

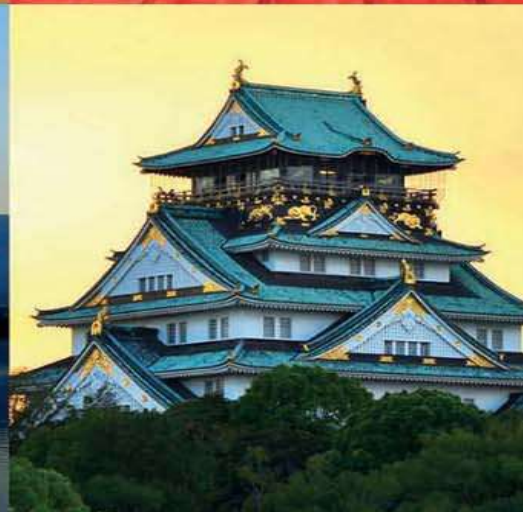
THE INDISPENSABLE GUIDE TO JAPAN

Scott Rutherford Revised by William Matsuzaki

JAPANESE FOR TRAVELERS

PHRASEBOOK & DICTIONARY

USEFUL PHRASES + TRAVEL TIPS + ETIQUETTE + MANGA



TUTTLE

JAPANESE
FOR TRAVELERS
PHRASEBOOK & DICTIONARY

Scott Rutherford
Revised by **William Matsuzaki**

TUTTLE Publishing
Tokyo | Rutland, Vermont | Singapore

Contents

CHAPTER 1

Speaking Japanese

The Japanese Language

Japanese Sounds

The Sentence Subject or Topic

Verbs and Actions

Question Markers

Asking a Question

The Written Word

The Letters of the Japanese Alphabets

CHAPTER 2

Greetings and Small Talk

Politeness and the Group

Nine Very Useful Japanese Words

Hello and Goodbye

Meeting for the First Time

I'm Sorry and Please Excuse Me

Saying Yes and No

Saying Please and Thank You

Cultural Note 1: Offer of Help

Cultural Note 2: Posture

Cultural Note 3: Body Contact

Invitations

Family

My ~

Yours/His/Her ~

People

Talking about People: Essential Verbs

Talking about Religion

Names in Japanese

Talking about Work: Essential Verbs

Home

Furnishings

School and Education

Weather: Essential Verbs

CHAPTER 3

Numbers

Basic Numbers

Counting Things

Flat Things

Containers

Long & Thin Items

People

Publications

Spheres & Cubes

Essential Verbs

The Clock

Amounts of Time

The Calendar

Counting Money

Shopping

Buying Something

How Much is It?

CHAPTER 4

Arriving and Getting Around

On The Airplane

Immigration

Baggage Claim

Getting to the City

Taking a JR Train

Taking a Subway

Buying a Ticket

Ticket Machines and Ticket Gates

Stations and Exits

Finding the Platform

Express vs. Local

Changing to Another Line

Taking a Bus

Using a Bus Ticket Machine

Taking a Taxi

Key Words Taxi Drivers Know

Walking Around

Renting a Bicycle

Asking Directions

How do I Find “X”?

Where is It?

Orientation

Navigating the Streets

Japan: Location and Direction

Where's the Address?

Inside an Address: Essential Verbs

The Local Koban Police Box

CHAPTER 5

Staying at a Hotel

Finding a Room
Places to Stay
Checking In
During the Stay
Staying at a Ryokan
Ryokan Etiquette
Internet and Wi-Fi
Hot Time in the Onsen
Problems
Checking out

CHAPTER 6

Eating

Finding Something to Eat
Japanese Food 1: Sushi and Sashimi
Japanese Food 2: Yakitori
Japanese Food 3: Noodles
Japanese Food 4: Tonkatsu
Western Food
Asian Food
Convenience Stores
Vending Machines
Reading a Menu
Asking a Waiter/Waitress for Help
Pointing at a Photo Menu
Other Food Options
Preparations
Drinks, Hot and Cold
The Hard Stuff
Ordering More
Breakfast

Dairy Products

Eggs

Fruit

Vegetables

Seafood

Meat

Extras

Problems

Paying the Bill

Table Things

Miscellaneous Vocabulary

CHAPTER 7

Telephone and Internet

Smartphones and Data Plans

Making Calls

Pocket Wi-Fi Routers

Social Media and Apps

Texting to Meet Japanese Friends

Email Etiquette

CHAPTER 8

Traveling Around Japan

Map of Japan

Geographical Landmarks

Buying a Shinkansen Ticket

Japan Rail Pass

Buying Tickets

Tickets on the Train

Ticket Machines for Intercity Travel

Reading Time Schedules

In the Station
Navigating the Station
Avoid the Crowds
On the Train
Exiting the Station
Problems and Requests
Renting a car
Paying Highway Tolls
Taking a Ferry

CHAPTER 9

Services and Essential Information

Changing Money
Public Signs and Notices
What to Do?
Interests and Activities
National Holidays
Travel Seasons
Sports: Essential Verbs
Reading and Bookshops
Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Photography
Arts and Museums
Entertainment: Essential Verbs

CHAPTER 10

Seeing a Doctor

Getting Help: Essential Verbs
Symptoms
Examination
The Body

Physical Injuries

Diagnosis

Medicines

Prescription

Registering at the Hospital

At the Hospital

CHAPTER 11

Police and Emergencies

Emergencies

Police Queries

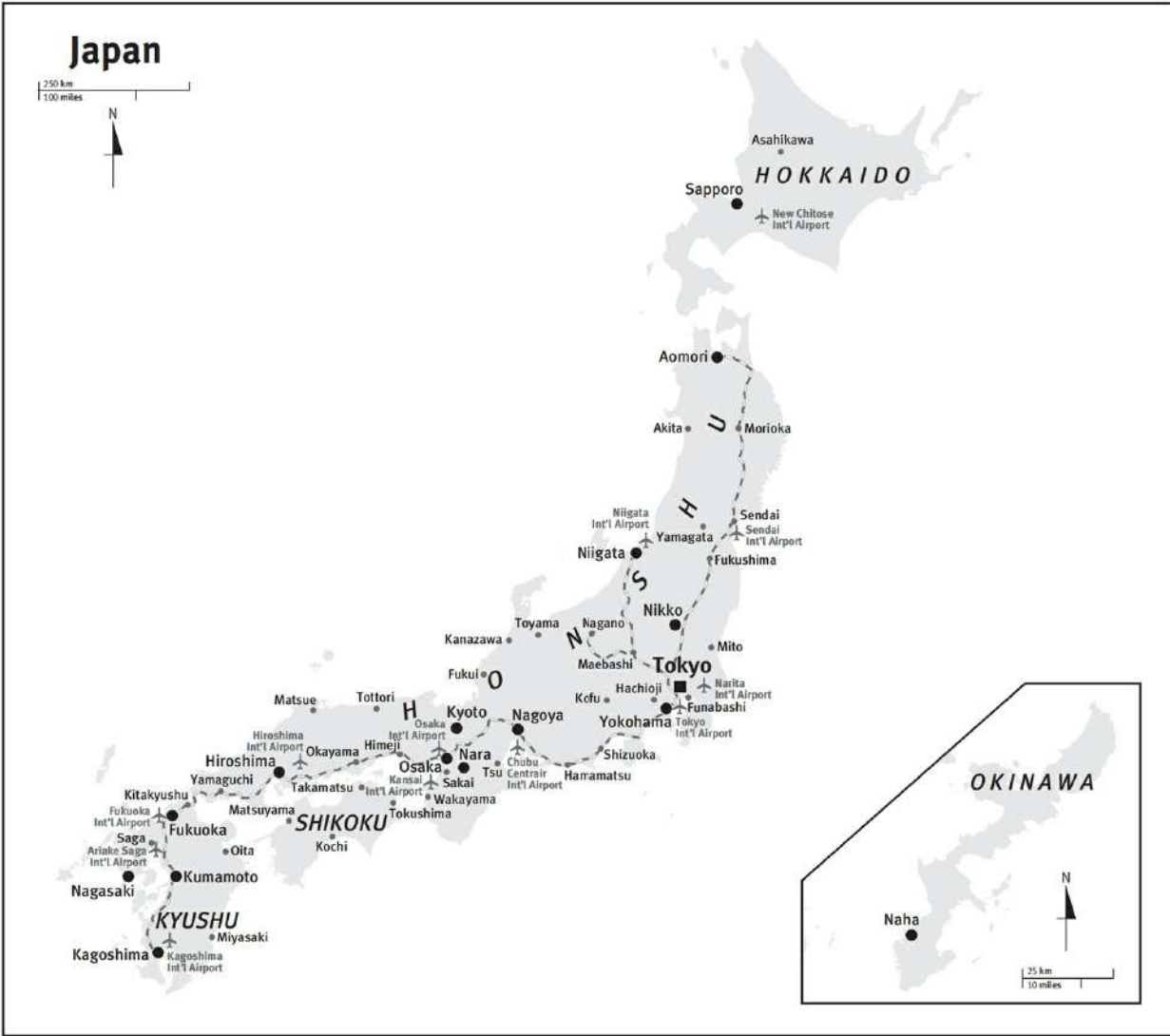
Lost or Stolen

Problems

English-Japanese Dictionary

Japanese-English Dictionary







CHAPTER 1

Speaking Japanese

While there is no quick way to become fluent in Japanese, this book aims to cover some of the most frequently-used (and essential) phrases for travelers to aid them while traveling around Japan. The language is easier to speak rather than to write – its grammar and syntax is not particularly complex.

Challenges instead lie in the form of trying to decipher its written form, which uses *hiragana* and *katakana*—two phonetic alphabets—as well as 2,000 Chinese characters, or *kanji*. There are also cases, especially in advertising, when Roman letters appear.

An added challenge is also the deeply embedded cultural and social codes of the Japanese language, which need years to unravel and understand. Within a group, the ideal form of communication is that which is sparse and ambiguous. Messages are conveyed through verbal fuzziness, contextual clarity, and implication. This semi-verbal mode of communication is called *ishin denshin*, or “telepathic” communication, which may seem jarringly different from the directness preferred by many Westerners.

This book attempts to help readers understand the basics of these cultural and social codes and advise them on how to avoid at least some of the more common faux pas while traveling around this lovely country.

THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE

For many Japanese, their language is a cocoon that defines the group, the nation, and the race. Recognizing you as a foreigner, Japanese will often operate on the assumption that you most certainly can’t understand their language, even when a foreigner speaks their language well. Some people may talk about you openly in the elevator or in stores, especially outside the major cities. Mothers have been heard telling children in restaurants to “watch how the foreigner eats,” especially if the foreigner is using chopsticks. You are, you will learn quickly, a thing of curiosity, especially outside of Tokyo and Osaka.

On the other hand, being a curiosity can have its advantages. Whatever mistake or gaffe you make, you're an outsider and a foreigner, and your mistakes are generally dismissed on that basis. You're not Japanese, after all.

Here are some terms related to Japanese language and grammar:

WORD <i>tango</i>	GRAMMAR <i>bunpō</i>	DIALECT <i>hōgen</i>	HIRAGANA <i>hiragana</i>
SENTENCE <i>bun</i>	MEANING <i>imi</i>	QUESTION <i>shitsumon</i>	KATAKANA <i>katakana</i>
PRONUNCIATION <i>hatsuon</i>	ACCENT <i>akusento</i>	FOREIGN LANGUAGE <i>gaikokugo</i>	CHINESE CHARACTER <i>kanji</i>
VERTICAL WRITING <i>tategaki</i>	HORIZONTAL WRITING <i>yokogaki</i>	CHARACTER, LETTER <i>ji, moji</i>	ROMAN LETTERS <i>Rōmaji</i>

JAPANESE
nihon-go

ENGLISH
ei-go

CONVERSATION
kaiwa

WORD, LANGUAGE
kotoba

JAPANESE SOUNDS

Japanese sounds must be pronounced with precision, especially in vowel pronunciation, to be understood by native Japanese speakers.

Vowels

In short, each Japanese **vowel** has a single sound, as spoken in the following words:

a as in father

e as in egg

i as in sushi

o as in oat

u as in rude

Sometimes, Japanese vowels are pronounced in two beats instead of one, for e.g., the word *sōji*, or “cleaning,” which would be *so’oji*. This book follows standard convention by using macrons (lines) over all double vowels except *i*, where the double *i* sound is represented as *ii*. It is important to be aware of this nuance of pronunciation, as the length of a vowel can change the meaning of a word completely. For example, *hodō* means “sidewalk,” but *hōdō* means “news report.”

In regular Japanese conversation, the *i* and *u* sounds are often not heard at all. For example, the name *Matsushita* becomes *Matsush’ta*, and *kusuri*, meaning “medicine,” becomes *k’suri*. De-emphasis of *i* and *u* is especially common after the *sh* and *k* sounds.

Consonants

Japanese **consonants** are generally similar to English ones, but there are some important differences.

F The Japanese ear doesn’t distinguish between the English *f* and *h* sounds. (On some maps of Japan rendered into English by Japanese speakers, Mt. Fuji may be written as “Mt. Huji”.)

The Japanese *f* is not a strong *f* sound, but is halfway between the English *f* and *h*, like an *f* sound in which the upper teeth do not meet the lower lip, and air is forced out through narrowed lips.

G Always *g*, as in “gate.” Often softened into *ng*, as in “sing”.

R The Japanese *r* hovers somewhere between the English *r* and *l*. As with the English *l*, the tongue is placed on the ridge behind the upper teeth, but with a lighter touch.

Like vowels, consonants are sometimes pronounced in two beats. You pronounce the double consonants by holding your breath for one beat right before the double consonant. For example, *katta* would be pronounced, *ka-*(pause)-*ta*. Again, this is a crucial distinction, because a word’s meaning can utterly change as the result of just a single doubled sound.

Doubling is especially common for *t*, *p*, and *k*. This book expresses doubled consonants as double letters: *tt*, *pp*, *kk*, etc.

Unlike English, in which every multisyllabic word stresses a particular syllable, Japanese does not stress syllables at all. For instance, although the Japanese word for “banana” is very similar to the English, the pronunciation is considerably different. The Japanese word is pronounced *ba-na-na*, with each *a* sounding like the *a* in “father”, each syllable having equal intensity. While stress is not important, however, proper pitch can change the unspoken message and mood.

Japanese language books commonly explain that the subject of a sentence is marked by *wa*, or in certain cases, *ga*. This is not, in fact, always the case. But, for our minimal needs, we’ll simplify life by designating *wa*- and *ga*-marked words as subjects. *Wa* and *ga* are called particles and they connect words together, similar to prepositions in English.

Mearii wa (kaerimashita).

Mary (went home).

Note that there is no difference between singular and plural subjects in Japanese. Like much in the language, they are inferred from context.

THE SENTENCE SUBJECT OR TOPIC

Unlike in English, the subject or focus of the sentence in Japanese is often unspoken, implied instead through context. In fact, using the subject sometimes overemphasizes it, flooding it with metaphorical spotlights and exclamation points. This is a pitfall for foreigners learning Japanese, who would be accustomed to adding in subjects, as they would normally do in their native language. In the examples below, the subjects “I” and “flower” are left unsaid.

I am Mary.

(Watashi wa) Mearii desu.

(I) Mary am.

The flower was pretty.

(Hana wa) Kirei deshita.

(Flower) Pretty was.

Even though the speaker may not state the subject explicitly, it should be clear; context remedies ambiguity. It is a deeply embedded Japanese cultural and linguistic trait to prefer saying and explaining as little as possible.

Proficiency in Japanese requires substantial patience and intuition for the

unsaid. Think of Japanese as a minimalist language, in company with traditional Japanese design and aesthetics.

this *kore*

that *sore*

that *are*

this ~ *kono ~*

that ~ *sono ~*

that ~ *ano ~*

I *watashi*

we *watashitachi*

you (sng.) *anata*

you (plural) *anatatachi*

he *kare*

she *kanojo*

Japanese people often prefer to avoid direct and explicit requests. Instead, requests are understood from context and intonation.

Indirectness is a social tool to maintain harmony and avoid direct confrontation. Regardless of the realities of a situation, a request is best phrased and spoken in a way that enables the listener to appear to grant the favor through his own will. Westerners may think it's like a game, this diplomatic finessing of words and meaning, but it works for the Japanese.

As is the case with many languages, perfect and complete sentences are often not normal in conversational Japanese. When offering a cold beer in English, one would not say, "Please have this cold beer." Rather, one might hold out the beer and simply say, "Please." And so in Japanese, too, one can offer something by simply saying *dōzo*. A complete sentence, in fact, would sound stuffy and artificial.

A request usually ends with *kudasai*, roughly translated as "Please." For instance:

Please be quiet.

Shizuka ni shite kudasai.

A beer, please.

Biiru o kudasai.

On the other hand, if someone offers you something, then you should reply *onegai shimasu*, which can be thought of as “Yes, please.”

Would you like some coffee?

Kōhii wa ikaga desu ka?

Yes, please.

Hai, onegai shimasu.

To make things simple, stick to these guidelines: (1) When offering something, say *dōzo*; (2) When requesting something, use *kudasai*; and (3) When accepting an offer, use *onegai shimasu*.

VERBS AND ACTIONS

While this book isn’t a grammar text, it will be worth your while to understand the basic verb forms used here. Besides, Japanese verbs conjugate consistently and straightforwardly; they’re a piece of cake.

The infinitive (basic) form of all verbs ends with an *u* sound. Aside from being the “main” form of verbs (the one, for instance, that you’d look for in a dictionary), this is also the informal form, the one used with family and friends. In more polite language, such as that used with strangers on the street or casual acquaintances, the infinitive verb is changed so that it ends in *-masu*. Verbs that end with *u* or *-masu* can be used to indicate either the present or the future tense.

Verbs are classified based on their endings and are conjugated into their *-masu* form and other forms accordingly. A simple overview of endings and their conjugations appears on page [14](#).

VERB (<i>Non-past, infinitive</i>)	Ending Type	Polite Non-past	Informal Past	Polite Past
<i>Taberu</i> (to eat)	<i>-eru</i>	<i>Tabemasu</i>	<i>Tabeta</i>	<i>Tabemashita</i>
<i>Dekiru</i> (to do)	<i>-iru</i>	<i>Dekimasu</i>	<i>Dekita</i>	<i>Dekimashita</i>
<i>Au</i> (to meet)	<i>-au</i>	<i>Aimasu</i>	<i>Atta</i>	<i>Aimashita</i>
<i>Iku</i> (to go)	<i>-ku</i>	<i>Ikimasu</i>	<i>Itta</i>	<i>Ikimashita</i>

<i>Hanasu</i> (to speak)	-su	<i>Hanashimasu</i>	<i>Hanashita</i>	<i>Hanashimashita</i>
<i>Matsu</i> (to wait)	-tsu	<i>Machimasu</i>	<i>Matta</i>	<i>Machimashita</i>
<i>Asobu</i> (to play)	-bu	<i>Asobimasu</i>	<i>Asonda</i>	<i>Asobimashita</i>
<i>Yomu</i> (to read)	-mu	<i>Yomimasu</i>	<i>Yonda</i>	<i>Yomimashita</i>
<i>Suwaru</i> (to sit)	-ru	<i>Suwarimasu</i>	<i>Suwatta</i>	<i>Suwarimashita</i>

Let's look at a couple of verbs in use. *Aru* means “to exist,” and is used only for inanimate objects.

There is a book.

Hon ga aru. (informal)

Hon ga arimasu. (polite)

There was a book.

Hon ga atta. (informal)

Hon ga arimashita. (polite)

For animate objects like animals and people, *iru* is used.

There is a person.

Hito ga iru. (informal)

Hito ga imasu. (polite)

There was a person.

Hito ga ita. (informal)

Hito ga imashita. (polite)

The common word ***desu***, which loosely translates as “is”, is like a verb, but is technically not translated as “is”. The polite past tense of ***desu*** is ***deshita***. ***Desu*** is used with both animate and inanimate things, and can be remarkably useful.

I am Mary. (My name is Mary)

Mearii desu.

It's a desk.

Tsukue desu.

I am an American.

Amerika-jin desu.

He was a teacher.

Sensei deshita.

QUESTION MARKERS

It is very easy to form sentences in Japanese. In the polite form, you can change a statement to a question by adding a ***ka*** at the end of the sentence. For example:

It is delicious.

Oishii desu.

Is it delicious?

Oishii desu ka?

I will eat cooked rice.

Gohan o tabemasu.

Will you eat rice (cooked)?

Gohan o tabemasu ka?

A related marker, though not exactly one indicating a question, is ***ne***. ***Ne*** comes after an assertion to soften it and could be thought of as “... isn’t it?” or “... don’t you think?” Here is an example of ***ne*** being used.

It’s hot today.

Kyō wa atsui desu.

It’s hot today, don’t you think?

Kyō wa atsui desu ne.

ASKING A QUESTION

Asking questions in a strange language can be intimidating, given that success is anything but guaranteed. Being approached by foreigners can be equally intimidating for the Japanese. They worry they’ll be addressed in English, and expected to reply in kind or that there’ll be communication problems, resulting in loss of face.

If asking a question, always precede it by acknowledging your rudeness with ***Shitsurei desu ga*** or ***Sumimasen ga***. ***Shitsurei*** and ***sumimasen*** can be used to apologize for just about anything, from addressing a stranger on the street to spilling a drink on your date’s lap. ***Shitsurei shimasu*** apologizes for something the speaker is doing while he speaks; ***shitsurei shimashita*** apologizes for something already done.

And when all is finished, successful or not, bow your head slightly and say ***Dōmo arigatō gozaimashita***, which means “Thank you very much.”

Here are some question words to help you navigate your travels in Japan.

what	<i>nan/nani</i>
when	<i>itsu</i>
where	<i>doko</i>
which	<i>dochira</i>
who	<i>dare</i>
why	<i>naze</i>
how far	<i>dono kurai</i>
how long	<i>dono kurai</i>
how many	<i>ikutsu</i>
how much	<i>ikura</i>
what time	<i>nan-ji ni</i>

When traveling, you’ll want and need to ask where places and things are. In Japanese, in which politeness is all-important, asking “where” has a normal form, ***doko***, and a polite form (***dochira***, which can also mean “who”).

(Toire wa) Doko desu ka? (normal)

(Toire wa) Dochira desu ka? (polite)

As a guest or a special stranger, a foreigner will most likely be questioned with ***dochira***, adding to the novice Japanese speaker’s confusion: are they being asked “who”, or “where”?

Word order in questions generally, though not always, goes like this: **Subject** (if there is one), **interrogative keyword** (“who”, “what”, “where”, “why”, “when”), then **verb**. For instance:

Where is the toilet?

Who is it?

(Toire wa) Doko desu ka?

Dare desu ka?

To make a question with most of these words, you would either point to the object or place on the map and say, for example, *doko desu ka*, or “where is it?” You can also create a sentence by using the *wa* particle you learned previously. For example:

Where is the bathroom?

Otearai wa doko desu ka?

What is this?

Kore wa nan desu ka?

When is the meeting?

Kaigi wa itsu desu ka?

How much is the sushi?

Sushi wa ikura desu ka?

If you are talking with people who you are familiar with, you can ask questions by a rising intonation, just like in English. For example:

When is dinner?

Ban gohan wa itsu?

How many will you eat?

Ikutsu taberu?

Naze or “why”, is mostly used at the beginning of the sentence, unlike some of the other question words. For example:

Why are you not going?

Naze ikanai n' desu ka?

THE WRITTEN WORD

As mentioned earlier, written Japanese is where the real difficulty springs up for many people. This complicated system combines four discrete elements:

KANJI: The core of Japan’s writing system. *Kanji*, comprising traditional Chinese characters, came from China in the 4th century A.D., and have been modified greatly over the ensuing centuries. Most *kanji* have at least two pronunciations each: one or more original Chinese pronunciations, and one or more home-grown Japanese pronunciations. The *kanji* often gives no indication of the actual pronunciation, so learning the correct pronunciations is often purely by memorization.

HIRAGANA: A phonetic writing system consisting of 46 characters, used for words or word parts for which there are no *kanji*. It is also often used in place of difficult *kanji* that even Japanese adults may not be able to read, or in lieu of simple *kanji* that children and foreigners might not be able to read.

KATAKANA: A phonetic writing system, also with 46 characters, used for words of foreign origin, or for emphasizing Japanese ones. *Katakana* may be thought of as playing a role akin to italics in English.

ROMAJI: Roman letters, used mainly to add an aura of worldliness or trendiness to Japanese words. On a related note, English with utterly bizarre usage surfaces everywhere, from T-shirts to storefronts.

THE LETTERS OF THE JAPANESE ALPHABET

R: Romaji **H:** Hiragana **K:** Katakana

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

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

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



Would you like to visit my home?
Ie e irasshai masen ka?

Would you like to have dinner?
Yashoku o issho ni ikaga desu ka?



Thank you for all your help.
Iro-iro o-sewa ni narimashita.

I had a great time today.
*Kyō wa hontō ni
tanoshikatta desu.*

CHAPTER 2

Greetings and Small Talk

A first meeting between Japanese and Western business people can resemble a bad comedy. The Japanese might want to shake hands and practice their English, while the foreigners might want to bow and try their memorized Japanese greetings. Each party wants to please the other; neither party wants to look stupid.

