasai – asking a favor

- (Kaite) kudasai. Please (write down). ← VERB

“kudasai” also means “give me.”

- (Mizu) wo kudasai. Give me (water). ← NOUN

3. dōzo – offering a favor

- “Tameshite ī desu ka?” “Hai, dōzo.” “May I try?” “Yes, please.”

Day 5

Lesson 6 Direction

New words/expressions

jū roku gō – route 16

doko – where

(Jū roku gō wa doko desu ka?

→Where is **route 16**?)

koko – here

massugu – straight

migi – right side

hidari – left side

koko / soko / asoko / doko
(here / there / over there / where)

*Demonstrative pronoun of location/place

kore / sore / are / dore
(this one / it / that one / which one)

Masako: **Sumimasen. Jū roku gō wa doko desu ka?**

Excuse me. Where is route 16? (すみません。16号はどこですか。)

Akiko: **Koko wo massugu desu.** It's straight from here.

(ここをまっすぐです。)

Masako: **Fussa wa jū roku gō wo migi desu ka?**

Is Fussa **toward right** at route 16?

(福生は16号を右ですか。)

Akiko: **Īe. Fussa wa jū roku gō wo hidari desu.**

No. Fussa is **toward left** at route 16. (いいえ。福生は16号を左です。)

Masako: **Dōmo arigatō gozaimasu.**

Thank you very much. (どうもありがとうございます。)

Other Vocabulary

opposite (direction) - hantai

at the end (of the street) - tsukiatarari

station – eki

bathroom – otearai / toire

Yokota AB – Yokota kichi

Narita airport – Narita kūkō

Haneda airport – Haneda kūkō

New Sanno Hotel – Nyū Sannō hoteru

Hiroo station – Hiroo eki

signal - shingō

corner - kado

street – michi / dōro / tōri

Route 16 – 16 gō

Route 5 – (Shin) Ōme kaidō**

Day 6

Lesson 7 Station

New words/expressions

Tachikawa – major city of west Toyo

Tachikawa iki – bound for Tachikawa

ichi ban sen – platform No. one

Ikimasu / ikimasen / ikimasu ka? – go / not go / go?

Passenger A: **Kore wa Tachikawa ni ikimasu ka?**

Does this go to Tachikawa? (これは立川に行きますか。)

Passenger B: **Ī e. ikimasen.** No. It doesn't go. (いいえ。行きません。)

Passenger A: **Tachikawa iki wa doko desu ka?**

Where is the one to Tachikawa? (立川行きはどこですか。)

Passenger B: **Ichi ban sen desu.** It's at platform No.1. (一番線です。)

Exercise 7

Kore wa () ni ikimasu ka?

() iki wa doko desu ka?

() ban sen desu.

①Fussa

③Haneda airport

⑤Platform #6

②Hiroo

④New Sanno Hotel

⑥Platform #9

Other vocabulary

tomari masu / tomari masen / tomari masu ka - stop / doesn't stop / does stop?

Tachikawa domari – end at Tachikawa / destination is Tachikawa

station (Fussa station) - eki (Fussa eki)

train – densha

train track - senro

subway – chikatetsu

transferring train – norikae

super express train – shin kan sen**

express train – tokkyū**

super rapid train – tokkai (Tokubetsu kaisoku)

rapid train – kaisoku

JR(Japan Railway) – jei āru

(JR) Chūō line - Chūō sen

(JR) Ōme line – Ōme sen

Seibu (Haijima) line – Seibu (Haijima) sen

(*a private line from Shinjuku to Haijima, 2nd stop from Fussa on Ōme line.)

**with extra charge

Useful expressions

Tachikawa iki wa nan ban sen desu ka?

What platform number is to Tachikawa?
(立川行きは何番線ですか?)

Tsugi wa Tachikawa desu ka? / Koko wa Tachikawa desu ka?

Is next Tachikawa? / Is this Tachikawa?
(次は立川ですか? / ここは立川ですか?)

Tōkyō eki ni ikimasu. Doko de norikae desu ka?

I go to Tōkyō station. Where do I transfer?
(東京駅に行きます。どこで乗換ですか?)

Exercise 8

Translate below sentences into Japanese.