However the initial pleasantries may end up, the foreigners typically want to get down to business right away, while the Japanese want to continue the pleasantries. In Japan, a considerable amount of time is devoted toward small talk and the establishment of trust and confidence. A Japanese businessperson may spend several years developing a relationship with a potential client or partner before settling down to business.

Especially for the Westerner in a hurry, nurturing friendships with Japanese can be a puzzling experience. The rules are different. One can know a Japanese person for years, considering him a good friend, and yet never see the front door of his home.

Japanese may wear Western clothes, spend years studying English, and eat American fast food, but they are not Westerners. Don't evaluate personal relationships with Japanese according to Western precepts; there are thinking processes and world views that are simply too different. Just as there are aspects of being Japanese that elude our understanding, Japanese can sometimes be bewildered by Western behavior.

POLITENESS AND THE GROUP

Fundamental to the Japanese way of life is **The Group** and one's place within—or outside—it. Where you stand in relation to **The Group**—family, company, or otherwise—determines the politeness of your speech. This overriding concern with knowing proper place helps explain the (somewhat excessive) frequency of Japanese exchanging business cards, or *meishi*. A *meishi* tells a Japanese all he needs to know about his counterpart's status

relative to his own and enables him to select the appropriate mode of speech and etiquette. Interpersonal communication in Japan is a constant game of comparing statuses, so that everybody can play his or her proper social role.

It is also important to not put away the business card when you receive it. Make sure you read it, ask questions about his or her role and leave it in front of you to show that you value the other person. The questions you can ask include:

How long have you been with the company?

Nan-nen otsutome desu ka?

Have you been to the United States?

Amerika ni irashita koto wa arimasu ka?

Do you often travel for business?

Yoku shutchō ni ikaremasu ka?

The existence of levels of politeness, from gruff to extremely polite language, makes it dangerously easy for non-Japanese to sound rude or presumptuous by accidentally using inappropriate diction. For example, young men have four different words for the first-person pronoun “I,” each conveying different levels of politeness and self-assertion. (From polite to not: *watakushi*, *watashi*, *boku*, *ore*.) Sex and age of a speaker notwithstanding, the formality of a sentence is determined chiefly by its verb(s). Verbs conjugated with a *-masu* ending, of which this book makes extensive use, are always polite and acceptable. Be aware, though, that *-masu* is but the tip of the politeness iceberg; other honorific conjugations and constructions abound.

If a Japanese person chooses to bring you into his or her group—whether for a couple of drinks after a chance encounter on the train or into a long-term business relationship—his commitment to the relationship is solid. Make no mistake: Japanese feel very keenly the responsibilities of friendship and relationships with people whom they view as reliable friends or business partners, hence the time taken in nurturing relationships. To reciprocate with a frivolous or flippant attitude is an insult.

NINE VERY USEFUL JAPANESE WORDS

The Japanese language has some basic words and expressions that would be useful to remember. While some expressions only hint or suggest at one's intended meaning, leaving much unsaid, others are short and succinct. Listen to the hubbub around you; these expressions pop up continually and consistently. Note that there are both formal and informal forms; both will be used in conversation.

I understand.

Wakarimashita.

Wakatta. (informal)

I don't understand.

Wakarimasen.

Wakaranai. (informal)

That's correct.

Sō desu.

Sō. (informal)

That's incorrect.

Sō de wa arimasen.

Sō ja nai. (informal)

It's okay.

Ii desu.

Ii. (informal)

It's not okay.

Dame desu.

Dame da. (informal)

I like it.

Suki desu.

Suki da. (informal)

I don't like it.

Suki de wa arimasen.

Suki ja nai. (informal)

Is there a/an . . . ?

. . . wa arimasu ka?

Is (Name) there/here?

(Name)-san wa imasu ka?

Chotto

A word of diverse use and pragmatic vagueness. ***Chotto*** literally means “a little,” but can be used to express a wide variety of meanings, including a small amount of time, a small amount of something, and even regrets. If you want to turn down a request or offer, just saying ***chotto*** and letting it trail off is often enough to make clear that you want or need to decline. (An

explanation, however, should soon follow.) In this sense, *chotto* can be thought of as similar to the English phrase, “I’m afraid . . .”

Please wait a bit.

Chotto matte kudasai.

I’m afraid that’s impossible.

Chotto muri desu ne.

Hai

A source of great misunderstanding by foreigners, who often think it means an unqualified “yes”. It can mean this, but it is also used frequently to acknowledge what someone else has said. In this case, it doesn’t mean agreement, merely to confirm that the words have been heard.

Yes, I understand.

Hai, wakarimashita.

Yes.

Hai.

Iie

Usually a definitive “no”, or used to disagree with what has just been said. Not to be confused with *ē*, which is a casual “yes”.

No, not yet.

lie, mada desu.

No, I don’t have it.

lie, motte imasen.

Dōmo

Has a number of meanings, but in most situations that a traveler hears it, *dōmo* is a casual thanks, or a greeting.

Thanks.

Dōmo (arigatō).

Hi!

Yā! Dōmo.

Ii

Literally means “good,” but like several of the other words described above, is much more versatile than that. It can be used to indicate that something is acceptable or even excellent. On the other hand, it can be used to reject or refuse something, the Japanese equivalent of “It’s okay” or “I’m/it’s fine”.

It's fine weather, isn't it?
li tenki desu ne.

Would you like a beer?
Biiru wa ikaga desu ka?

Yes, it's okay.
Ee, ii desu.

No, thanks, I'm fine.
lie, ii desu. [negative]

Sō desu ka?

This phrase, which means “Oh, really” is one of the conversation “fillers” known in Japanese as *aizuchi*, grunts and phrases that one uses to confirm that he is listening to a speaker. (*Hai* and *Wakarimashita* also often fall into the category of *aizuchi*.) Variations on it include “*Ā, sō desu ka*” and the more informal “*Sō ka?*”

Sō desu ne.

Another conversational standard in the same league as *Sō desu ka?* If this phrase is said with a rising intonation, the speaker is seeking agreement from the listener. If the pitch drops, then the speaker is probably in agreement with whatever's been said by the other person.

Sore

Usually translated simply as “that.” It can refer either to an idea or an object.

That's right.
(Sore wa) sō desu.

I'm against that.
(Sore ni) wa hantai desu.

That's good, isn't it?
(Sore wa) ii desu ne.

That's my wallet.
Sore wa watashi no saifu desu.

That's no good.
(Sore wa) dame desu.

That's true, but I'm afraid . . .
Sore wa sō desu ga...

Kekkō

A word that can be either positive or negative, depending upon context. It can

express satisfaction with something, or it can politely decline an offer.

Yes, I'm happy with it.

Hai, kekkō desu.

No, that's okay, thanks.

lie, kekkō desu.

HELLO AND GOODBYE

As anywhere, greetings in Japan can be either vacuous formalities or sincere inquiries. *Ohayō gozaimasu*, literally meaning “It is early,” is an appropriate morning greeting. *Kon'nichi wa*, which may be thought of as simply “hello,” is especially appropriate in the afternoon, but can be used at any time, day or night. In the evening, *Konban wa* is used upon greeting, while *O-yasumi nasai* serves as a parting phrase.

When you greet someone, a slight dip of your head can add to your greeting's politeness. Note that among family and friends, however, these standard greetings are too stiff and formal.

Good morning.

Ohayō gozaimasu.

Good afternoon.

Kon'nichi wa.

Good evening.

Konban wa.

On the telephone, goodbyes among acquaintances and associates are rather brusque by Western standards, especially in the office. It's said that this habit developed in the 1950s and 1960s, when Japanese businessmen traveling overseas cut costs by eliminating telephone chitchat on phone calls to their home offices in Tokyo.

The well known expression *sayōnara* carries a certain amount of finality and sometimes regret to it, and so it is not said among family and friends in everyday situations. Common especially among young women and children is a simple *bai-bai*, similar to English. Another casual and friendly goodbye is *Ja, mata*, meaning “see you later.” In a more formal setting, you will say *shitsurei shimasu*, which means “Please excuse me.”

Good night. (*upon departing*)

O-yasumi nasai.

Goodbye. (*leaving early*)

(Sumimasen ga) o-saki ni shitsurei shimasu.

I've got to go now.

*Sore de wa soro-soro shitsurei
shimasu.*

I've got to get up early, so I must go. *Asa hayai no de, kono hen de
shitsurei shimasu.*

MEETING FOR THE FIRST TIME

For the first introduction, the routine is pretty standard:

My name is ~.

(Given name)(Last name)~ *desu.*

This is ~.

Kochira wa ~-san desu.

Nice to meet you. *(1st person)*

Hajimemashite, dōzo yoroshiku.

Nice to meet you too. *(2nd person)*

Kochira koso dōzo yoroshiku.

I don't speak Japanese well.

Amari Nihon-go ga hanasemasen.

I speak a little Japanese.

Nihon-go ga sukoshi hanasemasu.

Do you speak English?

Ei-go ga hanasemasu ka?

Do you speak Japanese?

Nihon-go ga hanasemasu ka?

This way, please.

Kochira e dōzo.

After you, please.

O-saki ni dōzo.

Please sit down.

Dōzo o-suwari kudasai.

Just a moment.

Chotto matte kudasai.

Please come in.

Dōzo o-hairi kudasai.

*When entering a store/house and summoning
someone*

Gomen kudasai.

Excuse me, are you Mr. /Ms. ~?

Shitsurei desu ga, ~ -san desu ka?

Are you a/an *(nationality)*?

(nationality) -jin desu ka?

I'm a/an *(nationality)*.

(nationality) -jin desu.

I'm from ~.

(country) kara kimashita.

Australia

Ōsutoraria

Canada

Kanada

Great Britain/ the United
Kingdom

Igirisu

France

Furansu

Germany
Italy
Malaysia
New Zealand
Singapore
United States

Doitsu
Itaria
Marēshia
Nyū Jiirando
Shingapōru
Amerika

Questions about your life and interests may be no more than idle chatter, but realize also that for Japanese, small talk is part of gaining trust and establishing relationships. However, be aware that some personal questions may not be appropriate, such as asking them their age, the size of their house, or about the stability of their company.

May I have your name?
My name is ~.
This is my (business) card.
Where are you from?
Where do you live?
Are you alone?
Are you married?
Are you single?
Where were you born?
When were you born?
When is your birthday?
Where are you staying?
When did you come to Japan?
How long have you been here?
How long will you stay?
I plan to stay ~ days.
Is this your first time (in Japan)?
This is my first visit.
This is my second visit.
Do you like Japan?

O-namae wa nan to osshaimasu ka?
~ desu.
Meishi desu.
O-kuni wa dochira desu ka?
O-sumai wa dochira desu ka?
Hitori desu ka?
Kekkon sarete imasu ka?
Dokushin desu ka?
O-umare wa dochira desu ka?
Nan-nen umare desu ka?
O-tanjōbi wa itsu desu ka?
Dochira e o-tomari desu ka?
Itsu Nihon ni kimashita ka?
Dono kurai ni narimasu ka?
Dono kurai irassharu yotei desu ka?
~ nichikan taizai suru yotei desu.
(Nihon wa) Hajimete desu ka?
Hajimete desu.
Nikaime desu.
Nihon ga suki desu ka?

Why did you come to Japan?

on business

on vacation

to study Japanese

to study Japanese culture

Naze Nihon e irashitan'desu ka?

shigoto de

kyūka de

Nihon-go o benkyō suru tame ni

*Nihon no bunka o benkyō suru
tame ni*

When are you leaving?

Go-shuppatsu wa itsu desu ka?

When are you returning (home) to
your country?

Go-kikoku wa itsu desu ka?

I'M SORRY AND PLEASE EXCUSE ME

The Japanese are unsurpassed in expressing social apologies. Done correctly, it is a fine art of nuance. Older women, especially, seem to take pleasure in trying to outdo one another in politeness and in offering the most heartfelt apologies, sometimes forgetting the reason behind it in the first place.

Excuse me.

(when prefacing question, request)

Sumimasen ga.

Excuse me.

(after being rude or committing a faux pas)

Shitsurei shimashita.

Excuse me, but I have a question.

*Sumimasen ga shitsumon ga aru
n'desu ga.*

I'm sorry, please say that again.

*Sumimasen ga mō ichido itte
kudasai.*

I'm sorry/Excuse me.

Shitsurei desu ga. Sumimasen.

I'm sorry that I broke it.

Kowashite shimatte gomen nasai.

Sorry I can't meet you.

O-ai dekinakute zan'nen desu.

Sorry that I can't visit you.

Ukagaenakute sumimasen.

Sorry to be late.

Osoku natte gomen nasai.

Sorry I'm going to be late.

Chotto okureru n'desu ga.

Sorry I don't have time.

Chotto jikan ga nai n'desu ga.

Sorry I'm too busy.

Chotto isogashii n'desu ga.

Sorry for disturbing you (when you're

O-isogashii tokoro ni sumimasen.

so busy).

Sorry I can't help you.

Sorry I couldn't help you.

Sorry I couldn't write to you earlier.

Sorry to hear about that.

I'm really very sorry.

It was my fault.

(2nd person)

Chotto o-yaku ni tatenai n'desu ga.

O-yaku ni tatenakute sumimasen.

O-henji ga okurete sumimasen.

Sore wa zan'nen desu.

Hontō ni mōshiwake arimasen.

Watashi no hō koso sumimasen.

SAYING YES AND NO

Saying “no” explicitly is difficult for most Japanese, as directness counters the ideals of maintaining harmony and face. Instead, the Japanese language is studded with well-understood (by Japanese) cues for indirectly communicating the idea of no. For example, in refusing an invitation to do something later in the day, either socially or professionally, one might simply reply “*Kyō wa chotto*” or “I'm afraid...”. Message understood. Next subject.

Sorry, but . . . (No, I can't)

Sorry, but I'm busy on ~.

Sorry, but I already have something to do.

Sorry, but I won't be able to come.

I can't do it today.

Let's do it some other time.

I've got previous plans.

Sorry, I don't know.

Sorry, I don't have time.

Sorry, I'm too busy.

Sorry, I can't help you.

Sorry, s/he isn't here now.

No, thanks. (rejecting food)

Not for me, thanks.

Ano chotto.

Sumimasen. ~ wa chotto.

Ano chotto yōji ga arimashite.

Zan'nen desu ga.

Kyō wa chotto.

*Tsugi no kikai ni zehi
onegaishimasu.*

Sen'yaku ga arimasu no de.

Chotto wakaranai n'desu ga.

Chotto jikan ga nai n'desu ga.

Chotto isogashii n'desu ga.

Chotto o-yaku ni tatenai n'desu ga.

Chotto ima inai n'desu ga.

Mō kekkō desu.

Watashi wa kekkō desu.

Thanks, but I don't like/need/want ~. ~ *wa kekkō desu.*

No, thanks, I don't smoke. *Tabako wa kekkō desu.*

No, thanks, I don't drink. *O-sake wa kekkō desu.*

SAYING PLEASE AND THANK YOU

In Japanese, there are various forms of 'please' depending on the situation. Here is a list of what would be translated to English as 'please'.

Could you please do this?

Kore, onegai shitemo ii deshō ka?

Please come to the restaurant.

Resutoran ni kitekudasai.

Please go ahead of me.

Hai, dōzo.

Please do me the favor of ~.

Onegai shimasu.

As with apologies, expressing a proper thank-you requires a talent for conveying delicate shades of meaning. For most of us, however, the polite *Dōmo arigatō gozaimashita* is adequate. The shorter *Arigatō gozaimashita* is more casual yet still polite. *Arigatō* or even *dōmo* is very casual yet frequently used among strangers. Again, as with other pleasantries, a slight bow or dip of the head adds to the politeness.

If you're meeting someone whom you've met before, but this time in a formal situation, it's important to reference the previous encounter, and to offer thanks for the help and kindness you received then, even if there wasn't any. A ritual, for sure, but it conveys your recognition of the relationship and appreciation for its continuity.

Thank you very much.

Thank you for your kindness.

Thank you for your letter.

Thank you for your reply.

Thank you for all your help.

Thank you for calling me.

Thank you for helping me.

Arigatō gozaimashita.

Iro-iro arigatō gozaimashita.

O-tegami arigatō gozaimashita.

O-henji arigatō gozaimashita.

Iro-iro o-sewa ni narimashita.

O-denwa arigatō gozaimashita.

*O-tetsudai itadite arigatō
gozaimashita.*

Thank you for inviting me.
Thank you for the other day.

Go-shōtai arigatō gozaimashita.
Senjiitsu wa arigatō gozaimashita.

CULTURAL NOTE 1: OFFER OF HELP

It's embarrassing when a kind stranger is graciously offering help, and you don't understand a single thing being said, yet you're pretending you do. If you've gotten in over your head in soliciting help, it's difficult to know whether to bolt away or continue the act. If you pick the latter course, play along by offering *aizuchi* (nods, grunts, and other feedback) when the speaker pauses. You may want to say, *Sumimasen, shitsurei shimasu* "Excuse me, I have to leave". Just know that Japanese feel considerable responsibility when helping someone, which might explain why they sometimes avoid helping strangers at all.

CULTURAL NOTE 2: POSTURE

Certain body language that might not be offensive in another country might be negatively read in Japan, e.g., having your hands in your pocket or having your arms crossed. In Japan, it would be better to keep your arms and hands to your side. When talking to somebody in Japan, place your hands to the side and stand up straight. Additionally, avoid sitting with your legs up or half-crossing your legs with one on top of the other knee. In Japan, sit with your feet flat on the floor with your hands on top of your knees.

CULTURAL NOTE 3: BODY CONTACT

Although Japanese people have adapted a great deal to Western people, hugging and touching the shoulder to reassure the person you are speaking to might be uncomfortable to the other person, even if you have known the Japanese person for years. Some may be comfortable and expect a hug from you if they have either lived abroad or are just comfortable with that custom.

INVITATIONS

If you're invited to a Japanese home, whether for dinner or a Sunday afternoon visit, definitely accept after a polite amount of hesitation and concern for your intrusion. As a guest, you will be treated royally and enjoy

an opportunity to learn much from seeing how Japanese live. (Such an invitation can also reflect a certain degree of acceptance within a group.)

If, however, you are never invited to a friend's or business associate's home, don't take it personally. The home may just be too small and too cluttered for its owner to feel comfortable having company. He may also worry that you'll compare his compact, no-nonsense dwelling with your Western home, which may seem palatial in comparison. The fact that most urbanites don't especially like their homes—sometimes just a single room with attached bathroom—is reflected in the many evening hours spent in drinking places, coffee shops, and restaurants.

When visiting a home, bring a gift, such as something edible (classy pre-packaged cookies or cakes, for example); going empty-handed is impolite. Contrary to what one may expect, however, food brought as a gift is usually not served during the duration of your visit. If you need to find a gift, the basement floors of any department store will give you an array of choices within any budget.

O-miyage, or souvenirs, are the most common kind of gift—to friends and associates—when returning home from a trip. Department stores and train stations devote considerable space to the selling of ***o-miyage***, especially individually-wrapped cookies and cakes and local delicacies. In fact, just about anything can be packaged as a gift, whatever the occasion. Department stores, often offer gift boxes of common laundry soaps, and packages of fruits, sweets, and alcohol come packaged together in special gift sets.

Unless a Japanese acquaintance or business associate has a house or apartment of substantial size, you probably won't be invited to his home. But should you receive an invitation for dinner or a visit, it's best to hesitate in a way suggesting that your presence would be an intrusion. If the invitation persists, then by all means accept.

Would you like to visit my home?

Ie e irasshaimasen ka?

Would you like to have dinner?

Yūshoku o issho ni ikaga desu ka?

Isn't it a lot of trouble?

Won't I be disturbing you?

Go-meiwaku de wa arimasen ka?

O-jama de wa arimasen ka?

Are you sure it's okay if I come?

Yoroshii n'desu ka?

It's polite and proper to bring a (wrapped) gift when visiting. Department stores and the larger train stations devote counters to gift purchases (which are also important when returning home from travels). When presenting the gift, diminish the value of the gift with a soft and hesitant voice. It's all part of the humbling ritual and very important.

This is just a little something.

Tsumaranai mono desu ga.

This is something small, but I hope
you'll enjoy it.

*Tsumaranai mono desu ga mina-san
de dōzo.*

I don't know if you'll like it, but here
is a small gift.

*O-suki ka dō ka wakarimasen ga
dōzo.*

Well, I must be going.

Sore de wa watashi wa soro-soro.

I had a great time today.

Kyō wa hontō ni tanoshikatta desu.

Thank you for the delicious meal.

Gochisōsama deshita.

Thank you for inviting me today.

*Kyō wa o-maneki itadakimashite
arigatō gozaimashita.*

FAMILY

In Japan, it is not uncommon for three generations of family to live the same house under rather intimate conditions. It is a traditional responsibility of the eldest son to look after his parents in their final years, a factor that causes some women to want to avoid marrying eldest sons. (Even in her own home, the wife must treat her mother-in-law, and visiting sisters-in-law, with the utmost respect, and look after all their needs during their stay.)

That's ~, isn't it?

Ano kata ga ~-san desu ne.

Did you meet ~?

~ o gozonji desu ka?

Is this ~?

Kore wa ~ desu ka?

This is ~. (e.g., in a photo)

Kore wa ~ desu.

an acquaintance

shiriai

my friend

tomodachi, yūjin

a friend of ~'s

~ no yūjin

a boyfriend/girlfriend, lover	<i>koibito</i>
my family	<i>kazoku</i>
my spouse	<i>haigūsha</i>
my wife	<i>tsuma</i>
my husband	<i>otto</i>
my daughter	<i>musume</i>
my son	<i>musuko</i>
my child/my children	<i>kodomo</i>
my mother	<i>haha</i>
my father	<i>chichi</i>
your family	<i>go-kazoku</i>
your/his wife	<i>okusan</i>
your/her husband	<i>go-shujin</i>
your/her daughter	<i>musume-san</i>
your/her son	<i>musuko-san</i>
your child/children	<i>okosan</i>
your/her parents	<i>go-ryōshin</i>
your/her mother	<i>okāsan</i>
your/her father	<i>otōsan</i>
your/her siblings	<i>go-kyōdai</i>

MY ~

RELATIVES <i>shinseki</i>	OLDER SISTER <i>ane</i>	OLDER BROTHER <i>ani</i>	GRANDMOTHER <i>sobo</i>
SIBLINGS <i>kyōdai, shimai</i>	YOUNGER SISTER <i>imōto</i>	YOUNGER BROTHER <i>otōto</i>	GRANDFATHER <i>sofu</i>

YOURS/HIS/HER ~

RELATIVES	OLDER SISTER	OLDER BROTHER	GRANDMOTHER
-----------	--------------	---------------	-------------

<i>go-shinseki</i>	<i>onēsan</i>	<i>oniisan</i>	<i>obāsan</i>
BROTHERS/SISTERS	YOUNGER SISTER	YOUNGER BROTHER	GRANDFATHER
<i>go-kyōdai, go-shimai</i>	<i>imōto-san</i>	<i>otōto-san</i>	<i>ojiisan</i>

PEOPLE

PEOPLE, PERSON <i>hito</i>	BOY <i>otoko no ko</i>	ADULT <i>otona</i>	ELDERLY PERSON <i>o-toshiyori</i>
BABY <i>akachan</i>	GIRL <i>onna no ko</i>	MAN <i>otoko no hito</i>	MIDDLE-AGED PERSON <i>chūnen</i>
CHILD, CHILDREN <i>kodomo</i>	YOUNG PEOPLE <i>wakamono</i>	WOMAN <i>onna no hito</i>	

Where does ~ live?

~wa dochira ni osumai desu ka?

How old is ~?

~wa oikutsu desu ka?

TALKING ABOUT RELIGION

Do you have a religion?

I'm a devout believer.

I'm not a strong believer.

I believe in ~.

Atheism

Agnosticism

Shinto

Buddhism

Nani ka shūkyō o o-mochi desu ka?

Nesshin-na shinja desu.

Amari nesshin de wa arimasen.

~ o shinjite imasu.

Mushinron

Fukachiron

Shintō

Bukkyō

Confucianism	<i>Jukyō</i>
Islam	<i>Isuramu-kyō</i>
Judaism	<i>Yudaya-kyō</i>
Christianity	<i>Kirisuto-kyō</i>
Do you attend a ~?	<i>~ e wa ikimasu ka?</i>
Shinto shrine	<i>jinja</i>
Buddhist temple	<i>o-tera</i>
mosque	<i>mosuku</i>
church	<i>Kirisuto kyōkai</i>
synagogue	<i>Yudaya kyōkai</i>

RELIGION <i>shūkyō</i>	BIBLE <i>Seisho</i>	BUDDHA <i>Hotoke (-sama)</i>	SHRINE GATE <i>torii</i>
BELIEF, FAITH <i>shinkō</i>	FAMILY ALTAR <i>butsudan</i>	GREAT BUDDHA <i>Daibutsu</i>	TO PRAY <i>inoru</i>
GOD <i>Kami (-sama)</i>	FAMILY ALTAR (<i>Shinto</i>) <i>kami dana</i>	BUDDHIST PRIEST <i>Obōsan</i>	TO BELIEVE <i>shinjiru</i>
KORAN <i>Kōran</i>	SHINTO PRIEST <i>Kan'nushi</i>	BUDDHIST STATUE <i>Butsuzō</i>	TO BELIEVE IN (<i>faith</i>) <i>shinkō suru</i>

NAMES IN JAPANESE

Japan has a long tradition of using titles, rather than names, to address people. In contemporary offices, this practice is still prevalent, with the boss addressed by his title, such as *kachō* (section chief) or *shachō* (president). Teachers and doctors (and others one wants to butter up) are called *sensei*.

Long ago in the old imperial court, asking a woman's given name was in fact a marriage proposal (a woman back then was identified with regard to her male patron, whether a father, brother, or simply an aristocrat who had taken her under his wing); if she gave it, she was indicating her willingness to marry. It was only after the beginning of Japan's modern period in 1868 that

everyone, regardless of economic or social position, was permitted to have a family name; surnames then became mandatory in 1875. Even before then, however, the government maintained a mandatory family register system, and it is still rigorously maintained today.

Family names commonly have between one and three *kanji*, or Chinese characters. Most male first names have two *kanji* characters. Female first names often have one or two syllables plus the suffix *-ko*, meaning “child,” formerly reserved for aristocrats. The female name is sometimes in *kanji*, sometimes a mix of *kanji* and *hiragana*, and occasionally all *hiragana*.

The name and Chinese characters selected by parents for a child are usually chosen with an eye toward aligning their meanings with the future qualities to which the parents aspire for their newborn. After the parents choose the *kanji* from a government-approved list, the name must be added to the family register, which is maintained by the local municipal office. (A family will often check the register of a prospective son or daughter-in-law to confirm an ethnically clean and honorable background.) Here are some common Japanese surnames.

Hayashi	Kimura	Mori	Satō	Tanaka	Yamaguchi
Itō	Kobayashi	Murakami	Suzuki	Ueda	Yamamoto
Katō	Matsumoto	Nakamura	Takahashi	Watanabe	Yoshida

TALKING ABOUT WORK

What is your job/work?

Where do you work?

When did you join the company?

Do you like your work?

What would you like to do?

I don't work.

I'm a/an~.

accountant

architect

artist

bank employee

O-shigoto wa nan desu ka?

Dochira ni o-tsutome desu ka?

Nyūsha wa itsu desu ka?

O-shigoto wa suki desu ka?

Nani o shitai n'desu ka?

Mushoku desu.

~ desu/o shite imasu.

kaikeishi

kenchikuka

ātisuto, geijutsuka

ginkōin

businessman	<i>bijinesuman</i>
clerical worker	<i>jimuin</i>
company employee	<i>kaishain</i>
consultant	<i>konsarutanto</i>
dentist	<i>shikai, ha-isha</i>
diplomat	<i>gaikōkan</i>
director/executive	<i>(kaisha) yakuin</i>
distributor	<i>ryūtsū gyōsha</i>
editor	<i>henshūsha</i>
engineer	<i>gishi</i>
factory worker	<i>kōin</i>
farmer	<i>nōka</i>
financial businessman	<i>kin'yū gyōsha</i>
fisherman	<i>ryōshi</i>
foreign trader	<i>bōeki gyōsha</i>
government worker	<i>kōmuin</i>
housewife	<i>shufu</i>
journalist	<i>jānarisuto</i>
lawyer	<i>bengoshi</i>
manufacturer	<i>seizō gyōsha</i>
medical doctor	<i>isha</i>
musician	<i>ongakuka</i>
professor	<i>daigaku kyōju</i>
public official	<i>kōmuin</i>
secretary	<i>hisho</i>
shop owner	<i>shōten keieisha</i>
student	<i>gakusei</i>
teacher	<i>kyōshi</i>
translator	<i>hon'yakuka</i>
veterinarian	<i>jūi</i>
wholesaler	<i>oroshiuri gyōsha</i>
I'm in the ~ business.	<i>~ o shite imasu.</i>

agriculture	<i>nōgyō</i>
commerce	<i>shōgyō</i>
construction industry	<i>kensetsugyō</i>
distribution	<i>ryūtsū kikō</i>
finance business	<i>kin'yūgyō</i>
fishery	<i>gyōgyō</i>
industry/manufacturing	<i>kōgyō/seizōgyō</i>
service industry	<i>sābisugyō</i>
transport business	<i>unsōgyō</i>

WORK <i>shigoto</i>	COMPANY <i>kaisha</i>	INDUSTRY <i>sangyō</i>	PART-TIME JOB <i>arubaito</i>
OCCUPATION <i>shokugyō</i>	FACTORY <i>kōjō</i>	SELF-EMPLOYMENT <i>jieigyō</i>	RETIREMENT <i>taishoku</i>

ESSENTIAL VERBS

to work
hataraku

to change jobs
tenshoku suru

to quit
yameru

HOME

The cost of housing is astronomical in Japan, particularly in the cities. Along with the children's education, a family's primary cash outlay is for its housing. Single people who can't afford to buy or rent often live with their parents until marriage—and often afterwards—or in company-subsidized dormitories.

One pleasure of visiting a Japanese home is seeing some ingenious methods of making the best of tight spaces. Equally interesting is how Japanese adapt Western things like furniture and ornamentation to suit their own needs and inspirations.

Where is your home?

O-sumai wa dochira desu ka?

Is it in the city or suburbs?

Toshin desu ka soretomo kōgai desu

city	<i>ka?</i>
suburbs	<i>toshin</i>
countryside	<i>kōgai</i>
What is your home like?	<i>inaka</i>
It's a/an ~.	<i>Don'na o-taku desu ka?</i>
big house	<i>~ desu.</i>
small house	<i>ōki-na ie</i>
wooden house	<i>chiisa-na ie</i>
concrete building	<i>mokuzō</i>
apartment	<i>tekkin</i>
condo, apartment building	<i>apāto</i>
high-rise building	<i>manshon</i>
I live alone.	<i>kōsō biru</i>
I live with my ~.	<i>Hitori de sunde imasu.</i>
friend	<i>~ to issho ni sunde imasu.</i>
boy/girlfriend, lover	<i>tomodachi</i>
mother	<i>koibito</i>
father	<i>haha</i>
wife	<i>chichi</i>
husband	<i>tsuma</i>
relatives	<i>otto</i>
	<i>shinseki</i>

FURNISHINGS

WESTERN-STYLE ROOM	DINING ROOM	LIVING ROOM	RESTROOM
<i>yōshitsu</i>	<i>shokudō</i>	<i>ima</i>	<i>o-tearai</i>
BEDROOM	KITCHEN	GARAGE	SHOWER
<i>shinshitsu</i>	<i>daidokoro</i>	<i>shako</i>	<i>shawā</i>

JAPANESE-STYLE <i>washitsu</i>	TATAMI MAT <i>tatami</i>	ROOM SIZE (<i>in mats</i>) <i>~jōma</i>	JAPANESE BATHTUB <i>o-furo</i>
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HOUSE <i>ie</i>	FUTON <i>futon</i>	DRAWER <i>hikidashi</i>	WALL <i>kabe</i>
ROOM <i>heya</i>	CARPET, RUG <i>jūtan</i>	CUPBOARD <i>shokki dana</i>	MIRROR <i>kagami</i>
FLOOR PLAN <i>madori</i>	TABLE <i>tēburu</i>	WINDOW <i>mado</i>	SHELF <i>tana</i>
YOUR RESIDENCE <i>o-sumai</i>	DESK <i>tsukue</i>	CURTAIN <i>kāten</i>	BOOKSHELF <i>hon dana</i>
FURNITURE <i>kagu</i>	CHAIR <i>isu</i>	DOOR <i>doa</i>	FRONT ENTRANCE <i>genkan</i>
BED <i>beddo</i>	SOFA <i>sofā</i>	KEY <i>kagi</i>	GARDEN, YARD <i>ni wa</i>

SCHOOL AND EDUCATION

For many Japanese children, education is a time devoted to passing standardized and highly competitive tests to gain entrance into the best and most desirable schools, from kindergarten to college, nicknamed “examination hell” by the Japanese. The ultimate goal is entry into one of a select group of universities, which can assure future work in the government or a reputed business. It is well established, if not explicitly acknowledged, that only a very few universities can open doors into elite careers in public service.

Until they enter the university, many Japanese students have little spare time, whether for play or developing personal interests. At the end of the regular school day, a second shift starts, either with hours of homework, or at

one of the ubiquitous private “cram schools” called *juku*, where rote memorization translates into big business.

Entrance into university is the start of the easy life. Unlike the years through high school, little out-of-class study is required or even expected at Japanese universities. (Japanese students studying at universities overseas are often initially stunned by how much work there is.)

The school year begins in April, with a six-week summer vacation and short vacations over the New Year and at the end of March. Most students go on organized school trips around November, with seemingly half of the country’s students ending up in Kyoto all at once. It might be advisable to visit these tourist spots during the other months of the year instead.

Are you a student?

Gakusei desu ka?

Do you go to school?

Gakkō e itteru n’desu ka?

Where do you go to school?

Gakkō wa dochira desu ka?

When will you graduate?

Itsu go-sotsugyō desu ka?

What time does school start?

Gakkō wa nan-ji kara desu ka?

What time does school end?

Gakkō wa nan-ji ni owarimasu ka?

Do you like school?

Gakkō wa suki desu ka?

What are you studying in school?

*Gakkō de nani o benkyō shite iru
n’desu ka?*

What subject do you like?

Suki-na gakkō wa nan desu ka?

What do you teach?

Nani o oshiete imasu ka?

What is your field?

Go-senmon wa nan desu ka?

I want to study ~.

~ o benkyō shitai desu.

anthropology

jinruigaku

biology

seibutsugaku

chemistry

kagaku

economics

keizaigaku

engineering

kōgaku

environmental science

kankyō kagaku

geography

chirigaku

geology

chigaku

history	<i>rekishigaku</i>
law	<i>hōgaku</i>
mathematics	<i>sūgaku</i>
medicine	<i>igaku</i>
pharmacy	<i>yakugaku</i>
philosophy	<i>tetsugaku</i>
physics	<i>butsurigaku</i>
political science	<i>seijigaku</i>
psychology	<i>shinrigaku</i>
science	<i>kagaku</i>
sociology	<i>shakaigaku</i>
When is your ~?	~ <i>wa itsu desu ka?</i>
summer vacation	<i>natsu yasumi</i>
winter vacation	<i>fuyu yasumi</i>

SCHOOL	ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	UNIVERSITY	TEACHER, INSTRUCTOR
<i>gakkō</i>	<i>shōgakkō</i>	<i>daigaku</i>	<i>sensei</i>
NURSERY SCHOOL	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	GRADUATE SCHOOL	STUDIES
<i>hoikuen</i>	<i>chūgakkō</i>	<i>daigakuin</i>	<i>benkyō, gakumon</i>
KINDERGARTEN	HIGH SCHOOL	STUDENT	AREA OF STUDY
<i>yōchien</i>	<i>kōkō, kōtō gakkō</i>	<i>gakusei</i>	<i>senkō, senmon</i>

WEATHER

The Japanese dwell on the weather, savoring every small change with unbridled enthusiasm. Newspapers and television trumpet in all earnestness that the rainy season arrived two days later than normal, or that spring's first cherry blossom was sighted. On a slow news day, the weather can be the lead story. Seasonal nuances make perfect small talk—for hours.

There are indeed four seasons in most of Japan. Except to the north in Hokkaido, and the mountains of Honshu, summers are hot and often muggy.

Come autumn, typhoon season hits Japan, along with most of the rest of Asia. Most typhoons lose much of their energy over the Philippines and Taiwan before eventually hitting Japan, usually in the south around Kyushu and Shikoku. Nevertheless, one or two typhoons—identified by numbers, not names—usually pack a substantial wallop. Winter is cool in the south, cold in the north, with the western side taking the brunt of Siberian storms carrying moisture from the Sea of Japan. Spring is brief, as is cherry blossom season. A short rainy season from mid-June to mid-July, called *tsuyu*, precedes summer's heat.

When it rains, however light and benign, everyone sprouts an umbrella. If you get caught without one, convenience stores carry cheap disposable ones. In fact, umbrellas are probably one of Japan's biggest bargains. It would be helpful to bring a small umbrella in your bag, especially during the rainy season of June and July. The Japanese will be quite shocked if you walk around without an umbrella, and you'll likely become a conversational topic.

It's a nice day, isn't it?

Kyō wa ii tenki desu ne.

The weather's bad, isn't it?

Kyō wa ainiku no tenki desu ne.

It's hot today, isn't it?

Kyō wa atsui desu ne.

It's cold today, isn't it?

Kyō wa samui desu ne.

What is ~ forecast?

~ tenki yohō wa dō desu ka?

today's

Kyō no

tonight's

Kon'ya no

tomorrow's

Ashita no

The weather will probably be ~.

Tenki wa ~deshō.

There will probably be ~.

Osoraku ~ tonarudeshō.

WEATHER	FORECAST	AIR TEMPERATURE	LIKELIHOOD OF RAIN
<i>tenki</i>	<i>tenki yohō</i>	<i>kion</i>	<i>kōsui kakuritsu</i>
SEASONS	SUMMER	FALL	WINTER

<i>kisetsu</i>	<i>natsu</i>	<i>aki</i>	<i>fuyu</i>
SPRING <i>haru</i>	CHERRY BLOSSOMS <i>sakura</i>	FLOWER VIEWING <i>hanami</i>	AUTUMN LEAVES <i>kōyō</i>
HEATED TABLES <i>kotatsu</i>	HOT <i>atsui</i>	WARM <i>atatakai</i>	FINE WEATHER <i>hare</i>
CLOUDY, CLOUD <i>kumori, kumo</i>	COOL <i>suzushii</i>	COLD <i>samui</i>	COMFORTABLE <i>sugoshiyasui</i>
MUGGY <i>mushiatsui</i>	WINDY, WIND <i>kaze ga tsuyoi, kaze</i>	UNCOMFORTABLE <i>fukai</i>	SUNSHINE <i>nikkō</i>
SHOWER <i>ni waka ame</i>	SNOW <i>yuki</i>	RAINBOW <i>niji</i>	LIGHTNING <i>inazuma</i>
THUNDER <i>kaminari</i>	RAINSTORM <i>arashi</i>	SNOWSTORM <i>fubuki</i>	FOG, MIST <i>kiri</i>
TYPHOON <i>taifū</i>	RAIN <i>ame</i>	DOWNPOUR <i>doshaburi</i>	FOUR SEASONS <i>shiki</i>

ESSENTIAL VERBS

to become cloudy
kumoru

to snow
yuki ga furu

to be windy
kaze ga fuku

to clear up
hareru

to rain
ame ga furu

to become cold
hieru



CHAPTER 3

Numbers

The Japanese numbers are quite easy to remember. Two areas to note would be 1) that some numbers are pronounced two ways, and 2) 10,000 is a base for numbers following it.

There are two different ways to express numbers in Japanese. First, as in Western languages, there are Arabic numerals: 1, 2, 3, and so on. Numbers can also be written as Chinese characters, which is similar to writing out the word “three” rather than as the numeral 3.

Numbers in Japanese are divided slightly differently than English numbers. Like English, Japanese has units of tens, hundreds, and thousands. From there, however, it goes on to use ten-thousands, hundred-millions, and trillions. The number 20,000 is not expressed as *ni ju sen*, or twenty thousand, but as *ni man*, or two ten-thousands. The Japanese expression for 1,000,000 is *hyaku man*, or one hundred ten-thousands, rather than a million.

The number four has two pronunciations, *yon* and *shi*, but as *shi* is a homonym for “death,” *yon* is more commonly used. Seven also has two pronunciations, *nana* and *shichi*, with *nana* usually taking precedence. Nine also has two pronunciations of *ku* and *kyu*. It will be important to note that you will use the first pronunciation in 4, 7, and 9, as listed below to form 40, 70, and 90. The first pronunciation is often used to combine it with another number such as 40, 70, 90, 400, 7,000, and 9,000.

BASIC NUMBERS

0	<i>rei, zero</i>
1	<i>ichi</i>
2	<i>ni</i>
3	<i>san</i>
4	<i>yon, shi</i>

5	<i>go</i>
6	<i>roku</i>
7	<i>nana, shichi</i>
8	<i>hachi</i>
9	<i>kyū, ku</i>
10	<i>jū</i>
11	<i>jū-ichi</i>
12	<i>jū-ni</i>
14	<i>jū-yon</i>
20	<i>ni-jū</i>
21	<i>ni-jū-ichi</i>
22	<i>ni-jū-ni</i>
23	<i>ni-jū-san</i>
24	<i>ni-jū-yon</i>
25	<i>ni-jū-go</i>
26	<i>ni-jū roku</i>
27	<i>ni-jū-shichi</i>
28	<i>ni-jū-hachi</i>
29	<i>ni-jū-kyū</i>
30	<i>san jū</i>
40	<i>yon jū</i>
50	<i>go jū</i>
60	<i>roku jū</i>
70	<i>nana jū</i>
80	<i>hachi jū</i>
90	<i>kyū jū</i>
100	<i>hyaku</i>
200	<i>ni hyaku</i>
300	<i>san byaku</i>
800	<i>happyaku</i>
900	<i>kyū-hyaku</i>
1,000	<i>sen</i>

2,000	<i>ni-sen</i>
3,000	<i>san zen</i>
4,000	<i>yon sen</i>
5,000	<i>go sen</i>
6,000	<i>roku sen</i>
7,000	<i>nana sen</i>
8,000	<i>hassen</i>
9,000	<i>kyū sen</i>
10,000	<i>ichi man</i>
100,000	<i>jū-man</i>
1,000,000	<i>hyaku-man</i>

LENGTH <i>nagasa</i>	WEIGHT <i>omosa</i>	AREA, WIDTH <i>hirosa</i>	SPEED <i>hayasa</i>
HEIGHT <i>takasa</i>	WEIGHT (<i>people only</i>) <i>taijū</i>	VOLUME <i>taiseki</i>	DEPTH <i>fukasa</i>

COUNTING THINGS

Counting things in Japanese is more complicated than doing so in English. Rather than just saying a number and then an object, in Japanese you must also add a suffix called a “counter”. To say “two books”, (book is “*hon*” in Japanese), you wouldn’t just say *ni hon*. You would add the suffix *-satsu*—the counter for books—and say *hon ni-satsu*.

There are many different counters for different types of objects. Some counters are applied to objects of certain shapes. *-mai* is a counter that can be used for any flat object, be it a mirror or a pizza. *Kagami go-mai* means “five mirrors,” while *pizza ichi-mai* means “one pizza.” Other counters are object-specific. Objects that have their own counters include guns (*-chō*) and even chopsticks (*-zen*).

Being able to use appropriate counters is a matter of sheer memory power. Fortunately, there is a simpler (somewhat, anyway) system for counting fewer than ten objects other than people. Furthermore, since

Japanese people are also aware of how complicated this system is, they will not be surprised if this is a challenge for you.

- | | |
|----|------------------|
| 1 | <i>hitotsu</i> |
| 2 | <i>futatsu</i> |
| 3 | <i>mittsu</i> |
| 4 | <i>yottsu</i> |
| 5 | <i>itsutsu</i> |
| 6 | <i>muttsu</i> |
| 7 | <i>nanatsu</i> |
| 8 | <i>yattsu</i> |
| 9 | <i>kokonotsu</i> |
| 10 | <i>tō</i> |

FLAT THINGS

-MAI

paper, cloth, pizza, window glass

- | | |
|----|------------------|
| 1 | <i>ichi-mai</i> |
| 2 | <i>ni-mai</i> |
| 3 | <i>san-mai</i> |
| 4 | <i>yon-mai</i> |
| 5 | <i>go-mai</i> |
| 6 | <i>roku-mai</i> |
| 7 | <i>nana-mai</i> |
| 8 | <i>hachi-mai</i> |
| 9 | <i>kyū-mai</i> |
| 10 | <i>jū-mai</i> |

CONTAINERS

-HAI, -BAI, -PAI

cups, bowls, glasses

- 1 *ippai*
- 2 *ni-hai*
- 3 *san-bai*
- 4 *yon-hai*
- 5 *go-hai*
- 6 *roppai*
- 7 *nana-hai*
- 8 *hachi-hai*
- 9 *kyū-hai*
- 10 *jippai*

LONG & THIN ITEMS

-HON, -BON, -PON
pencils, pens, bottles

- 1 *ippon*
- 2 *ni-hon*
- 3 *san-bon*
- 4 *yon-hon*
- 5 *go-hon*
- 6 *roppon*
- 7 *nana-hon*
- 8 *happon*
- 9 *kyū-hon*
- 10 *jippon*

PEOPLE

-NIN
people

- 1 *hitori*
- 2 *futari*
- 3 *san-nin*
- 4 *yo-nin*
- 5 *go-nin*
- 6 *roku-nin*
- 7 *nana-nin*
- 8 *hachi-nin*
- 9 *kyū-nin*
- 10 *jū-nin*

PUBLICATIONS

-SATSU
magazines, books

- 1 *issatsu*
- 2 *ni-satsu*
- 3 *san-satsu*
- 4 *yon-satsu*
- 5 *go-satsu*
- 6 *roku-satsu*
- 7 *nana-satsu*
- 8 *hassatsu*
- 9 *kyū-satsu*
- 10 *jussatsu*

SPHERES & CUBES

-KO
oranges, baseballs, boxes

- 1 *ikko*

2	<i>ni-ko</i>
3	<i>san-ko</i>
4	<i>yon-ko</i>
5	<i>go-ko</i>
6	<i>rokko</i>
7	<i>nana-ko</i>
8	<i>hachi-ko</i>
9	<i>kyū-ko</i>
10	<i>jukko</i>

ESSENTIAL VERBS

to count
kazoeru

to calculate
keisan suru

to add up
gōkei suru

THE CLOCK

When is it/that?

(Sore wa) Itsu desu ka?

When was it/that?

(Sore wa) Itsu deshita ka?

What time is it?

Ima nan-ji desu ka?

It's~.

~desu

1 o'clock

ichi-ji

2 o'clock

ni-ji

3 o'clock

san-ji

4 o'clock

yo-ji

5 o'clock

go-ji

6 o'clock

roku-ji

7 o'clock

shichi-ji

8 o'clock

hachi-ji

9 o'clock

ku-ji

10 o'clock

jū-ji

11 o'clock

jū-ichi-ji

12 o'clock

jū-ni-ji

What time is it from?

It's from ~.

What time is it until?

It's until ~.

at 1 o'clock

at about 1 o'clock

at 1 o'clock sharp

~ a.m.

~ p.m.

half past ~

before ~

after ~

until ~

by ~

Nan-ji kara desu ka?

~ kara desu.

Nan-ji made desu ka?

~ made desu.

ichi-ji ni

ichi-ji goro ni

ichi-ji chōdo ni

gozen ~

gogo ~

~ han

~ mae

~ sugi

~ made

~ made ni

AMOUNTS OF TIME

How long will/does it take?

It takes/will take ~.

How long did it take?

It took ~.

When will it be ready?

Dono kurai kakarimasu ka?

~ kakarimasu.

Dono kurai kakarimashita ka?

~ kakarimashita.

Itsu dekimasu ka?

MINUTE

1 minute

2 minutes

3 minutes

4 minutes

5 minutes

6 minutes

funkan

ippunkan

ni-funkan

san-punkan

yon-punkan

go-funkan

roppunkan

7 minutes	<i>nana-funkan</i>
8 minutes	<i>happunkan</i>
9 minutes	<i>kyū-funkan</i>
10 minutes	<i>jippunkan</i>
30 minutes	<i>san jippunkan</i>
several minutes	<i>sūfunkan</i>

hour	<i>jikan</i>
1 hour	<i>ichi jikan</i>
2 hours	<i>ni jikan</i>
6 hours	<i>roku jikan</i>
12 hours	<i>jū ni jikan</i>
every ~	<i>~ goto</i>
exactly ~	<i>~ chōdo</i>
about ~	<i>~ yaku</i>
within ~	<i>~ inai</i>
over ~	<i>~ ijō</i>
~ ago	<i>~ mae</i>
~ later	<i>~ go</i>
several hours	<i>sūjikan</i>

Please note that if you keep the *kan* after the minutes, you can use the above to help express time. For example:

1:31P.M. would be *gogo ichiji sanju ippun*

5:45A.M. would be *gozen goji yonju gofun*

1 hour would be *ichijikan*

DAY	<i>nichikan/-ka-kan</i>
1 day	<i>ichi nichi</i>
2 days	<i>futsuka-kan</i>
3 days	<i>mikka-kan</i>
several days	<i>sūjitsu-kan</i>

WEEK	<i>shūkan</i>
1 week	<i>isshūkan</i>
2 weeks	<i>ni-shūkan</i>
3 weeks	<i>san-shūkan</i>
several weeks	<i>sūshūkan</i>
MONTH	<i>-ka getsukan</i>
1 month	<i>ikka getsukan</i>
2 months	<i>ni-ka getsukan</i>
3 months	<i>san-ka getsukan</i>
several months	<i>sū-ka getsukan</i>
YEAR	<i>nenkan</i>
half a year	<i>hantoshikan</i>
1 year	<i>ichi-nenkan</i>
2 years	<i>ni-nenkan</i>
several years	<i>sū-nenkan</i>

THE CALENDAR

When is it/that?	<i>(Sore wa) Itsu desu ka?</i>
When was it/that?	<i>(Sore wa) Itsu deshita ka?</i>
What day is it?	<i>Nan-yōbi desu ka?</i>
It's ~.	<i>~ desu.</i>
Monday	<i>Getsu-yōbi</i>
Tuesday	<i>Ka-yōbi</i>
Wednesday	<i>Sui-yōbi</i>
Thursday	<i>Moku-yōbi</i>
Friday	<i>Kin-yōbi</i>
Saturday	<i>Do-yōbi</i>
Sunday	<i>Nichi-yōbi</i>

What month is it?