- ① What platform number is Ome line?
- ② Is next Fussa station?
- ③ I go to Hiroo station. Where do I transfer?



- Appendix 4: Area information (P.18)
- Appendix 5: Useful Website (P.18)
- Appendix 6: Local Train Info (P.19)
- Appendix 7: Fare Range Info (P.20)

Appendix 1: Hiragana and Katakana

Rōmaji	
Hiragana	Katakana

a	i	u	e	o
あ ア	い イ	う ウ	え エ	お オ
ka	ki	ku	ke	ko
か カ	き キ	く ク	け ケ	こ コ
sa	shi	su	se	so
さ サ	し シ	す ス	せ セ	そ ソ
ta	chi	tsu	te	to
た タ	ち チ	つ ツ	て テ	と ト
na	ni	nu	ne	no
な ナ	に ニ	ぬ ヌ	ね ネ	の ノ
ha	hi	fu	he	ho
は ハ	ひ ヒ	ふ フ	へ ヘ	ほ ホ
ma	mi	mu	me	mo
ま マ	み ミ	む ム	め メ	も モ
ya	(i)	yu	(e)	yo
や ヤ	(い) (イ)	ゆ ユ	(え) (エ)	よ ヨ
ra	ri	ru	re	ro
ら ラ	り リ	る ル	れ レ	ろ ロ
wa	(i)	(u)	(e)	wo
わ ワ	(い) (イ)	(う) (ウ)	(え) (エ)	を ヲ
n				
ん ン				

ga		gi		gu		ge		go	
が	ガ	ぎ	ギ	ぐ	グ	げ	ゲ	ご	ゴ
za		zi		zu		ze		zo	
ざ	ザ	じ	ジ	ず	ズ	ぜ	ゼ	ぞ	ゾ
da		ji		zu		de		do	
だ	ダ	ぢ	ヂ	づ	ヅ	で	デ	ど	ド
ba		bi		bu		be		bo	
ば	バ	び	ビ	ぶ	ブ	べ	ベ	ぼ	ボ
pa		pi		pu		pe		po	
ぱ	パ	ぴ	ピ	ぷ	プ	ぺ	ペ	ぽ	ポ

kya		kyu		kyo	
きゃ	キャ	きゅ	キュ	きょ	キョ
sha		shu		sho	
しゃ	シャ	しゅ	シュ	しょ	ショ
cha		chu		cho	
ちゃ	チャ	ちゅ	チュ	ちょ	チョ
nya		nyu		nyo	
にゃ	ニャ	にゅ	ニュ	にょ	ニョ
hya		hyu		hyo	
ひゃ	ヒャ	ひゅ	ヒュ	ひょ	ヒョ
mya		myu		myo	
みゃ	ミャ	みゅ	ミュ	みょ	ミョ
rya		ryu		ryo	
りゃ	リャ	りゅ	リュ	りょ	リョ
gya		gyu		gyo	
ぎゃ	ギャ	ぎゅ	ギュ	ぎょ	ギョ
ja		ju		jo	
じゃ	ジャ	じゅ	ジュ	じょ	ジョ
bya		byu		byo	
びゃ	ビャ	びゅ	ビュ	びょ	ビョ
pya		pyu		pyo	
ぴゃ	ピャ	ぴゅ	ピュ	ぴょ	ピョ

Appendix 2: Tips on Japanese grammar

Post-positions (助詞 joshi)

On the first day of the “Survival Japanese,” you learned below sentence.

Example1: Sumimasen, Sumisu san wo onegaishimasu.

Excuse me. Mr/Ms Smith, please.

“wo” here is one of the *Postpositional particles*. As you know, “Sumisu san (Mr/Ms Smith)” is only a noun, but by putting “wo” after it, it will be specified to work as *object* of this sentence. (**You also know that you don’t have to say “wo” with above sentence. It is because following “onegaishimasu (please)” make it so obvious what you meant.)

Another example,

Example2: Ashita watashi wa amerika ni ikimasu.

(Tomorrow) (I) (to America) (will go)

Translation of this sentence is, “Tomorrow, I will go to America.”