It's ~.

January

February

March

April

May

June

July

August

September

October

November

December

Nan-gatsu desu ka?

~ desu.

Ichī-gatsu

Ni-gatsu

San-gatsu

Shi-gatsu

Go-gatsu

Roku-gatsu

Shichi-gatsu

Hachi-gatsu

Ku-gatsu

Jū-gatsu

Jūichi-gatsu

Jūni-gatsu

daytime

weekday

every day

every other day

half a day

morning

A.M.

noon

afternoon, P.M.

evening, late afternoon

evening, night

middle of the night

midnight

last Monday

this Monday

next Monday

hiruma

heijitsu

mainichi

ichi nichi oki

han'ichi

asa

gozen

hiru

gogo

yūgata

yoru

mayonaka

yonaka

senshū no Getsu-yōbi

konshū no Getsu-yōbi

raishū no Getsu-yōbi

day before yesterday

ototoi

yesterday

kinō

today

kyō

this morning

kesa

tonight/this evening

kon'ya

tonight/this evening

konban

tomorrow

ashita

tomorrow morning

ashita no asa

day after tomorrow

asatte

WEEK

shū

every week

maishū

week before last

sensenshū

last week

senshū

this week

konshū

next week

raishū

week after next

saraishū

every other week

isshūkan oki

weekday

heijitsu

weekend

shūmatsu

MONTH

tsuki, gatsu, getsu

every month

maitsuki

every other month

ikkagetsu oki

first third of a month

jōjun

middle third of a month

chūjun

last third of a month

gejun

end of the month

getsumatsu

two months ago

sensengetsu

last month

sengetsu

this month

kongetsu

next month	<i>raigetsu</i>
month after next	<i>saraigetsu</i>
middle of next month	<i>raigetsu no naka goro</i>
end of this month	<i>kongetsu no sue, kongetsumatsu</i>
YEAR	<i>toshi</i>
what year	<i>nan-nen</i>
every year	<i>maitoshi</i>
every other year	<i>ichi-nen oki</i>
half a year	<i>hantoshi</i>
year before last	<i>ototoshi, issaku-nen</i>
last year	<i>kyonen</i>
this year	<i>kotoshi</i>
next year	<i>rainen</i>
year after next	<i>sarainen</i>
leap year	<i>urū doshi</i>
end of the year	<i>nenmatsu</i>
present times	<i>gendai</i>
present, now	<i>genzai</i>
these days, recently	<i>saikin</i>
future	<i>mirai</i>
future, days yet to come	<i>shōrai</i>

COUNTING MONEY

Japanese currency uses both coins and paper money. The coins are as follows: 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, and 500. The 5 and 50 *yen* (pronounced *en* in Japanese and denoted by ¥) coins have a hole in the middle which make it very easy to distinguish. The paper money is as follows: 1,000, 2,000 (not seen too often), 5,000, and 10,000. Although the exchange rate fluctuates, it's about ¥103 to a dollar as of late 2016.

Japanese still use a lot of cash to purchase their goods, although credit cards and Suica cards are often used now to pay for merchandise and

services. If you are traveling to Japan and would like to withdraw money to get cash, you will be unable to do this at most Japanese banks. Instead go to the post office or a Citibank to use your non-Japanese ATM cards; any ATM card that's associated with services like PLUS, STAR, and CIRRUS. When you use your Citibank ATM card at the Citibank machines, there are no charges. However, when you use services like PLUS, STAR, and CIRRUS, you will usually incur 1% to 4% charge. Most credit cards are accepted at most stores but you will need cash when you go to small stores run by older folk. You can also use credit cards such as Venture CapitalOne and Chase Sapphire Preferred Card that don't charge any foreign transaction fees.

In Japan, haggling is rare, if not nonexistent, perhaps only possible at market stalls or small shops. The price that is written on the item also includes the tax, which makes it convenient to pay. Additionally, tips are not left at restaurants or given at hotels.

It is also important to note that Japanese try to keep their money clean and as crisp as possible. Please try not to wrinkle it or fold it excessively.

SHOPPING

Japan is a great place for shopping. You will often find big department stores with ten or more floors that sells everything you can imagine. There are clerks scattered abundantly throughout the store to assist you. The bottom two floors (usually the two basement floors) of a department store are usually filled with food. The clerks will wrap your merchandise neatly so that you can take them back to your country or enjoy it yourself.

The bigger shopping centers are usually part of the major train stations which make it convenient for you to quickly get off the train and find the department stores you desire. Japanese train stations are usually massive, but there are plenty of signs, along with train station workers to help you navigate your way to where you would like to go.

BUYING SOMETHING

It is quite easy to purchase things in Japan. There are usually plenty of displays and workers to help you choose the product and help you pay for the product. Once you find something that you would like to purchase, just bring the item to the cash register. Most of the bigger stores have signs written in

both English and Japanese. When you pay for the item, you usually put your money or your credit card on a small tray. They will also give you the change either on the tray or will put the change in your hand. Most clerks will count the money for you to double check that they have given you the correct amount.

In Japan, customers are treated very kindly. They will often say *irasshaimase* or welcome. They will also thank you multiple times after your purchase. As the customer, you should not thank them as that will make them uncomfortable and is not part of the culture. You can either bow slightly or continue your way out of the store.

You can also find information on duty free opportunities at the bigger stores. Just make sure that you bring your passport with you to take advantage of this.

HOW MUCH IS IT?

Although most items will have prices on it, if you need to ask how much it is, you can simply point to it and say, *Ikura desu ka?* Many clerks also carry a calculator, pen, and paper with them so that if you don't catch the price, they can simply write it down for you or show you the figure on the calculator. Most Japanese know some English to help you through the process of purchasing things, especially in bigger cities and in bigger stores where many workers will be able to help non-Japanese customers.



CHAPTER 4

Arriving and Getting Around

There's no denying that travel in Japan is expensive. But travel expenses can be tempered by staying at hostels, using rail passes, taking local buses, and eating working-class noodles and rice balls. Especially in bigger cities, you can find great deals at restaurants because of the volume of places in one area. Japan also has many inexpensive set menus, especially for breakfast and lunch. These are most abundant near the train stations.

You should carry cash, as well as your credit card to get around Japan. Although it is a safe country, there are always incidences of pickpocketing, especially in more crowded areas.

Organized tourism is a juggernaut in Japan, highly developed and ubiquitous. However, with just some planning and research, you should be able to travel around Japan on your own, especially if you are interested in seeing the major cities.

Wise travelers try to avoid travel during Japan's three prime holiday seasons: New Year's (December 25th to January 10th), Golden Week (April 28th to May 6th), and O-bon (roughly July 21st to August 30th). Stay put and don't come to Japan during those weeks. Downtown Tokyo can be pleasant then though, as it's nearly empty.) Although there might be festivities during these holidays such as fireworks during O-bon, flights are usually the most expensive and some stores may be closed.

There are a number of airports that you can use to fly into Japan. In the Kansai area, the Kansai International Airport serves many carriers. If you are traveling to Tokyo, there are two airports that you can fly into: Haneda and Narita. There are some flights from the U.S. that now fly into Haneda in the morning which effectively gives you an extra day to spend in Japan.

Once you arrive, the immigration, as well as the custom lines, are quite efficient. Fill in all of the required forms in the airplane before you land so that you don't have to fill them in as you stand in line. Baggage comes out very quickly. At Japanese airports, someone usually has basic English skills

to help you through the process.

I want to check in.	<i>Chekku-in shitai n'desu ga.</i>
I want to make a reservation.	<i>Yoyaku o shitai n'desu ga.</i>
I've made a reservation.	<i>Yoyaku shimashita.</i>
The reservation was confirmed in ~.	<i>Yoyaku wa ~ de kakunin shite arimasu.</i>
I'd like to reconfirm my reservation.	<i>Yoyaku no saikakunin o shitai n'desu ga.</i>
I want to change my flight.	<i>Furaito o henkō shitai n'desu ga.</i>
I'd like to ~ my reservation.	<i>Yoyaku o ~ shitai n'desu ga.</i>
confirm	<i>kakunin</i>
cancel	<i>kyanseru</i>
change	<i>henkō</i>
Cancel this reservation, please.	<i>Kono yoyaku o kyanseru shite kudasai.</i>
I just missed my flight.	<i>Hikōki ni noriokuremashita.</i>
I missed my connecting flight.	<i>Noritsugi ni okuremashita.</i>
Help.	<i>Tasuketekudasai.</i>
Has the counter closed?	<i>Kauntā wa mō shimarimashita ka?</i>
Is there somewhere I can stay for the night (Free of charge)?	<i>Muryō de tomareru tokoro wa arimasu ka?</i>
The plane was delayed.	<i>Hikōki ga okuremashita.</i>
How do I check in _____?	<i>_____ de dono yo ni chekku-in dekimasu-ka?</i>
Online/phone/self-service counter	<i>Onrain/keitai/serufu-sabisu kauntā</i>
When is the next available flight to ~?	<i>Tsugi no ~ yuki no bin wa nan-ji desu ka?</i>
Do you have any seats?	<i>Seki wa arimasu ka?</i>
Is there a /an ~ flight?	<i>~ no bin wa arimasu ka?</i>
morning	<i>gozen</i>
afternoon	<i>gogo</i>

evening
Is there an earlier flight?
Is there a later flight?

yoru
Sore yori hayai bin ga arimasu ka?
Sore yori osoi bin ga arimasu ka?

CHECK-IN	DESTINATION	DEPARTURE	ARRIVAL	TIMETABLE
<i>chekku-in</i>	<i>yukisaki</i>	<i>shuppatsu</i>	<i>tōchaku</i>	<i>jikokuhyō</i>

How much is it?	<i>Ikura desu ka?</i>
How much is a one-way ticket to ~?	<i>~ made katamichi ikura desu ka?</i>
How much is a round trip ticket to ~?	<i>~ made ōfuku ikura desu ka?</i>
One ticket to ~, please.	<i>~ yuki no kippu o ichi-mai kudasai.</i>
Round trip to ~, please.	<i>~ made ōfuku kippu kudasai.</i>
One-way to ~, please.	<i>~ made katamichi kippu kudasai.</i>
Window seat, please.	<i>Madogawa no seki ni shite kudasai.</i>
Aisle seat, please.	<i>Tsūrogawa no seki ni shite kudasai.</i>
No smoking seat, please.	<i>Kin'enseki ni shite kudasai.</i>
This is my baggage.	<i>Kore ga watashi no nimotsu desu.</i>
hand luggage	<i>te-nimotsu</i>
I'd like to check this.	<i>Kore o azuketai n'desu ga.</i>
This one is fragile.	<i>Waremono ga haitte imasu.</i>
How much is the excess baggage charge?	<i>Chōka ryōkin wa ikura desu ka?</i>
When is the boarding time?	<i>Tōjō kaishi wa nan-ji desu ka?</i>
Will this flight leave on time?	<i>Kono bin wa yotei dōri demasu ka?</i>
How long is the delay?	<i>Dono kurai okuremasu ka?</i>

AIRPORT	DOMESTIC FLIGHT	AIRLINE TICKET	OPEN SEATING
<i>kūkō</i>	<i>kokunaisen</i>	<i>kōkūken</i>	<i>jiyūseki</i>
AIRLINE COMPANY	FLIGHT NUMBER	ECONOMY CLASS	EXCESS BAG CHARGE
<i>kōkū gaisha</i>	<i>binmei</i>	<i>ekonomii kurasu</i>	<i>chōka ryōkin</i>
AIRPLANE	FARE	FIRST CLASS	BAGGAGE

<i>hikōki</i>	<i>unchin</i>	<i>fāsuto kurasu</i>	<i>te-nimotsu</i>
INTERNATIONAL FLIGHT	GATE	NO SMOKING	SUITCASE
<i>kokusaisen</i>	<i>gēto</i>	<i>kin'en</i>	<i>sūtsukēsu</i>

ON THE AIRPLANE

Where is this seat?

Kono seki wa dono hen desu ka?

May I sit here?

Kono seki ni suwatte ii desu ka?

May I get through?

Chotto tōshite kudasai.

OCCUPIED	VACANT	SEAT NUMBER	BOARDING PASS	DRINK
<i>shiyōchū</i>	<i>aki</i>	<i>zaseki bangō</i>	<i>tōjōken</i>	<i>nomimono</i>

IMMIGRATION

After you collect your luggage, you will pass through immigration and then customs. There is a separate immigration queue for foreigners. An immigration agent will check your passport and the immigration card you (should have) filled out on the plane. Make sure you have filled out both sides of the card. This will require you to include your address in Japan, so it would be good to have a list of addresses with you so you can copy this onto the immigration card. The address can be a hotel, apartment, or the house you will be staying at. You will also be fingerprinted and your picture will be taken. Make sure that you have all the required papers with you such as your I-20 form to accompany your visa.

The customs people usually ask questions in basic English, and may also show you pictures of what they are talking about: drugs and guns. Don't even joke about them. Handguns and drugs are illegal, and punishments are severe.

At customs, try not to line up behind a group of Japanese businessmen returning from a holiday. They're candidates for having their luggage meticulously searched for cigarettes, liquor, and pornography.

I'll stay at ~ hotel.

~ hoteru de tomarimasu.

These are all my personal belongings. *Zenbu mi no mawarihin desu.*

This is a gift for a friend.

Kore wa yūjin e no miyagehin desu.

PASSPORT CONTROL <i>nyūkoku shinsa</i>	RESIDENT (of Japan) <i>kyojūsha</i>	NATIONALITY <i>kokuseki</i>	SINGLE <i>dokushin</i>
CUSTOMS <i>zeikan</i>	NON RESIDENT <i>hi-kyojūsha</i>	ADDRESS IN JAPAN <i>kokunai renrakusaki</i>	OCCUPATION <i>shokugyō</i>
PASSPORT <i>pasupōto</i>	NAME <i>namae</i>	PERMANENT ADDRESS <i>honseki</i>	PURPOSE OF VISIT <i>ryokō mokuteki</i>
VISA <i>sashō, biza</i>	FIRST NAME <i>namae</i>	DATE OF BIRTH <i>seinen-gappi</i>	MARRIED <i>kikon</i>
FOREIGNER <i>gaikoku-jin</i>	SURNAME <i>sei</i>	PORT OF DEPARTURE <i>shuppatsuchi</i>	LENGTH OF STAY <i>taizai kikan</i>

BAGGAGE CLAIM

Where can I get my baggage?

Te-nimotsu wa doko de uketoremasu ka?

I can't find my baggage.

Nimotsu ga mitsukarimasen.

My luggage didn't come.

Nimotsu ga dete kimasen deshita.

My luggage is lost.

Nimotsu ga nakunarimashita.

My luggage is damaged.

Nimotsu ga kowareteimasu.

Do you have your claim tag?

We'll deliver it to where you're staying.

Te-nimotsu hikikaeshō wa arimasu ka?

Shukuhaku-saki e todokemasu.

Do you have your ticket?
Kōkūken wa arimasu-ka?

Where shall we deliver it?
Dochira e otodoke shimasho ka?

We will search for it.
Oshirabe shimasu.

We cannot locate it.
Mitsukarimasen.

It will come on the next flight.
Tsugi no bin de todokimasu.

We will replace your luggage.
Nimotsu o benshō shimasu.

We will compensate you.
Hoshōshimasu.

BAGGAGE CLAIM	CLAIM TAG /TICKET	DAMAGED	LOST
<i>nimotsu hikitori</i>	<i>te-nimotsu hikikaeshō</i>	<i>kowatete iru</i>	<i>nakushita</i>

GETTING TO THE CITY

Getting from the airport to the heart of the city has gotten a lot more efficient the last few years. There are many options to get from the airport to the city including limousine buses, trains, and taxis. Please check your destination to see which mode of transportation would make the most sense. For example, from Haneda or Narita Airports, you might wish to take the limousine buses to go from the airport to the Shinjuku area as it's a direct trip and the bus will drop you right at your hotel, depending on where you're staying. If you are traveling from Narita Airport to Tokyo, you might want to take the Skyliner Train from Narita to Nippori, which only takes 36 minutes for only ¥2,470 one way.

Because of the various tolls, taxis are quite expensive from the airport to the city and depending on the time of day, it can take some time because of traffic. However, within the city, taking a taxi could be a quick way to travel from one place to another if you would like to avoid going up and down the stairs in the train stations.

Getting back to the airport should be quite easy as well. In Tokyo, Shinjuku offers the Limousine Bus, as well as the Narita Express. From Nippori

and Ueno, you can catch the Sky Access or a regular Keisei Train for ¥1,030 to ¥1,240. Be sure to leave for the airport at least half an hour earlier to account for any train delays and avoid missing your flight. When returning to the airport, check whether your airline is served by Terminal 1 or 2 and whether the airline is at the north or south end of the terminal. A listing of the airlines are also found on most of the trains. The Japanese airports have many stores and restaurants that you can visit before your flight. This can be great way to buy any last minute gifts or eat some of your favorite dishes.

With the vast amount of information on the Internet for each of the cities and great travel guide books available on the market, it will be best to come prepared with that information rather than seeking them out while in Japan as a lot of the information in Japan for traveling is meant for Japanese people. You can also reserve the hotel rooms easily on the Internet or through Japanese travel agencies such as Japan Travel Bureau (JTB), Kintetsu, and IACE.

There are many smartphone apps that you can use to enter which station you will be departing from and which station you would like to go to. Apps such as Norikae Annai will help you go from point A to point B and will tell you exactly how much it will cost. The app Yomiwa uses your smartphone camera to read the characters, which can help you navigate the stations and signs. The Japanese dictionary app called Japanese is an easy-to-use dictionary that will allow you to draw the characters with your finger and the app will recognize it if you write it in the correct stroke order. The app also has a great dictionary that you can input with the smartphone keyboard.

Is there a ~ map?

road

city

~ *chizu wa arimasu ka?*

dōro

shinai

Can I reserve a hotel room here?

*Koko de hoteru no yoyaku ga
dekimasu ka?*

I'd like to reserve a room in the city.

*Shinai no hoteru o yoyaku shite
kudasai.*

Is there a bus to the city?

Shinai e yuku basu wa arimasu ka?

Where can I catch the taxi/bus?

*Takushii/Basu noriba wa doko desu
ka?*

Can I reserve a ~ at this office?

Koko de ~ no yoyaku ga dekimasu ka?

I'd like to reserve a ~ in the city.

Shinai no ~ o yoyaku shite kudasai.

Western-style hotel

hoteru

business hotel

bijinesu hoteru

Ryokan

ryokan

Minshuku

minshuku

rental car

rentakā

How much is the taxi fare (to ~)?

(~ made) Takushii de ikura kurai desu ka?

Can I get there by bus?

Soko made basu wa arimasu ka?

Can I get there by train?

Soko made densha wa arimasu ka?

Can I get there by subway?

Soko made chikatetsu wa arimasu ka?

Are there sightseeing buses?

Kankō basu wa arimasu ka?

Where can I buy a ticket?

Kippu wa doko de kau n'desu ka?

Is there a /an ~ tour?

~ no kōsu wa arimasu ka?

half-day

han nichi

all-day

ichi nichi

morning

gozen

afternoon

gogo

Are meals included?

Shokuji-tsuki desu ka?

What time does it start?

Nan-ji hatsu desu ka?

Where does it start?

Doko kara demasu ka?

Most travelers choose transportation by cost, comfort, and utility. Although comfortable, a taxi is outrageously expensive, and—in contrast to its meter—is the slowest thing around a major city during rush hour. If you're carrying a lot of luggage or if you want to be dropped off right at your destination, you may opt to take a taxi. It's certainly great for sightseeing. Nonetheless, trains and subways are unquestionably the fastest and cheapest way to go in cities, so it might be best to travel as light as possible.

I want to go by ~.

~ de ikitai n'desu ga.

taxi	<i>takushii</i>
bus	<i>basu</i>
car	<i>kuruma</i>
rental car	<i>rentakā</i>
subway	<i>chikatetsu</i>
train	<i>densha</i>
express train	<i>kyūkō</i>
bullet train	<i>Shinkansen</i>
plane	<i>hikōki</i>
ship	<i>fune</i>
sightseeing boat	<i>yūransen</i>
sightseeing bus	<i>kankō basu</i>
I want to walk.	<i>Aruite ikitai n'desu ga.</i>

TAKING A JR TRAIN

Except during Tokyo's rush-hour madness, trains, or *densha*, in Japan are delightful and obsessively punctual. Japan is a nation where train travel undertaken even for its own sake is a highly-regarded popular pastime.

Options on the JR—Japan Rail—and its 20,000 kilometers of track and 25,000 daily runs are many. Trains come in diverse configurations, from rustic simplicity to glossy sleepers intended for honeymoon flirtations. There are local, rapid, express, and limited express trains. Falling under this last category is the so-called “bullet train,” or *shinkansen*, running at silky-smooth high speeds, and charging fares to match its velocity.

The Japan Rail Pass will be a great option for visitors who know they will be traveling a lot during a given time period. Passes can be bought for 7-, 14-, or 21-days. The passes must be bought before you leave your home country. After you arrive in Japan, you will need to exchange the purchase order that you received with the pass at a JR office. You will then be able to ride any of the JR Lines without additional charge. However, with the JR Pass, you can only ride the Kodama or the Hikari on the *Shinkansen*. Be sure to keep the pass safe, if you lose it, there will be no replacement.

TAKING A SUBWAY

The *shinkansen* and other express trains have first-class coaches called “green cars” (*guriin sha*) with lots of leg room. Rapid and local trains are generally no-frills commuter trains. Major cities have subway lines, usually connecting with JR and other railroads at major transfer stations, or *norikae*, stations. For intercity travel, trains running between city centers are extraordinarily convenient, as well as punctual.

Ticket prices are based on distance. There is a basic fare, with surcharges for express trains, reserved seats, green car seats, and sleepers. Between Tokyo and Kyoto, travel times for plane and train are about the same, as are fares. Japanese normally travel light on trains. Hauling luggage through stations is a nightmare, and trains have little storage space for more than carry-on luggage.

BUYING A TICKET

Train tickets are purchased at ticket machines for local, or basic, fares with coins or bills. Tickets can also be purchased at ticket counters for longer routes and express/first-class surcharges. JR ticket counters and travel agencies generally accept credit cards. Subway tickets are purchased at ticket machines near the gates. It is also possible to buy day passes in most major cities—like the Tokyo Subway Ticket—which can be bought from the Narita and Haneda International Airports and BIC camera stores in central Tokyo.

If you are staying in Japan for more than a couple of days, buying a card like Pasma and Suica can save you time and hassle. All you have to do is wave the card at the ticket gate and the machine will automatically deduct the amount from the card. The amount that is left can be seen as you leave the gate. Top up the money on the card at the train station using one of the vending machines. These cards are very convenient as they can be read through the wallet, and are universal across the country. They can also be used in many stores as well as at vending machines. Since these cards are valuable, especially if you have a lot of money on it, make sure that you take extra care of them.

If you forget to charge your card and you go through the departing gate but don't have enough money to go out of the station that you arrived in, don't worry. There's always a vending machine near the inside gates to top

up the value so that you can go out of the train station. The train station managers are also around to help you through the process.

If you are interested in buying a commuter pass or a *Shinkansen* ticket, please go to the ticket office. They can help you purchase the right tickets.

OPEN SEAT TICKET <i>jiyūseki-ken</i>	ONE-WAY TICKET <i>katamichi kippu</i>	BASIC FARE TICKET <i>jōsha-ken</i>	PLATFORM TICKET <i>nyūjō-ken</i>
RESERVED SEAT TICKET <i>shiteiseki-ken</i>	ROUND-TRIP TICKET <i>ōfuku kippu</i>	EXPRESS TICKET <i>tokkyu-ken</i>	FARE ADJUSTMENT <i>seisan</i>

TICKET MACHINES AND TICKET GATES

How do I get to ~?

~ e wa dō ittara ii desu ka?

I can't read the fare information in Japanese.

Nihon-go no ryōkin an'nai ga yomemasen.

How much is it to ~?

~ made ikura desu ka?

No tickets came out when I put money in.

O-kane o ireta n'desu ga kippu ga demasen.

What does this mean?

Kore wa dō iu imi desu ka?

Please write it here.

Koko ni kaite kudasai.

Please write ~ in Kanji.

~ o kanji de kaite kudasai.

Please write ~ in Romaji.

~ o rōmaji de kaite kudasai.

STATIONS AND EXITS

When traveling within Japan, make sure you know exactly which station is the closest to the place you want to go to. Additionally, most places will list which exit number is the best for their store. On major train lines, there are screens in the trains to help you see which station you are at, and which station you are approaching. Some also list how many minutes it takes to get to all of the stations on that line. This can help you plan your journey to that station. On the platforms, you will also see a map that shows which exits correlate to which stairs. Make sure to check out this map before you go out

of the gates as it can save you a considerable amount of time than walking above ground. Each exit also shows major spots that can be reached from that exit. You can also ask any of the helpful train station workers to help you navigate your way to your destination.

FINDING THE PLATFORM

Some stations are small and the platform can easily be found. However, in major stations like Tokyo and Shinjuku, there are more than 20 platforms. Platform information can be found all over the station to point you to the right direction. Apps like Norikae Annai also lists the platform that each train departs. If you match that number with the platform information, you should be able to find where you will board the trains.

In Japan, you wait patiently in lines to get in the trains, even during rush hour. Let all the people off the train before boarding and make sure to move in as far as possible so more people can board.

EXPRESS VS LOCAL

There are various types of trains on the same line which serves different stations and determines how quickly you will get from point A to point B. If you are getting off at a minor station, you might need to take the local train, rather than the express. Please look at the map to see which train you will need to take. The most popular transportation app, Norikae Annai, shows you which train you will need to take. The following types of trains are available in Japan from fastest to slowest: Tokkyū (Limited Express), Kyūkō (Limited), Kaisoku (Rapid), and Futsū (Local).

If your departing station and the station you are headed to are both served by Limited Express, it will probably save you a significant amount of time if you take the Limited Express rather than the local. It will prevent you from stopping at all of the local stations, which can save you as much as 50% of the overall travel time. You can ride the express trains using the JR Pass. Also note that they may not be on the same track so you will need to check what it says on the train.

CHANGING TO ANOTHER LINE

You will often need to change from one line to another to reach your

destination. For example, in Tokyo, to get from Shinjuku to Jiyugaoka, you will need to take the Marunochi Line from Shinjuku to Shinjuku San Chōme and transfer to the Fukutoshin Line to get from Shinjuku San Chōme to Jiyugaoka. Announcements are clearly made in both English and Japanese in most trains with transfer information. Once you get off the train, follow the signs to the next line. In general, if you are transferring from one JR Line to another JR Line, you will not need to get out of the gate. However, if you are going from the JR Line to the Subway system, you will need to exit first and reenter. Since you will need to go out of the gate and re-enter, if possible, it will be less expensive to try to do all of your transfers within one system (JR, Subway, Keio, etc).

TAKING A BUS

Buses usually have two doors, one in front and the other in the rear. One's the entrance and the other, the exit. Just follow the crowd to the appropriate door.

Where is the bus stop?

Basutei wa doko desu ka?

Where can I get a bus to ~?

~ yuki no basutei wa doko desu ka?

What bus do I take for ~?

~ yuki no basu wa dore desu ka?

When is the next bus to ~?

~ yuki no tsugi no basu wa itsu desu ka?

Does this bus go to the ~ hotel?

Kono basu wa ~ hoteru ni tomarimasu ka?

Does this bus go to ~?

Kono basu wa ~ made ikimasu ka?

Is this the right bus to ~?

Kono basu wa ~ yuki desu ka?

How far is it to ~?

~ made dono kurai arimasu ka?

Do I have to change buses?

Basu o norikae nakereba ikemasen ka?

Where should I get off?

Doko de orireba ii desu ka?

Please tell me when to get off.

Itsu oritara ii ka oshiete kudasai.

Can I get off at ~?

~ de oroshite moraemasu ka?

I'll get off at ~.

~ de orimasu.

Let me off here, please.

Koko de oroshite kudasai.

I'll get out at the next stop.

Tsugi de orimasu.

I'll get out at the second stop.

Tsugi no tsugi de orimasu.

I'll get out at the last stop.

Shūten de orimasu.

USING A BUS TICKET MACHINE

Bus fare is sometimes paid on boarding, sometimes on exiting. Figuring out the fare can be confusing, as fares are sometimes based on distance. Near the entrance door there may be a ticket dispenser. Take a ticket. A monitor in the front will tell you how much your fare will be. Based on the number written on your ticket, find the amount on the monitor when you leave the bus. The bus driver can also help you as you pay him at the front of the bus. Buses also have change machines if you don't have enough coins.

How much is the fare?

Unchin wa ikura desu ka?

How much is the fare to ~?

~ made ikura desu ka?

TAKING A TAXI

Like their counterparts anywhere else, Japanese taxi drivers can be gracious chatterboxes or rude grumps. In Japan, their vehicles are always white-glove clean. When entering and exiting, there's no need to touch the door. The driver will open and close it for you with a nifty remote lever from the driver's seat.

An empty taxi has a red indicator on the passenger-side dashboard, sometimes a mechanical flag but usually electrically lit. If a free taxi ignores you at night, it's likely because the driver is prowling for the perfect fare: an inebriated businessman who's missed the train and is heading back to the suburbs. Try the nearest deluxe hotel, where taxis are always waiting.

Taxis are a very safe way to travel in Japan. Most are owned by major companies, unless it says **Kojin** (private) on the top of the taxi. Taxis are very abundant and easy to find. Even if you are somewhere remote, you can ask the innkeeper to call a taxi for you.

Feel free to practice your Japanese on the driver; some drivers like to chat with foreigners. But just in case, have your destination written in Japanese. Travel should be fun, not a blunder. Tips are not expected, but if change on

the fare is less than ¥50, the driver will appreciate the leftovers. Hand him the fare, hesitate as he makes change, then knowingly say *Ē, ii desu*, “It’s okay”, and he’ll keep the change.

Where is the taxi stand?

Takushii noriba wa doko desu ka?

Where can I get a taxi?

Doko de takushii ni noremasu ka?

What’s the fare to ~?

~ made ikura desu ka?

To the airport, please.

Kūkō e itte kudasai.

I want to go to ~.

~ e ikitai n’desu ga.

Please go to ~.

~ made itte kudasai.

Please go to this address.

Kono jūsho e itte kudasai.

KEY WORDS TAXI DRIVERS KNOW

TAXI	AVAILABLE	NOT IN SERVICE	DISTANCE	DESTINATION
<i>takushii</i>	<i>kūsha</i>	<i>kaisō</i>	<i>kyori</i>	<i>yukisaki</i>

Go straight ahead.

Massugu itte kudasai.

Turn ~ at the next corner, please.

*Tsugi no kado o ~ e magatte
kudasai.*

left

hidari

right

migi

Please turn left/right just up ahead.

Sugu hidari/migi e magatte kudasai.

Please hurry.

Isoide kudasai.

There’s no hurry.

Isoganakute mo ii desu.

Could you drive slower?

*Mō sukoshi yukkuri unten shite
kudasai.*

I’ll get out at the intersection.

Sono kōsaten de orimasu.

I’ll get out at the next signal.

Tsugi no shingō de orimasu.

Please stop over there.

Asoko de tomete kudasai.

Please stop here.

Koko de tomete kudasai.

Please let me off here.

Koko de oroshite kudasai.

This place is fine.

Kono hen de ii desu.

Stop here for a minute, please.

Wait a moment, please.

How much is it?

Keep the change.

Koko de chotto tomete kudasai.

Chotto matte ite kudasai.

Ikura desu ka?

Tsurisen wa totte oite kudasai.

Where do you want to go?

Doko e ikitai n'desu ka?

Sorry, I can't seem to find it.

Sumimasen ga mitsukaranai yō desu.

Sorry, but I don't understand.

Sumimasen ga wakarimasen.

I have to ask for directions.

Michi o kikanakutewa narimasen.

Sorry, but I can't take you there now. I can/can't wait.

Sumimasenga ima soko ewa ikemasen.

Matsukoto wa dekimasu/dekimasen.

WALKING AROUND

Japan is a great place to walk around as the streets are safe and there are plenty of places to see. Japanese addresses are a little complicated so use landmarks to help you navigate through the city. Walk on the left side of the sidewalk. The GPS and maps on smartphones can help you navigate through the city. It is an easy way for you to learn your way around the city and perhaps spot a couple of places to eat for lunch or dinner.

If you can afford the time, walking from one station to another can be a worthwhile experience. Besides saving a bit on subway fares, it will also help you get to know the city better and you may run into some mom and pop stores with interesting goods. Throughout the country, you will find *kōban*, or a “police box”. You can go up to any of the police officers at a *kōban* and they can direct you in the right direction.

RENTING A BICYCLE

Japan is a very bike-friendly country, whether in the rural area or in major cities like Tokyo, Osaka and Kyoto. Cycling can even be a lot faster than a

car depending on traffic. If you are in the Tokyo area, you can rent a bike from companies like Docomo Community Cycle and Rent A Bike. You should be riding on the left side of the road, and can also ride on the sidewalks. Make sure you lock your bike as well.

ASKING DIRECTIONS

Aside from asking the stranger on the street, to find your way around the city, you can also ask any police officer at the *kōban* or “police box”, train station workers—who can also point you to the right station exit—as well as store clerks.

You can ask for directions in Japanese by saying:

Where is _____? _____ *wa doko desu ka?*

Since the reply will present you with an array of Japanese sentences, it could be a good idea to carry a map around and have them mark it on the map so that you can follow that visually.

However, the easiest way to find a place is to use one of the map features on your smartphone. These are generally very reliable and you can wander off if you see an interesting place in the process. Using Google Maps on your computer, you could also create a map for the city you’ll be traveling to and save some of its attractions or restaurants that you would want to visit. This helps in planning your daily itinerary and is easily accessible from the app on your smartphone.

HOW DO I FIND "X"?

There are many fascinating things in Japan and you may often have several requests for goods your friends, family and colleagues would like you to bring back from your trip from Japan. These can often be found in the department stores like Seibu and Takashimaya. If you are looking for souvenirs, you can often find a lot of interesting items at Loft or Tokyu Hands. Prices are similar to that of other department stores in other countries, but you may find a wider array of souvenirs. If you are interested in books such as *manga*, Kinokuniya or other bookstores will carry multiple floors worth of books.

If you are staying at a hotel, you can ask one of the workers where you might be able to find a special item. In Japanese, you can say:

Where do they sell _____? _____ *wa doko de utte imasu ka?*

If you are interested in finding a particular temple, shrine, or a restaurant that specializes in certain food, you can ask one of the following questions:

Where is _____? _____ *wa doko desu ka?*

Where can I eat _____? _____ *wa doko de taberaremasu ka?*

WHERE IS IT?

The most effective way to approach a stranger is to start your request or question with *Sumimasen ga...* or “Excuse me...”. Trail off at the end in a gentle and humble manner. The basic sentence structure for asking about a location or something’s (or someone’s) whereabouts is: (person/place/thing) *wa doko desu ka?* Using *dochira* instead of *doko* is even more polite.

Excuse me.

I’m looking for ~.

How do I get to ~?

Where is the ~?

Do you know where ~ is?

I can’t find the ~.

Is the ~ far from here?

Is the ~ close to here?

Is there a ~ nearby?

Where is the closest ~?

How should I get to ~?

I’m trying to get to ~.

I’m looking for ~.

Which way is ~?

Where is the road to ~?

Sumimasen ga...

~ *o sagashite imasu.*

~ *e iku michi o oshiete kudasai.*

~ *wa doko desu ka?*

~ *wa doko ka wakarimasu ka?*

~ *o mitsukeru koto ga dekimasen.*

~ *wa koko kara tōi desu ka?*

~ *wa koko kara chikai desu ka?*

Kono chikaku ni ~ ga arimasu ka?

Ichiban chikai ~ wa doko desu ka?

~ *e wa dō ikeba ii desu ka?*

~ *e ikitai n'desu ga.*

~ *o sagashite imasu.*

~ *wa dochira desu ka?*

~ *e iku michi o oshiete kudasai.*

Is this the way to ~?

~ e iku michi wa kore de ii desu ka?

Is this (the) ~?

Koko wa ~ desu ka?

Can someone here speak English?

Ei-go o hanaseru hito wa imasu ka?

It's supposed to be nearby.

Kono chikaku ni aru hazu desu ga.

I'm completely lost.

Kanzen ni mayotte shimaimashita.

Where are we?

Koko wa doko desu ka?

POLICE BOX/STATION <i>kōban</i>	BANK <i>ginkō</i>	SUBWAY STATION <i>chikatetsu no eki</i>	TOILET/RESTROOM <i>toire</i>
HOSPITAL <i>byōin</i>	POST OFFICE <i>yūbin kyoku</i>	TRAIN STATION <i>eki</i>	PUBLIC TELEPHONE <i>kōshū denwa</i>
BUILDING <i>tatemono</i>	ENTRANCE <i>iriguchi</i>	INFORMATION DESK <i>an'naijo</i>	CASHIER <i>reji</i>
ELEVATOR <i>erebētā</i>	EXIT <i>deguchi</i>	LOST AND FOUND <i>ishitsubutsu gakari</i>	TICKET OFFICE <i>kippu uriba</i>
(THIS) HOTEL <i>(kono) hoteru</i>	BUS STOP <i>basutei</i>	EMBASSY <i>taishikan</i>	OFFICE BUILDING <i>biru</i>
AIRPORT <i>kūkō</i>	CASTLE <i>shiro</i>	FESTIVAL <i>matsuri</i>	PARK <i>kōen</i>
ART GALLERY <i>garō</i>	CITY CENTER <i>shi no chushin, toshin</i>	LIBRARY <i>toshokan</i>	PARKING LOT <i>chūshajō</i>
BOOKSTORE <i>hon'ya</i>	CITY OFFICES <i>chōsha</i>	MOVIE THEATER <i>eigakan</i>	RESTAURANT <i>resutoran</i>

BRIDGE	DEPARTMENT STORE	MUSEUM	SHRINE
<i>hashi</i>	<i>depāto</i>	<i>hakubutsukan</i>	<i>jinja</i>

ORIENTATION

The Japanese archipelago, or *Nihon rettō*, consists of four main islands and over 3,900 smaller islands extending to Okinawa, near Taiwan. Honshu is the largest island, home to Mt. Fuji, Tokyo, and Kyoto, as well as most bullet train lines. It is also the site of most earthquakes. The northernmost main island, sparsely-populated Hokkaido, is regarded by many Japanese as a romantic rural outback, and it is popular for skiing and honeymoons. Kyushu was Japan's cultural connection to the outside world in ancient times, its proximity to Korea making it Japan's conduit for cultural influence from the Asian mainland. Shikoku is the smallest of the four islands, off the beaten path even for most Japanese. Typhoons hit it regularly.

WORLD <i>sekai</i>	COUNTRY <i>kuni</i>	PREFECTURE <i>ken</i>	CITY <i>shi</i>	VILLAGE <i>mura</i>
	STATE/PROVINCE <i>shū</i>	CAPITAL <i>shuto</i>	TOWN <i>machi</i>	CITY WARD <i>ku</i>
ISLAND <i>shima</i>	MOUNTAIN <i>yama</i>	ASIA <i>Ajia</i>	PACIFIC OCEAN <i>Taiheiyō</i>	OVERSEAS <i>kokugai</i>
	SEA, OCEAN <i>umi</i>	JAPAN <i>Nihon/Nippon</i>	SEA OF JAPAN <i>Nihonkai</i>	REGION <i>chihō</i>
INTERNATIONAL <i>kokusai</i>		DOMESTIC <i>kokunai</i>		

NAVIGATING THE STREETS

It may be useful to use the map feature on your smartphone, such as Google Maps, as it will display both the Japanese and English on the maps. Since the

numbering of the addresses is not sequential in Japan, such apps will greatly save you time. With a pocket Wi-Fi, you can also follow the directions given to reach your destination without getting lost. Sometimes though, if you need more assistance, you may need to ask for help.

How long does it take?

Dono kurai kakarimasu ka?

Is it near here?

Sore wa koko kara chikai desu ka?

Is it far from here?

Sore wa koko kara tōi desu ka?

Can I walk there?

Soko e aruite ikemasu ka?

Can I take a taxi there?

Soko e takushii de ikemasu ka?

Can I take a train/subway?

Soko e densha de ikemasu ka?

Which (train) line?

Nani sen desu ka?

Where do I get off?

Doko no eki de orireba ii desu ka?

What is this street?

Kono tōri wa nan to iimasu ka?

Where are we right now?

Koko wa doko desu ka?

Should I go ~?

~ ni ikeba ii desu ka

straight

massugu

left

hidari

right

migi

Please write it here.

Koko ni kaite kudasai.

Please write it in Japanese.

Sore o Nihon-go de kaite kudasai.

Please write it in Romaji.

Sore o rōmaji de kaite kudasai.

What does this mean?

Kore wa nan no imi desu ka?

Where on this map am I?

Genzaichi o shimeshite kudasai.

Do you have maps of the area?

Kono shūhen no chizu wa arimasu ka?

Which way is ~?

~ wa dochira desu ka?

north

kita

south

minami

east

higashi

west

nishi

Are there any landmarks along the way?

Nanika mejirushi ni naru mono ga arimasu ka?

What is this building?
What is that building?
Is this the (right) building?
Which building is it?
Which side is it?
Which floor is it?
Is it open today?
Is it closed all day today?

What time does it open?
What time does it close?
Whom should I ask?

I have no idea.
Zenzen wakarimasen.

It's difficult to find.
Mitsukenikui desu.

It's easy to find.
Mitsukeyasui.

It's not new here.
Kono hen ni wa arimasen.

You should go ~.
-ni ittekudasai.

straight
massugu
left
hidari
right

Kono tatemono wa nan desu ka?
Ano tatemono wa nan desu ka?
Kono tatemono desu ka?
Dono tatemono desu ka?
Dochira-gawa desu ka?
Nan-kai desu ka?
Kyō wa yatte imasu ka?
Kyō wa ichi nichi jū yasumi desu ka?
Nan-ji ni akimasu ka?
Nan-ji ni shimarimasu ka?
Dare ni kikeba ii desu ka?

There's one near here.
Koko kara chikai no ga arimasu.

There isn't one near here.
Kono chikaku ni wa arimasen.

I'll show you where.
Watashi ga oshiemasu.

Please wait here.
Koko de matteite kudasai.

At the ~ left/right.
-o hidari/migi e magatte kudasai.
It's on the opposite side of the ~.
-no mukō desu.
It's near the ~.
-no chikaku ni arimasu.
It's in front of ~.-

migi

-no mae ni arimasu.

JAPAN: LOCATION AND DIRECTION

LOCATION <i>ichi</i>	AHEAD <i>saki</i>	IN FRONT OF <i>mae</i>	ABOVE, UP, ON <i>ue</i>	INDOORS <i>uchi</i>
DIRECTION <i>hōkō</i>	NEXT TO <i>tonari</i>	IN BACK OF <i>ushiro</i>	DOWN, UNDER <i>shita</i>	OUTDOORS <i>soto</i>
THIS SIDE <i>kochiragawa</i>	RIGHT SIDE <i>migigawa</i>	LEFT SIDE <i>hidarigawa</i>	BOTH SIDES <i>ryōgawa</i>	OPPOSITE SIDE <i>mukōgawa</i>
RIGHT <i>migi</i>	STRAIGHT <i>massugu</i>	MIDDLE <i>man'naka</i>	OPPOSITE <i>mukai</i>	THE NEXT ~ <i>tsugi no ~</i>
LEFT <i>hidari</i>	BOTH WAYS <i>sayū</i>	INSIDE, CENTER <i>naka</i>	OVER THERE <i>mukō</i>	JUST BEFORE ~ <i>~ no temae</i>
ALLEY, LANE <i>roji</i>	AVENUE <i>ōdōri</i>	HIGHWAY <i>kōsoku dōro</i>	ROAD, STREET <i>dōro</i>	ROAD, ROUTE <i>michi</i>
TRAFFIC SIGNAL <i>shingō</i>	INTERSECTION <i>kōsaten</i>	CROSSROADS <i>jūjiro</i>	SIDEWALK <i>hodō</i>	DETOUR <i>mawarimichi</i>
CORNER <i>kado</i>	T-INTERSECTION <i>tsukiatari</i>	TRAIN CROSSING <i>fumikiri</i>	DEAD END <i>ikidomari</i>	SHORT CUT <i>chikamichi</i>

WHERE'S THE ADDRESS?

Finding an address is challenging, as named streets and numbered buildings are rare; not even a written address guarantees an easy find. If your destination is written in Japanese, there are probably some hyphenated numbers followed by some Chinese characters—1-4-28 XXX—in the

address. Look at a nearby utility pole: there's probably a vertical sign of about a meter's length fixed to its side. Most of the sign is advertising, but at the bottom are usually hyphenated numbers and Chinese characters, hopefully similar to those in your address. The best way to find an address is to either use your smartphone or to ask around as you get close to the area.

INSIDE AN ADDRESS

Administratively, Japan is divided into 47 main administrative units: one *to* (Tokyo), two *fu* (Osaka, Kyōto), one *dō* (Hokkaido), and 43 *ken*, or prefectures. Instead of street names and numbers, an address focuses in on zones-within-zones, bigger to smaller, from prefectures to increasingly smaller units. Variations abound. It's confusing sometimes.

POSTAL CODE	PREFECTURE	CITY	WARD
<i>yūbin bangō</i>	<i>ken</i>	<i>shi</i>	<i>ku</i>

These are two examples of how addresses are written in Japanese:

〒371-0831 群馬県 前橋市 小相木町 646-1

〒371-0831	群馬県	前橋市	小相木町	646-1
postal code	<i>Gunma-ken</i> prefecture	<i>Maebashi-shi</i> city	<i>Koaigi-machi</i> district	

〒106-0032 東京都 港区 六本木 7-7-8

〒106-0032	東京都	港区	六本木	7-7-8
<i>Yūbin bangō</i> postal code	<i>Tokyo-to</i> metro Tokyo	<i>Minato-ku</i> ward	<i>Roppongi</i> district	

ESSENTIAL VERBS

to go
iku

to be lost
mayou

to guide, show
an'nai suru

to return home

to search, look for

to turn, curve

kaeru

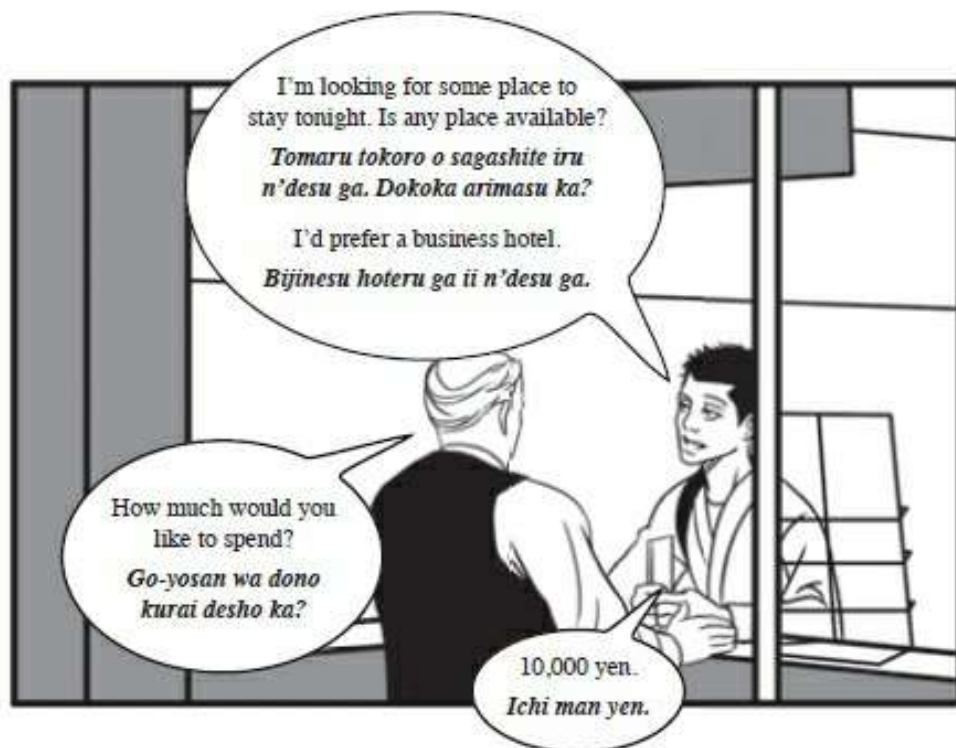
sagasu

magaru

With the use of smartphones, finding places is as easy as typing the address into Google Maps or MapQuest. If you're staying in an apartment via Airbnb or HomeAway, for e.g., get your host to type in the address in Google Maps so that you can easily find your way back. To retrace your steps, save the location of your starting point. If you are staying at an Airbnb or at a hotel, save those addresses on your phone when you get your confirmation. This would be the easiest way to locate your place. When I travel to Japan, I usually keep a running list of the addresses of the places that I would like to go to and then copy and paste the addresses onto Google Maps.

THE LOCAL KOBAN POLICE BOX

Sometimes, even with a smartphone, you may find difficulties in finding your destination. If you're lost, find your local ***kōban*** police boxes, and they can help you find your destination. If you lose something, they can also help you fill out a form so that they can contact you if they find your lost item. Many of the police officers speak English, especially in the bigger cities. However, it may be a good idea to carry several printed maps so that they can mark your location on your map, in case you forget their spoken directions.