Please look at the words with underlines. The first one, “watashi wa” means “I”. “watashi” is a noun for you to call yourself. “wa” is a *Postpositional particle* to make the previous noun to be *subject* of the sentence. The second one, “amerika ni” means “to America.” “ni” is another *Postpositional particle* which follows object (“America” in the above sentence) when the object is the direction for the subject. By these examples, you can tell that;

- *Postpositional particle* may express the idea which is part of noun/pronoun in English.
- *Postpositional particle* may work similar to prepositions in English but after the noun.

More examples:

Watashi wa ocha wo katta. ←I bought tea.
(I) (tea) (bought)

Watashi ga katta ocha. ←The tea I bought.
(I) (bought) (the tea)

Watashi no ocha. ←My tea
(My) (tea)

Ocha wo watashi ni kudasai. ←Please give me the tea.
(tea) (to me) (please give)

Subjects (主語 shugo)

It may be surprising but Japanese sentence often have no subject in it.

Example3: Ashita amerika ni ikimasu.
(Tomorrow) (to America) (will go)

This example means same as Example2, “Tomorrow I will go to America.” When the subject of the sentence is the speaker, it’s natural that you don’t mention subject, especially in conversation. It’s NOT wrong to mention subject, as shown in Example2, but it would POSSIBLY include ideas as follows, especially with stress on the subject or postpositional particles.

- Ashita watashi wa amerika ni ikimasu.
(It doesn’t matter who else will go or not but) I will go to America tomorrow.
- Ashita watashi ga amerika ni ikimasu.
It’s me who will go to America tomorrow.

Let’s try special Exercise!! Answers are on page 23 ☺

Exercise 9

Ashita Sumisu san wa amerika ni ikimasu.
(Mr/Ms Smith will go to America tomorrow.)

- Q1. Can you delete subject from above sentence?
Q2. Is there any difference if you use “ga” instead of “wa” above?

Adjectives (形容詞 kēyōshi)

The basic forms of Japanese adjectives end with “i”.
Below are the variations of adjectives that you can make by changing last “i”.

- not~:** Remove last “i” and put “**kunai**” instead.
- Karai (spicy) → kara kunai (not spicy)
 - Amai (sweet) → ama kunai (not sweet)
- ~and~:** Remove last “i” and put “**kute**” instead (except last one.)
- Amai (sweet)
 - Suppai (sour) → Ama kute, suppa kute, tsumetai.
 - Tsumetai (cold) (Sweet, sour and cold)
- too~ :** Remove last “i” and put “**sugimasu**” instead.
- Karai (spicy) → Kara sugimasu
 - Amai (sweet) → Ama sugimasu

Appendix 3: Introducing Your Family

In the list below, first words are considered to be lower than the second (or third.) It is Japanese manner to use lower words when you talk about your own to others. It sounds polite and official. Use second (or third) words when you talk about others' family to show your respect. Also, you can use second words when you call older members of your own family to show your respect to them. For example, you can call your older brother "onīsan" instead of his name but you don't call your younger brother "otōto san."

wife - tsuma / okusan, husband - otto / danna san or goshujin, mother - haha / okāsan, father - chichi / otōsan, older sister - ane / onēsan, older brother - ani / onīsan, younger sister - imōto / imōto san, younger brother – otōto / otōto san, daughter - musume / musume san or ojōsan, son – musuko / musuko san or bocchan

Appendix 4: Area Information

Well known cities around Yokota

Not many people know names of local cities around Yokota if you are out of this area.

- Route 16: Fussa is between Hachiōji (southbound) and Kawagoe (northbound)
- Ōme line: Fussa is between Tachikawa (eastbound) and Ōme (westbound)
- Tachikawa is where Ōme line starts and it takes 17 minutes from Fussa by train. Most people in Tokyo recognize Tachikawa as a station on Chūō line (central line). On Chūō line, Tachikawa is between Tōkyō or Shinjuku (eastbound) and Hachiōji (westbound)

Names of streets

Most streets DO NOT have names. Major streets under National government are called by numbers, such as Route 16 (16 gō). Other major streets under control of Local government are NOT usually called by numbers even though the signs on street show them. The "Route 5" in Yokota neighborhood is under Tokyo Metropolitan government. Local nationals do NOT call or recognize it as Route 5 (5 gō.) It's known as "Ōme kaidō." Kaidō is old major streets. Ōme kaidō was the one which connected Edo (old Tokyo) and Ōme. Around this area, there are original Ōme kaidō and the new one. To specify, people may call the new one, "Shin Ōme kaidō," which means "New Ōme kaidō."