CHAPTER 5

Staying at a Hotel

If staying in the city, be prepared to spend a considerable amount of your budget on accommodations. In Tokyo, money that gets a nice and comfortable room elsewhere will get a room barely large enough for a twin bed, refrigerator, television, and an airline-sized toilet with shower. There are cheaper alternatives—capsule hotels and guest houses—as well as hostels. Use the Internet to look for great deals on the accommodation you would be most comfortable staying at.

FINDING A ROOM

I'm looking for some place to stay
tonight. Is any place available?

I'm traveling alone.

I'd prefer a ~.

Western-style hotel

business hotel

Ryokan

Minshuku

capsule hotel

love hotel

youth hostel

temple lodging

guest house

I'd like to reserve a room.

*Tomaru tokoro o sagashite iru
n'desu ga dokoka arimasu ka?*

Hitori de ryokō shite imasu.

~ ga ii n'desu ga.

hoteru

bijinesu hoteru

ryokan

minshuku

kapuseru hoteru

rabu hoteru

yūsu hosuteru

shukubō

gesuto hausu

Heya o yoyaku shitai n'desu ga.

How much would you like to spend?

Go-yosan wa dono kurai desho ka?

Do you want a ~?

~ ga yoshoshii desu ka?

Can someone here speak English?	<i>Ei-go o hanaseru hito wa imasu ka?</i>
Do you have a room for tonight?	<i>Konban heya ga arimasu ka?</i>
I don't have a reservation, but is there a room?	<i>Yoyaku shite imasen ga heya wa arimasu ka?</i>
My name is ~.	<i>Watashi wa ~ desu.</i>
I made a reservation.	<i>Yoyaku shimashita.</i>
Here's my confirmation.	<i>Kore ga kakuninsho desu.</i>
I'd like to ~ my reservation.	<i>Yoyaku o ~ shitai n'desu ga.</i>
confirm	<i>kakunin</i>
cancel	<i>kyanseru</i>
change	<i>henkō</i>
Can you recommend another hotel?	<i>Hoka no hoteru o shōkai shite kuremasen ka?</i>

PLACES TO STAY

Where to stay? The possibilities are many.

There are the large INTERNATIONAL HOTELS like Hilton and Holiday Inn. Service is impeccable, as might be expected in Japan, although room prices—room service prices, too—can be exorbitant. For deals on accommodation, try checking online travel agents like Agoda, Expedia, [Booking.com](https://www.booking.com) or [Hotels.com](https://www.hotels.com). You can also check JTB, IACE Travel, and Kintetsu to see if they have deals for hotels and airline tickets. Airbnb or HomeAway can provide affordable accommodation and an opportunity to stay at a local Japanese house or apartment rather than a hotel.

An economical version of the Western-style hotel is the BUSINESS HOTEL, a no-frills utilitarian accommodation just adequate for a comfortable night's sleep, perfect for the business traveler. No room service, no porters, no wasted space. These are often found near train stations which can be convenient. You can either call these hotels directly or make the reservations online. Be sure to request for a non-smoking room if you don't smoke.

Not to be outdone for efficiency, the CAPSULE HOTEL takes conserving space almost to the absurd, stacking two compartments on top of

one another, with just enough space to sleep. One literally crawls in one end, closes the ‘door’, watches a tiny TV or goes to sleep. Designed mostly for businessmen who have missed the last train to the suburbs (or were too drunk to catch it), each capsule holds one person and does not offer much of a night’s sleep, unless one is drunk. Many foreigners stay at capsule hotels for the experience or because of the price. If you wish to try this unique Japanese experience, be sure to bring noise-canceling earphones or ear plugs for better sleep. Many capsule hotels now also include basic amenities such as showers, luggage storage space and lockers, and some even offer spa facilities or slightly larger rooms. You’ll need to check in and out daily though, so families might want to consider a traditional hotel room instead.

LOVE HOTELS are intended for brief romantic appointments, and serve an important role in Japan, since young adults usually live with their parents. Discreet and usually thematic, and sometimes kind of fun, they offer a good night’s sleep late at night: beds are big and rooms are soundproof. Better still, decent late-night, all-night rates are available, as they’re not much in demand after midnight.

GUEST HOUSES offer foreigners communal accommodation in major cities, usually with shared baths and cooking facilities. While they may be noisy or sometimes wanting in cleanliness, they are nevertheless cheap. There are a few decent ones around, but finding them is mostly done through word of mouth.

YOUTH HOSTELS in Japan are, with some exceptions, for travelers who don’t mind a little discipline in their lives. With sometimes draconian rules, Japanese hostels offer an injection of group spirit. Even more spartan and somewhat monastic in feel are *shukubō*, or rooms at temples and shrines.

The *Ryokan* is a Japanese-style inn, usually with impeccable service and often sitting atop a hot spring. For a distinctly Japanese experience, a *ryokan* is unrivaled. Most of them are expensive—the average establishment charges around ¥20,000 per person, and the best places charge upwards of ¥100,000—with futons for sleeping and *tatami*-floored traditional rooms. Rates are per person, not per room. A full Japanese dinner, exquisitely prepared with local specialties, comes with the room. A *ryokan* is highly recommended if you want to experience a Japanese home with homemade cooking—unless your plans include going out late at night, as they usually have strict curfews.

More downscale, but equally authentically Japanese, are MINSHUKU,

which are family-run and much like boarding houses. Rooms are, for Japan, economical, but can be loud, as walls are often thin. Like *ryokan*, each person pays the same rate, and a Japanese dinner is included. Both the *ryokan* and *minshuku* can include a communal bath called *rotenburo*. These are big baths and are very relaxing.

WESTERN HOTEL <i>hoteru</i>	RYOKAN <i>ryokan</i>	CAPSULE HOTEL <i>kapuseru hoteru</i>	YOUTH HOSTEL <i>yūsu hosuteru</i>	GUEST HOUSE <i>gesuto hausu</i>
BUSINESS HOTEL <i>bijinesu hoteru</i>	MINSHUKU <i>minshuku</i>	LOVE HOTEL <i>rabu hoteru</i>	TEMPLE LODGE <i>shukubō</i>	
BEDDING <i>shingu</i>	SHEET <i>shiitsu</i>	DESK CLERK <i>furonto gakari</i>	LOBBY <i>robii</i>	SECOND FLOOR <i>nikai</i>
BED <i>beddo</i>	PILLOW <i>makura</i>	MAID <i>mēdo, meido</i>	COFFEE SHOP <i>kōhii shoppu</i>	STAIRWAYS <i>kaidan</i>
FUTON <i>futon</i>	NIGHT CLOTHES <i>nemaki</i>	MANAGER <i>shihainin</i>	ELEVATOR <i>erebētā</i>	EMERGENCY EXIT <i>hijō guchi</i>
BLANKET <i>mōfu</i>	TELEPHONE <i>denwa</i>	BASEMENT <i>chika</i>	FIRST FLOOR <i>ikkai</i>	HOT SPRING <i>onsen</i>

CHECKING IN

Hotels will often have both Western- and Japanese-style rooms. When checking in, you'll inevitably be put in a Western room. You can request a Japanese-style room, but it will be about 25% more expensive in many cases. The total price is often counted by the number of persons in the room.

I'd like a ~.

quiet room

room with a nice view

double room

single room

room for one/two

Does it have a/an ~?

private bath

air conditioner

television

I'll stay ~ from tonight.

one night

two nights

What is the rate?

Do you have anything cheaper?

How much would you like to
spend?

Goyosan wa ikurakurai desu ka?

Yes, we have a room.

Ee arimasu.

How long do you plan to stay?

Shukuhaku no yotei wa?

How much is ~?

it altogether

a single room

a double room

the service charge

~ o onegai shimasu.

shizuka-na heya

keshiki no ii heya

daburu

shinguru

hitori/futari beya

Heya ni wa ~ ga arimasu ka?

o-furo

eakon

terebi

Konban kara ~ shimasu.

ippaku

ni-haku

Heyadai wa ikura desu ka?

Motto yasui heya wa arimasen ka?

We have only singles/doubles.

***Hitori/Futari yō no heya shika
arimasen.***

We're full tonight.

Konya wa manshitsu desu.

We're full all week.

Konshū wa zutto manshitsu desu.

~ ikura desu ka?

zenbu de

shinguru wa

daburu wa

sābisuryō wa

Are service charges included?

Sabisuryō komi desu ka?

Are there any additional expenses or costs?

Nanika betsu ni hiyō ga kakarimasu ka?

Does the price include breakfast/lunch/dinner?

Chōshoku/Chūshoku/Yūshokutsuki no nedan desu ka?

I'd like to pay by credit card.

Kurejitto kādo de onegai shimasu.

Do you accept credit cards?

Kurejitto kādo wa tsukaemasu ka?

Is there room service?

Rūmu sābisu ga arimasu ka?

Is there laundry service?

Sentaku no sābisu ga arimasu ka?

Is there dry cleaning service?

Dorai kuriiningu no sābisu ga arimasu ka?

When is check-out time?

Chekku-auto wa nan-ji desu ka?

Can I get a late check-out?

Chekku-auto o osoku dekimasu ka?

Can I get the room right now?

Heya wa ima sugu toremasu ka?

Can I go to the room now?

Ima sugu heya ni hairemasu ka?

The price includes breakfast/lunch/dinner.

We don't take credit cards.

Chōsoku/Chūshoku/Yūshoku tsuki Kurejitto kādo wa uketsukete imasen. no nedan desu.

Do you have luggage?

The room isn't ready yet.

Nimotsu wa arimasu ka?

Mada heya no yōi ga dekite imasen.

The room will be ready at ~.

-ji ni wa heya o goriyō itadakemasu.

DURING THE STAY

Can I check my valuable things?

Kichōhin o azukatte moraemasu ka?

Can I keep this/these in your safe?

Kore o kinko ni azukatte moraemasu ka?

I'd like to get my things from your safe.	<i>Kinko ni azuketa mono o dashitai n'desu ga.</i>
I'd like to send a fax.	<i>Fakkusu o okuritai n'desu ga.</i>
What's the fax number here?	<i>Fakkusu bangō wa nan ban desu ka?</i>
Are there any messages for me?	<i>Watashi ate no dengon ga todoite imasu ka?</i>
I'd like a card with the hotel's address.	<i>Kono hoteru no jūsho o kaita kādo o kudasai.</i>
Where is the nearest subway station?	<i>Koko kara ichiban chikai chikatetsu no eki wa doko desu ka?</i>
I'd like a wake up call at ~.	<i>~ ji ni okoshite kudasai.</i>
I'd like it taken to my room.	<i>Heya ni motte kite hoshii n'desu ga.</i>
Please send ~ to my room.	<i>~ o heya ni todokete kudasai.</i>
soap	<i>sekken</i>
towels	<i>taoru</i>
toilet paper	<i>toiretto pēpā</i>
blanket	<i>mōfu</i>
ice	<i>kōri</i>
Can you hold this luggage for me?	<i>Kono nimotsu o azukatte moraemasu ka?</i>
I'd like to send this baggage to ~ by delivery service.	<i>Kono nimotsu o ~ e okuritai n'desu ga.</i>
I'd like you to come get it for me.	<i>Tori ni kite hoshii n'desu ga.</i>
Please don't disturb me.	<i>Okosanai de kudasai.</i>
Please make up this room.	<i>Heya o sōji shite kudasai.</i>
Who is it?	<i>Dare desu ka?</i>
One moment, please.	<i>Chotto matte kudasai.</i>
Please come in.	<i>Dōzo.</i>

STAYING AT A RYOKAN

Staying at a *ryokan* can be a great experience if you would like to experience

staying at a very traditional Japanese house with homemade Japanese meals, futon, and a Japanese bath. If you have a lot of plans outside of the *ryokan*, it might not be a good use of your money as the meals are often included in the price.

You can make reservations online for many of the bigger *ryokans*. You can also go through one of the Japanese travel agencies like JTB, IACE, and Kintetsu to find a *ryokan* for you. If you are doing a side trip to a more rural area like Mt. Fuji, I would highly recommend staying at a *ryokan*. Participating in the set activities at the *ryokan* in the evening can be also a great experience.

RYOKAN ETIQUETTE

There are strict *ryokan* etiquette to follow. Most *ryokan* enforce a strict curfew and will lock its doors at certain times. Please be cognizant that they would like to have all of the people in the *ryokan* by a certain time. As you enter the *ryokan*, you may need to take your shoes off and change into the provided slippers. There are also slippers just for the toilet. Please don't use the toilet slippers to walk around the *ryokan*. Noise level is very important to keep in mind at a *ryokan*. Often, the walls are thin and you can hear other people. After a certain time, a quiet rule is often in place to give all patrons an opportunity to wind down and go to sleep.

Using the bathtubs at the *ryokan* and *onsen* (hot springs) can be a little intimidating at first if this is your first time. There is usually a communal bath. As you enter the appropriate bath (separated by gender), there is a changing area. You can put your clothes in the basket and take your towel with you. You will then proceed to the washing area where you can take a shower so that you are clean before you enter the bath. When you enter the bath, you may see other people as well. Please do not dirty the water or use any soap in the bath area.

INTERNET AND WI-FI

Most hotels will have Internet available either as part of the guest experience or for a nominal fee. However, it will be useful to have Internet access outside of the hotel during your stay in Japan. Since the cell phone system in Japan is different than most countries, the roaming charges to use your

smartphone can be quite expensive. However, there are many companies that you can rent a pocket Wi-Fi router and cell phones from, either through the Internet before you leave your country or rent them when you land at the airport. They are usually only about ¥600 per day and includes unlimited data for the pocket Wi-Fi.

You can easily find the companies on the Internet. I have used Global Advanced Communications and also Pururu and had great experiences. When I need to call a person either in Japan or in the United States, I use Facetime or Skype. In order to avoid exorbitant data roaming fees from your cell phone company, I have my cell phone on airplane mode with only the Wi-Fi turned on during my stay in Japan. If your cell data is turned on and your cell phone rings, you will still be charged for the call as it had to go through the roaming feature to ring your cell phone. There are increasingly a lot more Wi-Fi hot spots, thanks to the efforts from the Japanese government. A few options include Japan Connected, Free Wi-Fi Passport and Travel Japan Wi-Fi. Registration is necessary, but you'll have access to more than 100,000 hotspots around Japan. Also check with your host if you're staying in an apartment—they might have a pocket Wi-Fi for you to use.

I'd like extension ~.

Naisen ~ o onegai shimasu.

I'd like room service.

Rūmu sābisu o onegai shimasu.

I'd like the front desk.

Furonto o onegai shimasu.

I'd like to call ~.

~ o onegai shimasu.

I'd like to make a long-distance call.

Chōkyori denwa o onegai shimasu.

This is a collect call.

Korekuto kōru de onegai shimasu.

This is a credit card call.

Kurejitto kādo kōru de onegai shimasu.

May I speak in English?

Ei-go de hanashite ii desu ka?

Sorry, I don't understand.

Sumimasen ga wakarimasen.

I would like to rent a pocket Wi-Fi.

Poketto waifai o karitain desu ga.

I would like to make an international call.

Kokusai denwa o onegai shimasu.

HOT TIME IN THE ONSEN

The Japanese love getting into hot water. Japan is peppered with hot springs, or *onsen*, and except for those in the remote wilderness, most hot springs have been developed into resorts.

Visiting an *onsen* is a unique experience. For a foreigner, the experience can be both pleasant and uncomfortable at the same time. If you've been stared at on the street, imagine the stares when you're naked at a rural hot spring resort. But soaking in an *onsen*, Japanese-style, is a pleasure. And afterwards, you can do as the Japanese do and take an evening stroll in your *yukata* and sandals.

In the *onsen*, one soaks and communes with friends or nature. Don't take soap into the water with you. Washing is done beforehand while sitting on a stool in a row of hand-held showers and mirrors. Wash, then rinse off completely—taking care not to splatter your neighbor—before entering the *onsen*. Note that water in the *onsen* is very, very hot, so enter slowly.

If you have any tattoos, you may not be allowed to go into the *onsen*. However, there are some *onsen* that have lifted its tattoo ban, such as some places in Nagano. If you do have tattoos, it will be good to look up tattoo-friendly *onsen* before you depart.

In Tokyo, you may want to try the Tokyo Ōedo Monogatari Onsen located in Odaiba. This big complex has food, different *onsen*, lockers and other amenities, such as hot rocks to make it a great spa experience as well. It is only about 20 minutes from downtown Tokyo by train and it is only a two-minute walk from Tōyosu Station.

PROBLEMS

As with most places in Asia, displays of anger and indignant demands for action are neither respected nor effective in Japan. But rarely will you need to make a complaint more than once. Service is usually prompt and done with a smile.

Would you get the manager, please?	<i>Shihainin o yonde kudasai.</i>
I left the key in my room.	<i>Heya ni kagi o okiwasuremashita.</i>
I've lost my room key.	<i>Kagi o nakushite shimaimashita.</i>
Can I change rooms?	<i>Heya o kaetai n'desu ga.</i>
I'd like to change rooms.	<i>Heya o kaete moraemasu ka?</i>

Is there a larger room?
Is there a better room?
Is there a quiet room?
It's too small.
It's too noisy.
The bathtub doesn't drain.
The lock is broken.
The television doesn't work.
The telephone isn't working.
The toilet doesn't flush.
There's no hot water.
There's no soap/towel.
The ~ doesn't work.

air conditioner

electric fan

heater

electricity

radio

television

window

key/lock

I can't access the Internet.

Motto hiroi heya ga arimasu ka?
Mō sukoshi ii heya ga arimasu ka?
Shizuka-na heya ga arimasu ka?
Chotto chiisasugi masu.
Chotto urusasugi masu.
Furo no mizu ga demasen.
Kagi ga kowarete imasu.
Terebi ga tsukimassen.
Denwa ga kowarete imasu.
Toire no mizu ga nagaremasen.
Oyu ga demasen.
Sekken/Taoru ga arimassen.
~ ga kowarete imasu.

eakon

senpūki

danbō

denki

rajio

terebi

mado

kagi

Intanetto ga tsunagarimassen.

CHECKING OUT

No mysteries here. Checking out means paying the bill. As a rule, *ryokan* and *minshuku* don't take credit cards. Most Western-style hotels will take most cards, but not all. The hotels usually list which cards are accepted on their website. Bring two different credit cards, just in case.

I'd like to check out ~.

soon

around noon

~ chekku-auto shitai n'desu ga.

sugu ni

hiru goro

early tomorrow
tomorrow morning
I'm checking out.
I'd like to leave a day early.
I'd like to stay an extra day.
I'd like to stay longer.
My bill, please.
There may be an error on the bill.

Can you check it again?

I'd like to get my luggage.

I'd like to store my luggage.
Please call a taxi.

That will/will not be a problem.
Sore wa komarimasu/kamaimasen.

How much longer do you wish to
stay?
*Dore kurai taizai o nobasare masu
ka?*

*ashita hayaku
ashita no asa*

*Ima chekku-auto shimasu.
Ichi nichi hayaku tachitai n'desu ga.
Mō ippaku shitai n'desu ga.
Taizai o nobashitai n'desu ga.
Shiharai o onegai shimasu.
Seikyūsho ni machigai ga aru yō
desu ga.*

*Sumimasen ga mō ichido
tashikamete kudasai.
Azuketa nimotsu o dashitai n'desu
ga.*

*Kono nimotsu o azukatte kudasai.
Takushii o yonde kudasai.*

The bill and charges are correct.
Machigai wa arimasen.

When will you return for your
luggage?
Nimotsu wa itsu hitori masu ka?



CHAPTER 6

Eating

Japan has many options for food and for every budget, especially in bigger cities like Tokyo and Osaka. With the great competition of the various restaurants, the prices are very reasonable. If you would like to go to a fancier place, a reservation is a good idea. With so many restaurants in Tokyo, it can be overwhelming. However, asking your hotel or walking around and seeing a place that is busy might be a good indication that it is a good place to try. Also, if you go to a bookstore in Japan, you will often find city guide magazines mostly in Japanese, but some in English that have plenty of great restaurants being recommended. They are usually very accurate.

There are also certain areas in Tokyo that specializes in certain types of food. For example, if you go to Shinjuku or Shimbashi, you will find a lot of great *yakitori* places that locals go to. If you like *sushi*, the Tsukiji area (the former place of the fish market) or the Ginza area will give you a great variety. If you like *ramen*, you can easily find streets and streets of great places to head to. These areas are widely known and not a secret. The Internet is also a great resource for finding the best food in Japan. Another tip might be to ask the locals for their recommendations. You can also find a lot of restaurants on the top several floors of the department stores. If you are wandering around and not sure of the smaller restaurants that you see, a sure bet will be to go up to the top floors of a department store.

The food in Japan is just so good. I usually eat the minute that I land and have a meal at the airport as well to get my final fix before departure! Finding a great place to eat should not be a problem.

FINDING SOMETHING TO EAT

Can you recommend a good
restaurant nearby?

Someplace not too expensive.

*Kono chikaku no ii resutoran o
oshiete kudasai.*

Amari takakunai mise ga ii desu.

Someplace quiet.	<i>Shizuka-na fun'iki no mise ga ii desu.</i>
Is there a/an ~ restaurant near here?	<i>Kono chikaku ni ~ (ryōri) no mise wa arimasu ka?</i>
local cuisine	<i>kyōdo</i>
Japanese	<i>Nihon</i>
French	<i>Furansu</i>
Italian	<i>Itaria</i>
Indian	<i>Indo</i>
Thai	<i>Tai</i>
Korean	<i>Kankoku</i>
Chinese	<i>Chūka</i>
I'd like to try the best local food/cuisine.	<i>Jimoto no meibutsu ryōri o tabetai n'desu ga.</i>
Can you recommend a place?	<i>O-susume no mise wa arimasu ka?</i>
Can you make reservations for me?	<i>Koko de yoyaku o shite moraemasu ka?</i>

JAPANESE FOOD 1: SUSHI AND SASHIMI

SUSHI, an art in itself, and well-known even to non-natives. To watch a *sushi* chef serving up orders is a pleasure. There are cheap *sushi* shops, sometimes using circular conveyor belts from which the customer selects his own plates. SASHIMI is a simpler presentation of raw seafood than *sushi*, and less confusing to order. Good *sushi* is very abundant in Japan and once you eat *sushi* in Japan, it is hard to come back to your home country and eat the *sushi* there.

Some of my favorite places to eat *sushi* have been in Ginza, Tsukiji, Shibuya, and Shinjuku. There are so many options in those places in Tokyo. The more famous *sushi* bars are listed in the travel guide magazines that you can get at a Japanese bookstore. The *Kaitenzushi*, or the conveyor belt *sushi* restaurant, is a good option for anyone new to *sushi* who wants to see it before they order it. For higher quality *sushi*, I strongly recommend you go to a *sushi* bar that locals would go to.

JAPANESE FOOD 2: YAKITORI

YAKITORI comprises various chicken parts skewered on bamboo slivers and broiled over open charcoal. Usually, *izakaya* (Japanese pubs) patrons will wash down their chicken with *nihonshu*, or Japanese *sake* or cold beer. *Yakitori* can be found all over Japan and are often in very small restaurants with the chef cooking the *yakitori* in front of you. The chefs usually have specials and sometimes you can leave it up to the chef to decide what to serve you rather than ordering from a menu.

Yakitori is very well known especially in the Shimbashi area of Tokyo, as well as in Shinjuku. They are usually filled with businessmen who are grabbing their dinner with their buddies from work. Follow the smell of charcoal—it usually leads to a *yakitori* place.

JAPANESE FOOD 3: NOODLES

NOODLES, including *rāmen* (Chinese style), *soba* (buckwheat), and *udon* (wheat). A wide diversity of places, from cheap to highbrow, offers diverse menus of *soba* and/or *udon*, usually including regional specialties. *Rāmen* shops usually offer only *ramen* and accompaniments like *gyoza* (dumplings or potstickers) and sautéed vegetables. You can taste various *rāmen* from the entire country at the Ramen Museum in Shin-Yokohama. You can also see a lot of ramen places near any of the colleges, as it is a very inexpensive meal.

Soba and *udon* shops often have *tempura* (prawns or vegetables deep fried in a batter) with their noodles. They also offer cold and hot noodles and each of the restaurants pride themselves on the way they have made their noodles and broth.

JAPANESE FOOD 4: TONKATSU

A favorite among many visitors is a TONKATSU restaurant. They specialize in *tonkatsu* – a deep fried pork cutlet paired with special sauces—which also comes with shredded cabbage, *miso* soup or pork soup, along with white rice. You usually can have as much rice, *miso* soup, and cabbage as you want.

These restaurants can easily be found on the top floors of the department stores and some specialty ones can be found in areas such as Ebisu in Tokyo. A nice cold mug of beer works well with *tonkatsu*.