Appendix 5: Useful Website

Train Route finder <http://www.jorudan.co.jp/english/> or www.hyperdia.com

Railway maps <http://www.jreast.co.jp/e/routemaps/index.html>
(JR East & Major railways in Metropolitan area)

Tokyo Subway map http://www.kotsu.metro.tokyo.jp/english/subway_map.html

Map of Japan http://www.jnto.go.jp/eng/map/index_map.html

Japanese National Tourist Organization <http://www.jnto.go.jp/eng/>

Tokyo Tourism Info <http://www.tourism.metro.tokyo.jp/index.html>

Japan-guide.com <http://www.japan-guide.com/e/e627.html>

Appendix 6: Local Train Info

Purchase a ticket at a vending machine (Short distance)

1. Find your destination and the corresponding fare. (Fussa station has an English fare list to major stations above the vending machines.) You can also research fare on-line in advance at <http://www.jorudan.co.jp/english/> or purchase a lowest price ticket and pay the difference at the destination.
2. (Most machine has “English” button on the right top of screen.) Insert the money, coins from 10 to 500 yen or 1,000 yen bills. Many machines also accept larger bills.
3. Select the number of tickets. (You can skip this step if you are traveling alone.) At the left end of the machine, you will see symbols of adult in black and child in red. If you wish to buy tickets for 2 adults and 1 child, press the button with symbols of 2 adults and 1 child. (→ See Appendix 6: Fare Range Info.)
4. Press the button that shows the amount for your ticket. Collect the ticket(s) and change.



Automatic Ticket Gates

Insert your ticket into slot. When you enter the paid fare zone, make sure you take your ticket with you. It will come out from another slot. When you exit at the destination, one-way ticket will be collected. If the ticket is invalid, the gate will be closed. If you did not pay the correct fare, pay the difference at a "Fare Adjustment" machine. If you are not sure, go to the manned gate and show your ticket. (Some automatic ticket gates are for the IC cards only.)

Suica card

Suica is a JR East prepaid IC card that allows you to ride local trains without purchasing a ticket every time. It can be used at most railways, subways, and buses in Greater Tokyo and rechargeable at the ticket vending machine at JR East stations. (Limited Express/Express/Green Car trains require a Limited Express ticket to be purchased in advance. Suica cannot be used for Shinkansen trains.) You can purchase Suica at JR East stations from the reps. It costs 2,000 yen including 500 yen deposit. When you leave Japan, you can return your Suica at Ticket office, “Midori no Madoguchi,” which locates at major stations, such as Akishima, Tachikawa or Hachioji, to get 500 yen deposit back. (Service fee of 210 yen will apply if you request to return remained money charged on Suica.) Similar IC card by other train companies in Tokyo is called Pasma. Pasma and Suica can be used in the same area, so no need to purchase both.



Long Distance Ticket

To purchase a long distance ticket, you need to go to a ticket counter*. **At Yokota, Yujo Community Center has the Special forms to fill out the ticket information** to make the purchasing process smoother. (*Most stations in Ome line now have special machine instead of ticket counter with a salesperson. You can scan your request, talk to the rep over the machine and purchase long distance tickets.)

Appendix 7: Fare Range Info

Passenger's classification (Train tickets)

Adult – age 12* and older

Child – age 6* through 11 (half price)

Infant – age 1 through 5**

*See Child Fare below for details.

**One paid passenger can accompany up to two infants free. If one adult accompany more than three infants, the third and any additional infants are required to pay child's fare.



Example of children's train ticket.

小 (white out in black circle or square) is the symbol for child.

Child Fare applies to elementary school children, 1st – 6th graders, in Japan. If you were from 6 to 11 years old on last April 1, you are considered as “elementary school child” in Japanese school system. Amusement parks or buffet restaurants may charge to children from 3 years old.

Junior High School Students Fare may apply to those who were from 12 to 14 years old on last April 1. (7th – 9th graders.) Some amusement parks have this fare range.

Silver Age Fare may apply to the people over 60 years old at some amusement parks, buffet restaurants, movie theaters, etc. They may ask to show your ID.