JAPANESE FOOD <i>washoku</i>	UNCOOKED RICE <i>kome</i>	COOKED WHITE RICE <i>gohan</i>	BOWL OF COOKED RICE <i>donburi</i>
BEANCURD <i>tōfu</i>	BEAN-JAM BUN <i>manjū</i>	PICKLED PLUM <i>umeboshi</i>	RICE CAKE <i>mochi</i>
MISO SOUP <i>miso shiru</i>	JAPANESE SWEETS <i>wagashi</i>	PICKLES <i>tsukemono</i>	RICE CRACKERS <i>senbei</i>
BOX LUNCH <i>bentō</i>	BUCKWHEAT NOODLES <i>soba</i>	WHEAT NOODLES (thin) <i>sōmen</i>	INSTANT NOODLES <i>insutanto rāmen</i>
BOX LUNCH (sold at stations/trains) <i>ekiben</i>	WHEAT NOODLES (thick) <i>udon</i>	CHINESE NOODLES <i>rāmen</i>	RICE BALL <i>onigiri</i>
GRILLED FISH <i>yakizakana</i>	SUKIYAKI <i>sukiyaki</i>	TEMPURA <i>tempura</i>	SEAWEED <i>nori</i>
GRILLED CHICKEN <i>yakitori</i>	PORK CUTLET <i>tonkatsu</i>	BROILED EEL <i>unagi</i>	SEAWEED (for broth) <i>konbu</i>
BOILED BEEF <i>shabu-shabu</i>	SUSHI <i>sushi</i>	SLICED RAW FISH <i>sashimi</i>	SEAWEED (for soup) <i>wakame</i>

WESTERN FOOD

Western food is very abundant in Japan. You can find family restaurants that are more familiar to us such as Denny's and other places that you might make regular trips to. Family restaurants also have great deals on fountain drinks, such as bottomless drinks, perfect for meeting up with friends and just chat over some non-alcoholic drinks.

You can also find restaurants that specialize in Italian, French, and

Mexican food quite easily as well. The bigger chains like Outback, Kentucky Fried Chicken, and McDonald's are quite ubiquitous.

SOUP <i>sūpu</i>	SANDWICH <i>sandoitchi</i>	CURRIED RICE <i>karē raisu</i>	CHEESECAKE <i>chiizukēki</i>
SPAGHETTI <i>supagetti</i>	HAMBURGER <i>hanbāgā</i>	DESSERT <i>dezāto</i>	PIE <i>pai</i>
SALAD <i>sarada</i>	PIZZA <i>piza</i>	CAKE <i>kēki</i>	ICE CREAM <i>aisu kuriimu</i>

ASIAN FOOD

The larger cities in Japan offer non-Japanese food all over each of the cities. For example, you can easily find Chinese, Korean, and Indian food at a very reasonable price. Korean food has become especially popular in Japan and many offer the Korean barbeque experience. Although many of these Korean barbeque places are expensive, there are several restaurant chains like **Gyukaku** that offer this experience at a very reasonable price and the food is still very delicious.

Many ethnic Asians, such as the Koreans and Chinese who have relocated to Japan, run their own restaurants, making the food served even more authentic. These Asian restaurants can be found all over Tokyo, but certain areas are known for certain types of food. If you would like authentic Korean food, you might want to go to Shin-Okubo. If you would like Chinese food, you may want to try Ikebukuro. In the Takadanobaba area, you will also find a lot of Indian, Thai, Nepalese, Pakistanian, and Mongolian food (try the barbeque in Hokkaido) as well.

CONVENIENCE STORES

When you first get to Japan, you may be shocked at the amount of convenience stores that are around you. At a **konbini**, you will find drinks (both alcoholic and non-alcoholic), along with prepared food, instant noodles, batteries, pantyhose, shampoo, snacks, and batteries. They are truly convenient! Furthermore, if you were to buy some instant noodles, you can

also fill it up with hot water there so that you can eat it on the spot. Also, if you buy any of the prepared food, they will heat it up for you.

If you are ever in a bind and are looking for an umbrella, the ***konbini*** offers umbrellas that are only a couple of dollars. The ***konbini*** is also open 24 hours a day, so after flying into Japan in the middle of the night, a ***konbini*** might help you find some great food at 4:00A.M.

The ***konbini*** is also a great place to just try the various snacks that Japan has that may be quite tasty and unique. They also have magazines and newspapers, along with any toiletries. A definite stop to just get a feel of Japan.

VENDING MACHINES

Japan has vending machines all over and they are filled with goodies, from hot and cold drinks, ice cream to food and batteries. You can purchase items with money, including coins and bills or with a Suica or Pasma card that you may have already acquired for the trains. I would stop by the vending machines frequently as the drinks and food in the vending machines are quite good and some are hard to get in your home country.

READING A MENU

Reading a menu can be quite challenging. Luckily, at many restaurants, they have a plastic version of the food (which looks exactly like the real food) in the display case at the entrance of the restaurant. If you see something that strikes you, you can always point to it for the waitress. In some restaurants, they might offer an English menu. To ask for one, you can say:

Do you have an English menu? ***Ei-go no menyu arimasu ka?***

Some of the menus also come with pictures which can help you through the ordering process. You can also look around the restaurant to see if you see a dish that you think might be good and point to it as well.

ASKING A WAITER/WAITRESS FOR HELP

Trying different types of food in a new country is both fun and scary at the same time. You could be apprehensive that you might order something very

exotic that you are unused to. Use some of the following phrases can help you through the process so that you select an item (within your comfort zone) that you'd like to try.

Do you have ~?	<i>~ ga arimasu ka?</i>
I'll have ~.	<i>~ o kudasai.</i>
I don't want ~.	<i>~ wa kekkō desu.</i>
What's the house speciality?	<i>Koko no o-susume ryōri wa nan desu ka?</i>
Is there a set menu?	<i>Setto menyū wa arimasu ka?</i>
I'll take what you recommend.	<i>Anata no o-susume ni shimasu.</i>
I'll have that.	<i>Sore o moraimasu.</i>
Give me the same as that.	<i>Are to onaji mono o kudasai.</i>
How long does it take?	<i>Dono kurai kakarimasu ka?</i>
How many minutes will it take?	<i>Nan-pun kurai de dekimasu ka?</i>
Can I have it right away?	<i>Sugu dekimasu ka?</i>
How do you eat this?	<i>Tabekata o oshiete kudasai.</i>

If eating with Japanese companions (or even if not), say *itadakimasu* just before starting the meal. When finished, saying *gochisōsama deshita* will be appreciated by your host (and the chef). Say both with sincerity.

POINTING AT A PHOTO MENU

At different restaurants, photo menus are available to help its customers to know what the dish would look like when it's been prepared. Although the photo menus can help you gain a better understanding of what you'll be eating, here are some phrases to help you ask what the dish has in it.

Is this _____? *Kore wa _____ desu ka?*

beef	<i>gyūniku</i>
pork	<i>butaniku</i>
chicken	<i>chikin, toriniku</i>
vegetables	<i>yasai</i>

fish

sakana

OTHER FOOD OPTIONS

With different allergies and perhaps food items you don't care for, here are some phrases that might come in handy if you need to decipher whether you can (or want to) order the dish or not. For Muslim travelers, it would be best to do some research online beforehand to find Halal-certified restaurants.

I have allergies to _____. I cannot eat _____.

_____ *no arerugii ga arimasu.* _____ *ga taberaremasen.*

shellfish

kairui

peanuts

piinattsu

prawns

ebi

gluten

komugi, guruten

meat

niku

pork

butaniku

lard

rādo

PREPARATIONS

Is there a table for ~ people?

~ nin desu ga seki wa toremasu ka?

I have a reservation.

Yoyaku shite arimasu.

Where is the restroom?

Toire wa doko desu ka?

May I use your restroom?

Chotto toire o karitai n'desu ga.

I'd like to see a menu, please.

Menyū o misete kudasai.

Is there an English menu?

Ei-go no menyū wa arimasu ka?

A little more time, please.

Mō sukoshi matte kudasai.

We haven't any tables.

Manseki desu.

Are you ready to order?

Go-chūmon wa okimari desu ka?

Just yourself?
Ohitori desu ka?

Do you want something to drink?
Onomimono wa ikaga desu ka?

How many in your group?
Nan-mei sama desu ka?

I'll return when you're ready to order.
Go-chūmon ga kimattara mata ukagaimasu.

ORDER <i>chūmon</i>	MEAL <i>shokuji</i>	RESERVED <i>yoyakuseki</i>	EATING OUT <i>gaishoku</i>	NO SMOKING <i>kin'en</i>
FOOD <i>tabemono</i>	MENU <i>menyū</i>	WAITER/WAITRESS <i>uētā, uētoresu</i>	SECOND SERVING <i>o-kawari</i>	SHARE A TABLE <i>aiseki</i>
BREAKFAST <i>chōshoku, asa gohan</i>	LUNCH <i>chūshoku, hiru gohan</i>	DINNER <i>yūshoku, yū gohan, yūhan</i>	SET MENU WESTERN FOOD <i>setto</i>	SET MENU JAPANESE FOOD <i>teishoku</i>

DRINKS, HOT AND COLD

I'd like a drink first.
Do you have ~?
I'll have ~.
I don't want ~.

Mazu nani ka nomitai n'desu ga.
~ ga arimasu ka?
~ o kudasai.
~ wa kekkō desu.

DRINK <i>nomimono</i>	DECAF COFFEE <i>kafein nuki no kōhii</i>	LEMON TEA <i>remon tii</i>	COCOA <i>kokoa</i>
COLD (<i>drink, adj.</i>) <i>tsumetai</i>	ICED COFFEE <i>aisu kōhii</i>	MILK TEA <i>miruku tii</i>	LEMONADE <i>remonēdo</i>
HOT (<i>drink, adj.</i>) <i>atsui</i>	TEA <i>o-cha</i>	COLA <i>kōra</i>	JUICE <i>jūsu</i>

ICE <i>kōri</i>	GREEN TEA <i>ryoku-cha</i>	MILK <i>miruku</i>	APPLE JUICE <i>ringo jūsu</i>
WATER <i>mizu</i>	OOLONG TEA <i>ūron-cha</i>	SKIM MILK <i>sukimu miruku</i>	ORANGE JUICE <i>orenji jūsu</i>
HOT WATER <i>sayu</i>	BARLEY TEA <i>mugi-cha</i>	LOW FAT MILK <i>rōfatto miruku</i>	PINEAPPLE JUICE <i>painappuru jūsu</i>
COFFEE <i>kōhii</i>	BLACK TEA <i>kōcha</i>	COLD MILK <i>tsumetai miruku</i>	TOMATO JUICE <i>tomato jūsu</i>
AMERICAN COFFEE <i>amerikan kōhii</i>	ICED TEA <i>aisu tii</i>	HOT MILK <i>hotto miruku</i>	

THE HARD STUFF

Never fill your own glass—someone else will keep it full. Your responsibility is to keep other glasses filled. Doing so will help bring you into the group. Drinking in Japanese culture helps to strengthen relationships both in friendship and business, and there are countless establishments for evening drinks, from *sunakku bā*—much like Western lounges—to *nomi-ya*, more traditional Japanese drinking establishments.

I'd like ~.

~*o kudasai.*

I'll have ~.

~ *ni shimasu.*

I don't want ~.

~ *wa kekkō desu.*

Do you have ~?

~ *ga arimasu ka?*

Cheers!

Kanpai!

ALCOHOLIC DRINKS <i>sake</i>	BEER <i>biiru</i>	WINE <i>wain</i>	SWEET <i>amakuchi no</i>
JAPANESE SAKE	WHISKY AND	RED	DRY

<i>nihonshu</i>	WATER <i>mizuwari</i>	<i>aka</i>	<i>karakuchi no</i>
RICE WINE <i>sake</i>	ON THE ROCKS <i>on za rokku</i>	WHITE <i>shiro</i>	PLUM WINE <i>umeshu</i>
SPECIAL RICE WINE <i>seishu</i>	BRANDY <i>burandē</i>	ROSÉ <i>roze</i>	CHAMPAGNE <i>shanpan,</i> <i>shanpen</i>

ORDERING MORE

May I have a little more, please?

May I have some more, please?

Do you have a breakfast special?

I'll have the breakfast special.

A second helping.

Mō sukoshi itadakemasu ka?

Mō sukoshi kudasai.

Mōningu sābisu wa arimasu ka?

Mōningu sābisu o onegai shimasu.

Okawari.

BREAKFAST

A traditional Japanese breakfast of rice, cold fish, *miso* soup, and raw egg rarely excites Western tastes. Easy to find, however, are Western-style breakfasts, with Japanese twists such as green salads garnished with corn. Most restaurants serving breakfast have decently-priced “morning sets” that may include toast, eggs, salad, and coffee.

If you crave the breakfast at McDonald's or Starbucks, they have become ubiquitous across the country. The drink sizes are one size smaller than the American size, though.

CORN FLAKES <i>kōn furēku</i>	BACON AND EGGS <i>bēkon eggu</i>	PANCAKES <i>hotto kēki</i>	ROLL <i>rōrupan</i>
OATMEAL <i>ōtomiiru</i>	SAUSAGE AND EGGS <i>sōsēji to tamago</i>	JAM <i>jamu</i>	TOAST <i>tōsuto</i>

HAM AND EGGS <i>hamu eggu</i>	CHEESE OMELET <i>chiizu omuretsu</i>	BREAD <i>pan</i>	SALAD <i>sarada</i>
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DAIRY PRODUCTS

DAIRY PRODUCTS <i>nyūseihin</i>	MILK (<i>cow</i>) <i>gyūnyū</i>	BUTTER <i>batā</i>	CHEESE <i>chiizu</i>
FRESH CREAM <i>nama kuriimu</i>	MILK (<i>general</i>) <i>miruku</i>	MARGARINE <i>māgarin</i>	YOGURT <i>yōguruto</i>

EGGS

EGG <i>tamago</i>	SOFT-BOILED EGG <i>hanjukutamago</i>	FRIED EGG <i>medamayaki</i>	OMELET <i>omuretsu</i>
BOILED EGG <i>yudetamago</i>	HARD-BOILED EGG <i>katayudetamago</i>	SCRAMBLED EGGS <i>iritamago</i>	RICE OMELET <i>omuraisu</i>

FRUIT

FRUIT <i>furutsu</i>	GRAPEFRUIT <i>gurēpufurūtsu</i>	MANDARIN ORANGE <i>mikan</i>	PINEAPPLE <i>painappuru</i>
APPLE <i>ringo</i>	GRAPES <i>budō</i>	PAPAYA <i>papaia</i>	PLUM <i>sumomo, puramu</i>
APRICOT <i>anzu</i>	KIWI <i>kiuifurūtsu</i>	PEACH <i>momo</i>	RAISIN <i>hoshi-budō</i>
BANANA <i>banana</i>	LEMON <i>remon</i>	PEAR <i>yōnashi</i>	RASPBERRY <i>ki'ichigo</i>
CHERRY	ORANGE	JAPANESE PEAR	STRAWBERRY

<i>sakuranbo</i>	<i>orenji</i>	<i>nashi</i>	<i>ichigo</i>
CHESTNUT	MELON	PERSIMMON	WATERMELON
<i>kuri</i>	<i>meron</i>	<i>kaki</i>	<i>suika</i>

VEGETABLES

VEGETABLE	BAMBOO SHOOTS	CARROT	CORN
<i>yasai</i>	<i>takenoko</i>	<i>ninjin</i>	<i>tōmorokoshi</i>
ASPARAGUS	BEAN SPROUTS	CAULIFLOWER	CUCUMBER
<i>asuparagasu</i>	<i>moyashi</i>	<i>karifurawā</i>	<i>kyūri</i>
AVOCADO	CABBAGE	CELERY	EGGPLANT
<i>abokado</i>	<i>kyabetsu</i>	<i>serori</i>	<i>nasu</i>

VEGETABLES (CONT'D)

GREEN PEPPER	LOTUS ROOT	ONION	SPINACH
<i>piiman</i>	<i>renkon</i>	<i>tamanegi</i>	<i>hōrensō</i>
JAPANESE RADISH	MUSHROOMS	PEAS	SQUASH
<i>daikon</i>	<i>kinoko</i>	<i>endōmame</i>	<i>kabocha</i>
LETTUCE	JAPANESE MUSHROOM	POTATO	TOMATO
<i>retasu</i>	<i>shiitake</i>	<i>jagaimo</i>	<i>tomato</i>

SEAFOOD

FISH	EEL	PRAWN	SHRIMP
<i>sakana</i>	<i>unagi</i>	<i>kuruma ebi</i>	<i>ama ebi</i>
GRILLED FISH	HALIBUT	RED SNAPPER	SHRIMP, PRAWN

<i>yakizakana</i>	<i>ohyō</i>	<i>tai</i>	<i>ebi</i>
ABALONE <i>awabi</i>	LOBSTER <i>ise ebi</i>	SALMON <i>sake</i>	SQUID, CUTTLEFISH <i>ika</i>
BONITO <i>katsuo</i>	MACKEREL <i>saba</i>	SCALLOP <i>hotate</i>	TROUT <i>masu</i>
CLAMS <i>hamaguri</i>	OCTOPUS <i>tako</i>	SEAWEED <i>wakame</i>	TUNA <i>maguro</i>
CRAB <i>kani</i>	OYSTER, CLAM <i>kaki</i>	SHELLFISH <i>kai</i>	SEA URCHIN <i>uni</i>

MEAT

MEAT <i>niku</i>	STEAK <i>sutēki</i>	LAMB <i>kohitsuji</i>	TURKEY <i>shichimenchō</i>
BACON <i>bēkon</i>	GROUND BEEF <i>gyū no hikiniku</i>	LIVER <i>rebā</i>	SAUSAGE <i>sōsēji</i>
BEEF <i>gyūniku</i>	SALISBURY STEAK <i>hanbāgu</i>	MUTTON <i>maton</i>	CHICKEN <i>toriniku</i>
JAPANESE BEEF <i>wagyū</i>	HAM <i>hamu</i>	PORK <i>butaniku</i>	WHALE <i>kujira</i>
WELL-DONE <i>yoku yaketa</i>	BAKED <i>yaita</i>	FRIED <i>ageta</i>	SMOKED <i>kunsei ni shita</i>
MEDIUM <i>midiamu</i>	BARBECUED <i>jikabi de yaita</i>	GRILLED <i>amiyaki ni shita</i>	STUFFED <i>tsumemono ni shita</i>

RARE <i>rea</i>	BOILED/STEWED <i>nikonda</i>	SAUTÉED <i>itameta</i>	RAW <i>nama no</i>
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EXTRAS

Is there any ~?

~ *wa arimasu ka?*

Please bring me ~.

~ *o motte kite kudasai.*

SEASONING <i>chōmiryō</i>	KETCHUP <i>kechappu</i>	PEPPER <i>koshō</i>	SOY SAUCE <i>shōyu</i>
GARLIC <i>nin'niku</i>	MAYONNAISE <i>mayonēzu</i>	RED PEPPER <i>tōgarashi</i>	SUGAR <i>satō</i>
GINGER <i>shōga</i>	MUSTARD <i>karashi</i>	SALT <i>shio</i>	VINEGAR <i>su</i>
JAPANESE HORSE RADISH <i>wasabi</i>	OIL <i>abura, oiru</i>	SESAME SEED <i>goma</i>	WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE <i>sōsu</i>

PROBLEMS

I'm sorry, but I really can't eat this.

*Sumimasen ga kore wa
taberaremasen.*

This isn't the food that I ordered.

Chūmon shita mono to chigaimasu.

I didn't order this.

Kore wa chūmon shite imasen.

My order hasn't come yet.

Ryōri ga mada kite imasen.

TASTE <i>aji</i>	DELICIOUS <i>oishii</i>	OILY <i>aburakkoi</i>	SOUR <i>suppai</i>	STRONG (drink) <i>koi</i>
BITTER	HOT, SPICY	SALTY	SWEET	WEAK (drink)

<i>nigai</i>	<i>karai</i>	<i>shoppai</i>	<i>amai</i>	<i>usui</i>
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PAYING THE BILL

Credit cards have become widely accepted in Japan. Cash is always accepted and Suica/Pasmo cards are becoming more and more popular even in stores and restaurants.

Often on tables, there are easy-to-miss cylindrical holders into which restaurant bills are often rolled up and placed. There may also be a small device with a button to summon the waiter. In Japan, you pay the bill at the cash register near the entrance rather than leaving the money at the table. There is no need to leave a tip.

It was delicious.

Oishikatta desu.

It was more than I could finish.

Ōsugite nokoshimashita.

Does the bill include the service charge?

Kono kanjō ni sābisu-ryō wa fukumarete imasu ka?

Can I have the bill, please?

Okaikē, onegai shimasu.

Do you accept credit cards?

Kurejitto kādo wa tsukaemasu ka?

Excuse me, what is this number/amount for?

Sumimasen ga kore wa nan no kingaku desu ka?

TABLE THINGS

ASHTRAY <i>haizara</i>	MATCHES <i>matchi</i>	HAND TOWEL <i>oshibori</i>	NAPKIN <i>napukin</i>
JAPANESE WARE <i>washokki</i>	JAPANESE TEAPOT <i>kyūsu</i>	RICE BOWL, TEA CUP <i>chawan</i>	CHOPSTICKS <i>hashi</i>
JAPANESE TEA CUP <i>yunomi</i>	LACQUER SOUP BOWL <i>(o-)wan</i>	TRAY <i>bon</i>	WOODEN CHOPSTICKS <i>waribashi</i>
WESTERN WARE	DRINKING GLASS	DISH, PLATE	KNIFE

<i>yōshokki</i>	<i>koppu</i>	<i>sara</i>	<i>naifu</i>
COFFEE CUP	GLASS FOR WINE	FORK	SPOON
<i>kōhii kappu</i>	<i>(wain) gurasu</i>	<i>fōku</i>	<i>supūn</i>

MISCELLANEOUS VOCABULARY

RESTAURANT, RESTAURANT BILL	APPETIZER	CAFETERIA	DRINK AFTER MEAL
<i>resutoran, kanjō</i>	<i>zensai, ōdoburu</i>	<i>shokudō</i>	<i>shokugo no nomimono</i>
MORNING SERVICE	MIDNIGHT SNACK	COFFEE SHOP	DRINK BEFORE MEAL
<i>mōningu sābisu</i>	<i>yashoku</i>	<i>kissaten</i>	<i>shokuzenshu</i>



Hello.
How may I help you?
*Moshi-moshi. Yō na
go-yōken deshō ka?*

He's in a meeting.
Kare wa kaigichu desu.

May I speak to
Tanaka-san please?
*Tanaka-san
o onegai shimasu.*



Sorry I don't understand anything.
Sumimasen ga zenzen wakarimasen.
Please give me someone who speaks English.
Ei-go no hanaseru hito o onegai shimas.

CHAPTER 7

Telephone and Internet

Similar to the United States, most people use their cell phone, or *keitai* to call, text, or check their email. You will not find many public phones, so it's best to rent either a cell phone or a pocket Wi-Fi, which will also be useful if you want to call regular phones—use Skype.

If you plan to bring your laptop, first check that it is compatible with Japan's unique electric current (100 V AC, 60 Hz in western Japan, 50 Hz in eastern Japan.) Most laptops can be used without difficulty. However, you'll need either a plug adaptor or transformer to fit your three-pronged plug into Japan's two-pin wall sockets.

Most modern hotels have Internet service. In general, Internet service is available in your room if you bring your own laptop, tablet, or smartphone. Internet cafés are common in major cities, and many coffee shops offer wireless service for customers. *Manga kissa* (24-hour comic book reading rooms) offer Internet service as well as ample reading material and, in a pinch, can also double up as cheap accommodations.

SMARTPHONES AND DATA PLANS

I would like to rent a pocket Wi-Fi.	<i>Poketto waifai o karitai n'desu ga.</i>
I would like to rent a cell phone.	<i>Keitai o karitai n'desu ga.</i>

MAKING CALLS

May I use your phone?	<i>Denwa o o-kari dekimasu ka?</i>
I'd like to make a local call.	<i>Shinai denwa o kaketai n'desu ga.</i>
I'll pay for it here.	<i>Ryōkin wa watashi ga haraimasu.</i>
This is an emergency.	<i>Kinkyū desu.</i>

I'd like extension ~.
I'd like room service.
I'd like the front desk.
I'd like the number for ~.
I'd like to call ~.
I'd like to make a/an ~ call.
collect
credit card
international
domestic long-distance

Naisen ~ o onegai shimasu.
Rūmu sābisu o onegai shimasu.
Furonto o onegai shimasu.
~ no denwa bangō o onegai shimasu.
~ e denwa shitai n'desu ga.
~ o onegai shimasu.
korekuto kōru
kurejitto kādo kōru
kokusai denwa
chōkyori denwa

Hello?
Hello, is this ~?
May I speak to ~?
Is ~ there?
This is ~.
May I speak in English?
Please give me someone who speaks English.
Sorry, I don't understand anything.
I don't speak Japanese.
My telephone number here is ~.
I'll call again later.

Moshi-moshi.
Moshi-moshi. ~-san desu ka?
~-san o onegai shimasu.
~-san wa irasshaimasu ka?
~ desu.
Ei-go de hanashite ii desu ka?
Ei-go no hanaseru hito o onegai shimasu.
Sumimasen ga zenzen wakarimasen.
Nihon-go o hanasemasen.
Watashi no denwa bangō wa ~ ban desu.
Mata ato de denwa shimasu.