Useful expressions

adult: otona

child(ren): kodomo

free of charge: tada

to specify age: 1 sai (issai), 2 sai, 3 sai.....

to count tickets: 1 mai, 2 mai.....

“1 Adult and 2 children, please.”

→ Otona ichi mai, kodomo ni mai, onegaishimasu.

Appendix 8: Year and Age

Japanese calendar year

In current Japan, people use the solar calendar. However, Japanese also use Japanese calendar year. 2009 is Heisei 21st (Heisei 21 nen: 平成 21 年.) Heisei started on the day after previous emperor passed away in January, 1989, which started as “Showa 64 nen” only a week before. When you talk about date, the order is always year, month, and then, day. July 25, 2009, can be written as “09. 7. 25”, or with Japanese calendar year, “H21. 7. 25” or “平 21. 7. 25”

People's age

The way of counting people's age is exactly same as American way. Japanese no longer use traditional way of counting ages - everybody becomes one year older on the New Year day.

Appendix 9: Time, Date and Week

Time

3:05 - 3 ji 5 hun (hun - for 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8)
 6:08 - 6 ji 8 pun (pun - for 1, 3, 6, 8 and 10)
 10 am – gozen 10 ji
 9 pm – gogo 9 ji
 morning – asa
 daytime/noon – hiru
 early evening - yūgata (around 4 – 6 pm)
 nighttime/evening – yoru

Week

Sunday	nichiyō(bi)	日曜(日)
Monday	getsuyō(bi)	月曜(日)
Tuesday	kayō(bi)	火曜(日)
Wednesday	suiyō(bi)	水曜(日)
Thursday	mokuyō(bi)	木曜(日)
Friday	kin yō(bi)	金曜(日)
Saturday	doyō(bi)	土曜(日)

Date

year 2008 - 2008 nen
 January 25th - 1 gatsu 25 nichi
 **It's always year, month, and then, day.
 (ex. 2008.1.25)

yesterday	kinō	昨日
today	kyō	今日
tomorrow	ashita	明日

Appendix 10: Japanese National Holidays

Jan 1	元旦 Gantan	New Year's Day
The second Mon of Jan	成人の日 Seijin-no-hi	Coming-of-Age Day
The second Monday of February	建国記念日 Kenkoku-kinenbi	National Foundation Day
Around March 21	春分の日 Shunbun-no-hi	Vernal Equinox Day
29 April	昭和の日 Shōwa-no-hi	Showa Day
3 May	憲法記念日 Kenpōkinen-bi	Constitution Day
4 May	緑の日 Midori-no-hi	Greenery Day
5 May	こどもの日 Kodomo-no-hi	Children's Day
The third Monday of July	海の日 Umi-no-hi	Marine Day
The third Monday of September	敬老の日 Keirō-no-hi	Respect-for-the-Aged Day
23 or 24 September	秋分の日 Syūbun-no-hi	Autumnal Equinox Day
The second Monday of October	体育の日 Taiku-no-hi	Sports Day
3 November	文化の日 Bunka-no-hi	Culture Day
23 November	勤労感謝の日 Kinrōkansha-no-hi	Labor Thanksgiving Day
23 December	天皇誕生日 Tennō-tanjō-bi	The Emperor's Birthday

Appendix 11: Language-Learning Resources

On base

- Japanese classes are available at Education Center (225-7337), Force Support Squadron Training Institute (225-8105) and University of Maryland (225-8922).
- Japanese Learning Materials are available at the library and the BX.

ATTN: Following information are from A&FRC customers. Please be advised that there is no Federal endorsement on the resources listed below and that Yokota Airman & Family Readiness Center is NOT responsible on any of these.

Denshi Jisho – Online Japanese Dictionary (<http://www.jisho.org>)

You can use Rōmaji for research and, by ticking the box, the result will be shown in Rōmaji, too.

Tae Kim’s Guide to Japanese (<http://www.guidetojapanese.org>)

This site explains Japanese grammar under the Creative Commons License. The explanations are focused on how to make sense of the grammar not from English but from a Japanese point of view.

jGram (<http://www.jgram.org>)

This is a database of Japanese grammar put together by the jGram community.

JapanesePod101.com (<http://www.japanesepod101.com>)

This site is to learn vocabulary and grammar but you have to pay to get all the resources it offers. With monthly fee, you will get access to audio, video and PDF files, as well as flashcard, and other quiz-type resources on the webpage. There is a limited free section for you to see how it is.

smart.fm (<http://smart.fm>)

This site is to learn vocabulary, hiragana and katakana.

Genki Online (<http://genki.japantimes.co.jp/self/self.en.html>)

This site is to learn how to write hiragana and katakana.

Yoshida Institute (<http://www.yosida.com/en/kanji.php?level=4&page=1>)

This site lists the kanji in order of the JLPT (Japanese Language Proficiency Test). It also tells you how many strokes are in each kanji, and shows an animation for writing them.

Lang-8 (<http://www.lang-8.com>)

For those who have intermediate skill at written Japanese grammar. A Japanese native will correct what you have written in Japanese, and may give you suggestions on how to say it more effectively. You can also do the same for anyone trying to learn English.

Also, iPod, Nintendo DS, etc, can be a good tool for your practice. Find your favorite way to enjoy learning!

Appendix 12: Answers for Exercises

1. I'm XXX. → XXX desu.
XXX, please. → XXX wo onegaishimasu.
 - ① (Example) "Ohayō gozaimasu" / "Konnichiwa" / "Sumimasen"
 - ② (Example: If your name is Ms. Taylor) "Taylor desu."
 - ③ Honda-san wo onegaishimasu.
2. Is XXX(subject) YYY(complement)? → XXX wa YYY desu ka?
 - ① Kore wa bīfu desuka? ② Sumimasen. Sore wa karai desuka?
 - ③ Kōra wo onegaishimasu. ④ Kin en seki wo onegaishimasu
3. ① nana jū nana ② go jū yon ③ hyaku go ④ ni hyaku san jū kyu
⑤ roku sen hyaku hachi jū ⑥ sen nana hyaku kyū jū go
⑦ go man ni sen yon hyaku roku jū hachi
⑧ ichi man sen hyaku jū ichi
4. Is there (do you have) XXX? → XXX wa arimasu ka?
 - ① mizu wa arimasu ka? ② daietto kōra wa arimasu ka?
 - ③ kin en seki wa arimasu ka? ④ konbini wa arimasu ka?
 - ⑤ chigau dezain wa arimasu ka? ⑥ chigau gara wa arimasu ka?
 - ⑦ motto yasui mono wa arimasu ka? ⑧ motto nagai mono wa arimasu ka?
5. Where is XXX? → XXX wa doko desu ka?
 - ① Eki wa doko desu ka? ② Otearai (or Toire) wa doko desu ka?
 - ③ Konbiniensu sutoā wa doko desu ka?
6. XXX (destination) is YYY (direction) at ZZZ (turning point)
→ XXX (destination) wa ZZZ (turning point) wo YYY (direction) desu.
 - ① Fussa eki wa shingō wo migi desu.
 - ② Otearai (toire) wa tsukiataru wo hidari desu.
7. Does this go to XXX? → Kore wa XXX ni ikimasu ka?
 - ① Kore wa Fussa ni ikimasu ka? ② Kore wa Hiroo ni ikimasu ka?

Where is the one to XXX? → XXX iki wa doko desu ka?

 - ③ Haneda kūkō iki wa doko desu ka?
 - ④ Nyū Sannō hoteru iki wa doko desu ka?

It's platform number X. → X ban sen desu.

 - ⑤ Roku ban sen desu. ⑥ Kyū ban sen desu.
8. What platform number is for XXX line? → XXX sen wa nan ban sen desu ka?
 - ① Ōme sen wa nan ban sen desu ka?

Is next XXX? → Tsugi wa XXX desu ka?

 - ② Tsugi wa Fussa eki desu ka?

I go to XXX. Where do I transfer? → XXX ni ikimasu. Doko de norigae desu ka?

 - ③ Hiroo eki ni ikimasu. Doko de norikae desu ka?
9. (Page 17) A1. No, you can't. It's not obvious who you are talking about.
A2. Yes, there is a slight difference. By using "ga," you add the idea that it's not somebody else but it's Mr/Ms Smith who will go to America.