POCKET WI-FI ROUTERS

Pocket Wi-Fi routers can easily be rented in your country before departure or at the airport when you arrive. You can also rent them from Japanese companies like Pururu and Advanced Global Communications, which have websites in English. Please note that most will require you to reserve the router at least one week ahead if you want to do it over the Internet. If you do reserve it, choose if you want to pick it up from the airport or your hotel in Japan. After you land, you can either pick it up at the post office at the

airport, or have it sent directly to your hotel.

Pocket Wi-Fi routers allow you to access the Internet, virtually anywhere in Japan. Things to consider when you order one over the Internet or at the Japanese airport is how much data you can use per day and the speed. Prices increase with speed and the amount of data you can use. However, if you get the more inexpensive plans and you wind up using more data than allotted, they usually slow down your speed for about 24 hours as a penalty for using too much data.

SOCIAL MEDIA AND APPS

If you plan on using social media and apps, make sure you already have them installed on your device so that you don't use the data for the download. Some of the apps that I would recommend include social media apps (that you'd likely already have) to stay in touch with friends, Norikae Annai, which gives you real time information on trains and subways, and a Japanese translator. My favorite dictionary app is called Japanese (with the red icon and white *kanji*). You can also draw the *kanji* on the app to learn how to pronounce the word. The dictionary is very good and does not require Internet connection when you are using it. I would also recommend the airlines' apps so that you can check in and see your seats easily. I also have an app to get the yen to dollar conversion easily so that I don't have to go on the Internet each time for the exchange rate. The most popular chatting app in Japan is Line which has a multitude of features, and is a must when communicating with your Japanese friends.

TEXTING TO MEET JAPANESE FRIENDS

Texting, which includes iMessage and Line, is the best way. Most people who have smartphones in Japan are on iMessage and Line. If you are on the bus, train, or subway, it's preferable not to make calls, so texting would be the best option to communicate with your friends if you are running late.

When you text your Japanese friends to meet up with them, make sure that you have set up an exact location on where you are meeting. Normally, you will determine which train station and which exit. For example, you can meet up at the Shinjuku train station at the west ticket entrance or *kaisatsuguchi*.

EMAIL ETIQUETTE

Most Japanese people use their smartphone devices to check their email. Therefore, it will be helpful (to them) to keep your messages short and succinct. Email and text are the best ways to communicate with your Japanese friends to meet with them.



CHAPTER 8

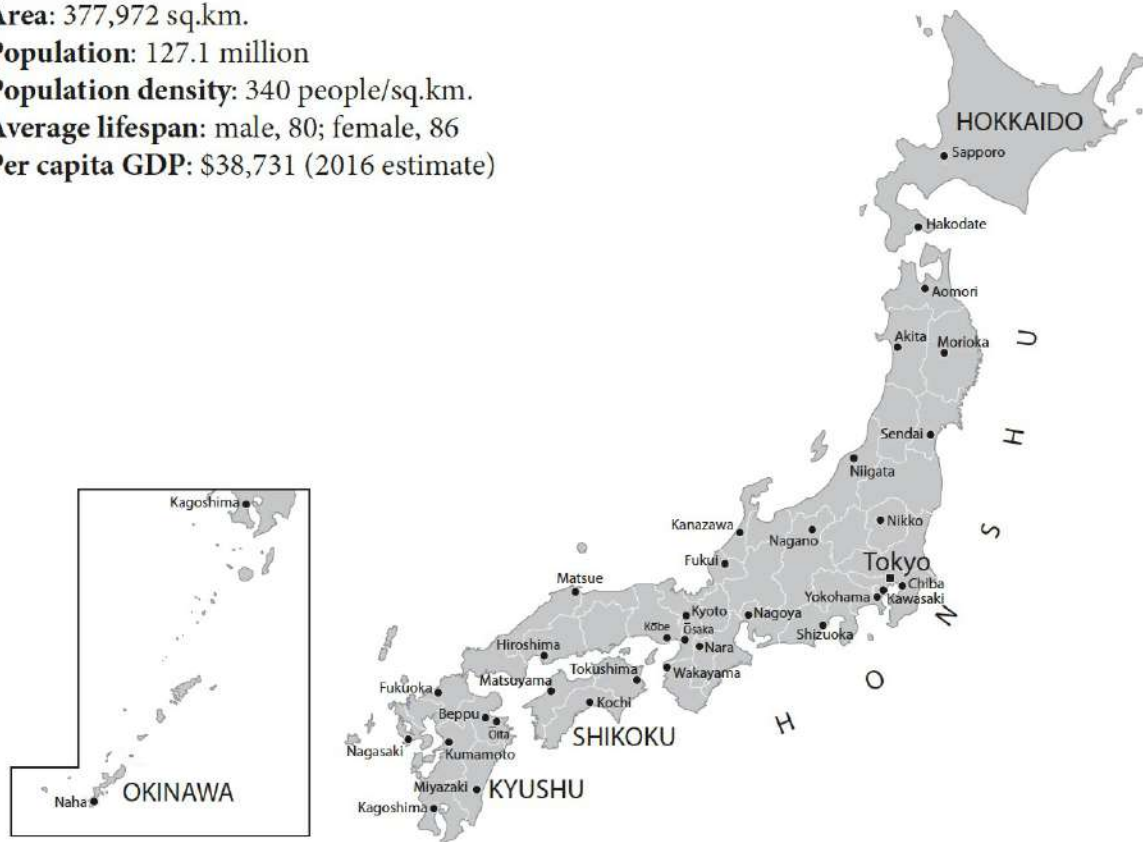
Traveling Around Japan

If you are planning to travel to various cities in Japan, the most economical way is to buy a JR Pass and use it to travel from one city to another. It is similar to the Euro Pass where you can get on unlimited number of trains for a given period of time. These can be bought on the Internet, **prior** to leaving your home country. You will not be able to buy it in Japan. More information about the JR Pass can be found on their website.

Japanese trains are extremely efficient and the bullet trains are very comfortable. They also have various drinks and food inside the bullet train, just in case you are hungry and don't have time to eat at the station.

MAP OF JAPAN

Area: 377,972 sq.km.
Population: 127.1 million
Population density: 340 people/sq.km.
Average lifespan: male, 80; female, 86
Per capita GDP: \$38,731 (2016 estimate)



Japan is divided up into 43 prefectures, outlined in the map, which are governing units somewhat like states in the United States. A more detailed map is shown on [pp. 6-7](#).

GEOGRAPHICAL LANDMARKS

Geographical landmarks tend to become tourist destinations in themselves—a westernmost cape is visited because it is the westernmost cape, not necessarily because it’s especially pretty. Peninsulas, islands, hills, and waterfalls can become landmarks—“famous”, as it’s often translated in English—for local people.

GEOGRAPHY <i>chiri</i>	DESERT <i>sabaku</i>	ISLAND <i>shima</i>	MOUNTAIN <i>yama</i>	VALLEY <i>tani</i>
COAST, SEA SHORE	FOREST	LAND	MOUNTAIN RANGE	SLOPE, INCLINE

<i>kaigan</i>	<i>mori</i>	<i>riku</i>	<i>sanmyaku</i>	<i>saka</i>
HILL	FOREST, WOODS	PENINSULA	MOUNTAIN SUMMIT	VOLCANO
<i>oka</i>	<i>shinrin</i>	<i>hantō</i>	<i>chōjō</i>	<i>kazan</i>
BAY, GULF	HOT SPRINGS	POND	SEA, OCEAN	STRAITS
<i>wan</i>	<i>onsen</i>	<i>ike</i>	<i>umi</i>	<i>kaikyō</i>
HARBOR	LAKE	RIVER	MARSH	WATERFALL
<i>minato</i>	<i>mizu'umi</i>	<i>kawa</i>	<i>numa</i>	<i>taki</i>
COUNTRY	STATE, PROVINCE	CITY	TOWN	VILLAGE
<i>kuni</i>	<i>shū</i>	<i>shi</i>	<i>machi</i>	<i>mura</i>

BUYING A SHINKANSEN TICKET

Buying a *Shinkansen* ticket is very easy. You can go to any of the ticket offices marked *Midori no Madoguchi*, or the “Green Window”. The train station workers will help you determine how much it is and will be able to print the tickets there. Additionally, if you buy a *Shinkansen* ticket, it also includes the train fare from the station you are catching the *Shinkansen* to where you are coming from.

You will need to determine which type of *Shinkansen* you will be riding. The Kodama is a local bullet train. If you are getting off at a minor train station, you would probably need to be on the Kodama. Hikari stops at some of the minor stations and Nozomi only stops at the major stations. For example, if you are going from Tokyo to Kyoto, you probably want to catch the Nozomi. On the Nozomi, the train ride would be around 2 hours and 18 minutes. On the Hikari, it would be 2 hours and 50 minutes and on the Kodama, it will be around 4 hours.

You will also need to determine if you would like a regular seat or a green seat, which is like business class. Furthermore, you would want to get a reserved seat, especially during peak hours so that you can ensure that you are sitting for the two hour train ride.

JAPAN RAIL PASS

If a journey by rail sounds immensely enticing, consider a one-, two-, or three-week rail pass. Because those days have to be consecutive, you might want to plan it so that you travel during one week and then you are in one city for the rest of the time. To make it worth the value, however, one must travel long distances and/or often. A Japan Rail Pass entitles one to unlimited travel on all (and only) JR trains, including the ***Shinkansen***. Passes are available for ordinary and first-class seats, with surcharges for sleeping berths and private compartments. A JR pass, however, won't get you onto a train belonging to one of the myriad private railroads.

In order to be eligible to purchase the JR pass, you must be a foreign tourist visiting Japan abroad for sightseeing or a Japanese national living outside of Japan. You may purchase JR passes in the form of 7, 14, or 21 days. You may also buy the Ordinary seats or on the Green seats. Green seats are first class seats. For the Ordinary 7-day ticket, it costs ¥29,110, whereas the Green 7-day ticket costs ¥38,880.

You must plan ahead: the pass must be paid for prior to arrival in Japan. The selling agent will issue a voucher, which you can exchange for a pass at JR centers in most major JR train stations. In order to find these ticket offices, you can ask:

Where is the JR ticket office?

Midori no madoguchi wa doko desu ka?

To trade in your voucher for the actual ticket, you will need to go to a ticket office, or ***Midori no Madoguchi***. This can be done in any of the major train stations. Fortunately, because these offices deal with the JR Passes frequently, most of these workers speak some English. If you show them the JR Exchange Order here, they will know exactly what you are looking for. More information about the exchange can be found on the JR Pass site: <http://www.japanrailpass.net/en/>

The Japan Rail Pass is valid for the railways, buses, and ferry boats. This includes all JR Group Railways-Shinkansen (the bullet trains) except for any reserved or non-reserved seat on Nozomi and Mizuho trains. The pass is valid on limited express trains, express trains, and rapid and local trains, and the BRT.

BUYING TICKETS

The most convenient way to buying a ticket is to initially buy a Suica or Pasma card at a train station. You will need to fill it up with some money so that you can use it without worrying about running out of money on the card. This will alleviate the need for you to look at the map in the station each time and determine the fare. These cards can be used on both the JR and the subway system. They can be used in virtually any city in Japan as well.

To buy a Pasma or Suica card, you can ask any of the train station workers:

Where can I buy the Pasma/Suica card?

Pasma/Suica wa doko de kaemasu ka?

TICKETS ON THE TRAIN

At times, especially for the longer haul trains, you may be able to buy tickets on the train. However, with the introduction of Suica and Pasma, most of the ticket purchasing happens at the train station now. There are times when workers come through to check your tickets and to punch the tickets. If you've bought the wrong tickets, you may need to pay extra to settle the difference.

TICKET MACHINES FOR INTERCITY TRAVEL

Each train station has ticket machines and a map above it to show how much it is from one point to the other. However, if you have the Pasma/Suica card and the app, Norikae Annai, you can bypass this area (unless you need to charge your card) and go straight to the ticket entrance. This can save you a lot of time and hassle. On the app, it tells you exactly which line to take and which platform you should be on as well.

Can someone here speak English?

Ei-go o hanaseru hito wa imasu ka?

I'd like to go to ~.

~ ni ikitai n'desu ga.

How do I get to ~?

~ e wa dō ittara ii desu ka?

How much is it to ~?

~ made ikura desu ka?

How much from here to ~?

Koko kara ~ made ikura desu ka?

What time is the next train?	<i>Tsugi no densha wa nan-ji desu ka?</i>
Is there a train leaving around ~?	<i>~ ji goro no densha wa arimasu ka?</i>
What times does the train for ~ leave?	<i>~ yuki no densha wa nan-ji ni demasu ka?</i>
When is the ~ to ~~?	<i>~~ yuki no ~ wa nan-ji desu ka?</i>
next train	<i>tsugi no densha</i>
first train	<i>shihatsu densha</i>
last train	<i>shūden</i>
How about the next train?	<i>Tsugi no densha wa dō desu ka?</i>
How about a later time?	<i>Motto osoi jikan wa dō desu ka?</i>
How about an earlier time?	<i>Motto hayai jikan wa dō desu ka?</i>
Any time is fine with me.	<i>Nan-ji de mo kamaimasen.</i>
How long does the trip take?	<i>Dono kurai jikan ga kakarimasu ka?</i>
Do I have to change trains?	<i>Norikae ga arimasu ka?</i>
Where do I change trains?	<i>Doko de norikae desu ka?</i>
Can I stop along the way?	<i>Tochū de noriori dekimasu ka?</i>
Is there an express?	<i>Kyūkō wa arimasu ka?</i>
Is there a sleeper?	<i>Shindaisha wa tsuite imasu ka?</i>
From what track does it leave?	<i>Nan-ban sen kara demasu ka?</i>
I'd like to reserve a seat on that train.	<i>Sono densha no zaseki o yoyaku shitai n'desu ga.</i>
I'd like to change this ticket to first-class.	<i>Kono kippu o guriin-sha ni kaetai n'desu ga.</i>
I'd like to ~ my reservation.	<i>Yoyaku o ~ shitai n'desu ga.</i>
confirm	<i>kakunin</i>
cancel	<i>kyanseru</i>
change	<i>henkō</i>
I'd like a refund, please.	<i>Haraimodoshi o onegai shimasu.</i>
A ticket to ~, please.	<i>~ made kippu o ichi-mai kudasai.</i>
one ticket	<i>ichi-mai</i>
two tickets	<i>ni-mai</i>
one way	<i>katamichi</i>

round trip	<i>ōfuku</i>
regular	<i>futsū-sha</i>
first-class	<i>guriin-sha</i>
open seating	<i>jiyū-seki</i>
reserved seating	<i>shitei-seki</i>
window seat	<i>madogawa no seki</i>
aisle seat	<i>tsūrogawa no seki</i>
two adjacent seats	<i>tsuzuite iru seki o futatsu</i>
in the front of the car	<i>mae no hō no seki</i>
in the back of the car	<i>ushiro no hō no seki</i>
non-smoking seat	<i>kin'en-seki</i>
smoking seat	<i>kitsuen-seki</i>
seat with legroom	<i>ichiban hiroi seki</i>
seat as far as possible away from the smoking seats	<i>dekiru dake kitsuen-seki kara tōi seki</i>

That train is full.
Kono ressha wa manseki desu.

There are seats on the ~ train.
-ni seki ga arimasu ga.

How about the next train?
Tsugino densha wa dō desu ka?

There are only ~ on that train.
Kono ressha wa – dake desu.

Smoking or nonsmoking?
***Kitsuen-seki, kin'en-seki no dochira
ni shimasu ka?***

There are no ~ on that train.
-wa arimasen.

READING TIME SCHEDULES

Although train time schedules are still sold at bookstores, the best way to find the train schedule is to use apps such as Norikae Annai. Most Japanese people now exclusively rely on the Internet and can determine when they have to leave in order to make it to their destination by a certain time. Alternatively, pick up one of the train network maps that are available

through JR and the subway systems that can give you a picture of where you are headed.

TIMETABLE <i>jikokuhyō</i>	DESTINATION <i>yukisaki</i>	AWAY FROM TOKYO <i>kudari</i>	RAPID TRAIN <i>kaisoku</i>
ARRIVALS <i>tōchaku</i>	BOUND FOR ~ <i>~yuki</i>	TRANSFER <i>norikae</i>	LOCAL EXPRESS <i>junkyū</i>
ARRIVAL TIME <i>tōchaku jikoku</i>	IN DIRECTION OF ~ <i>~ hōmen</i>	TERMINATES AT ~ <i>~ domari</i>	EXPRESS TRAIN <i>kyūkō</i>
DEPARTURES <i>hassha</i>	VIA ~ <i>~ keiyu</i>	LOCAL TRAIN <i>kakueki teisha,</i> <i>futsū</i>	LIMITED EXPRESS <i>tokkyū</i>
DEPARTURE TIME <i>hassha jikoku</i>	TOWARDS TOKYO <i>nobori</i>		BULLET TRAIN <i>shinkansen</i>

When you put in your origin and destination in the app, you will get the time, the name of the line, as well as the train number. This will help you determine whether you are on the right train or not as there could be multiple trains on the same platform. Additionally, there's usually a train station worker for each platform so you can ask him or her to confirm that you are about to get on the correct train.

Distance in kilometers Names of trains Train numbers Train origin and destination

[78]

新幹線のりつと

東京・新横浜から福井・金沢・富山方面

名古屋・米原のりかえ

東京・新横浜から 福井・金沢・富山方面

Station names

Arrival/departure times

Seating

Train types

<p>快速</p> <p>RAPID TRAIN faster than local 快速列車</p>	<p></p> <p>FIRST-CLASS non-reserved seats 自由席グリーン車</p>	<p></p> <p>LIMITED EXPRESS sleeper coach 寝台特急</p>
<p>急行</p> <p>ORDINARY EXPRESS faster than local/rapid 急行列車</p>	<p></p> <p>FIRST-CLASS reserved seats 指定席グリーン車</p>	<p></p> <p>ORDINARY EXPRESS sleeper coach 寝台急行</p>
<p>特急</p> <p>LIMITED EXPRESS faster than ordinary express 特急列車</p>	<p></p> <p>STANDARD CAR nonreserved/reserved 自由指定席</p>	<p></p> <p>SLEEPER CAR first-class cabins A寝台</p>
<p></p> <p>LIMITED EXPRESS L faster than limited エル特急</p>	<p></p> <p>STANDARD CAR all reserved 全指定席</p>	<p></p> <p>SLEEPER CAR second-class cabins B寝台</p>

IN THE STATION

Interior station signs in major cities are usually marked in English, or at least in *romaji*. After a few trips through the system, you will probably recognize the different styles and color schemes of signs; what's on them, however, may remain a mystery. Remember that these *kanji* or *kana* characters won't be in isolation; other characters may be on either side of them. But if you can learn to recognize some of these groupings, you will find it much easier to get around major stations.

Where are the Shinkansen tracks? *Shinkansen no hōmu wa doko desu ka?*

Which train is it to ~? *~ yuki wa dore desu ka?*

What track is the ~ line? *~ sen wa nan-bansen desu ka?*

Where is the ~ line? *~ sen wa doko desu ka?*

Is this the platform for the ~ line? *~ sen wa kono hōmu desu ka?*

Is this the right platform for the train to ~? *~ yuki no densha wa kono hōmu desu ka?*

What track does the train for ~ leave from? *~ yuki no densha wa nan-bansen kara demasu ka?*

Is this the train for ~? *Kono densha wa ~ yuki desu ka?*

Is this train a local/limited express? *Kono densha wa kakueki/tokkyū desu ka?*

Is this the subway to ~? *Kono chikatetsu wa ~ yuki desu ka?*

It's a different train. It's on platform/track number ~.
Chigau densha desu. *-bansen desu.*

It's on a different platform. It's already left.
Chigau hōmu desu. *Mō demashita.*

It's on the next platform.
Tonari no hōmu desu.

NAVIGATING THE STATION

Mastering the large stations that serve as major transfer points is sometimes intimidating, especially because of long hikes between connections and endless stairways and escalators to everywhere. (It's recommended not to try to carry more than one large piece of luggage through such stations.) Shinjuku and Tokyo stations, for example, are especially confusing labyrinths, even to the initiated. But stations are usually well-marked, with signs in English.

TRAINS: JR stations are generally above ground and entered from street level. Entrances/exits are usually identified by compass points, such as *higashi guchi*, or “east entrance/exit”. (At Tokyo Station, main exits are also identified as the Yaesu or Marunouchi sides.) Ticket machines and coin lockers are often near entrances. Local JR train lines, as well as subways, are identified by name and color. (Trains of the same line going in opposite directions do not always share the same platform; double-check the signs.) Barring earthquakes and typhoons, JR trains (and virtually all other trains) are almost always punctual down to the minute, adhering to strict timetables, copies of which are mounted in poster form on platforms.

SUBWAYS: Despite the often convoluted nature of their layouts, navigating subway stations is easy, for they are extremely well-marked with signs and maps, and in English. In Tokyo, subway stations usually have a number of exits—marked A1, A2, etc.—leading up to several street-level places, including department store interiors. Well-marked maps showing exactly where exits surface are numerous.

There are set cars that are marked as only for females, to reduce the number of incidences of groping. These cars, along with the timings that they are in effect are marked on the train and platform.

AVOID THE CROWDS

Avoid intercity train travel during the holiday seasons, when the *Shinkansen* runs at 100 to 200 percent capacity: literally standing room only. On the other hand, urban Tokyo during the holiday season becomes a delight, as it and its trains are markedly less crowded.

You should also avoid urban subways and commuter trains during morning and evening rush hours, unless being crushed like packed tomatoes

is appealing. If a train looks full to the brim, the next one may have more room. Also try the first and last car of a train.

ON THE TRAIN

Unless you're trapped amidst a bunch of restless school children, trains are generally a pleasure. On the long-distance expresses, seats are nice, sometimes exquisite. Local train seats, unfortunately, can be uncomfortable for tall people.

Eating on the longer haul train is perfectly acceptable, even encouraged by JR; some trains even have trays that fold out of the backs of seats, airplane-style. Food and drinks, including beer, can be purchased at stations and brought on board, or purchased on express trains and *shinkansen*. Best, however, is the *ekiben*, a usually delightful form of the *bentō*, the traditional Japanese box lunch. Most areas have unique *ekiben*, featuring local specialties. Get one on the train, or from a platform vendor before boarding. It's Japanese cuisine at its finest and 'funnest'. Please note that eating and drinking is frowned upon on the intercity trains, as well as on the subways.

Where does this train go?

Kono densha wa doko yuki desu ka?

Does this train stop at ~?

Kono densha wa ~ ni tomarimasu ka?

What is the next station?

Tsugi no eki wa doko desu ka?

The next stop is ~, isn't it?

Tsugi wa ~ desu ne.

Is ~ the next stop?

Tsugi wa ~ desu ka?

Where are we passing through now?

Ima doko o hashitte imasu ka?

What station is this?

Koko wa doko no eki desu ka?

Please tell me when we reach ~.

~ ni tsuitara oshiete kudasai.

When do we get to ~?

~ ni wa itsu tsukimasu ka?

How long will we stop here?

Koko ni wa dono kurai tomarimasu ka?

What time should I be back onboard?

Nan-ji made ni densha ni modotte konakereba narimasen ka?

Where do I transfer for ~?

~ e wa doko de norikaeru n'desu ka?

May I sit here?

Kono seki ni suwatte ii desu ka?

I think this is my seat.

*Koko wa watashi no seki da to
omoimasu ga.*

Can I smoke?

Tabako o sutte mo ii desu ka?

EXITING THE STATION

Getting out of most stations is quite easy. If you need to pay a fare adjustment, there will be a marked window at the exit for that purpose, or sometimes an automatic fare adjustment machine. Otherwise, you can just hand the ticket to the station worker at the gate, who will calculate the difference for you (and call after you if you've tried to slip through without paying).

Is there a place to store luggage for a few days?

*Ni san nichi nimotsu o azukatte
kureru tokoro wa arimasu ka?*

How much is it to send my luggage to Shibuya?

*Shibuya ni onimitsu o
okuritaindesuga, oikuradesu ka?*

Is it possible to send my luggage by TA-Q-Bin?

Takkyubin de okuremasuka?

baggage storage

te-nimotsu ichi ji azukarijo

I'd like to store my luggage.

Nimotsu o azuketai n'desu ga.

Which exit do I take for ~?

~ wa dono deguchi ga ii desu ka?

Where is the nearest ~?

Ichiban chikai ~ wa doko desu ka?

How long does it take to go to the ~
by taxi

*~ made takushii de nan pun kurai
desu ka?*

hotel

hoteru

business hotel

bijinesu hoteru

Ryokan

ryokan

Minshuku

minshuku

Is it far from here?

Sore wa koko kara tōi desu ka?

ESSENTIAL VERBS

to take a taxi

takushii ni noru

to pay

harau

to change, modify

henkō suru

to take a train
densha ni noru

to pay a fare adjustment
seisan suru

cancel
torikesu

to take a bus
basu ni noru

to plan, expect
yotei suru

to lose something
nakusu

PROBLEMS AND REQUESTS

Problems on the train will be few: someone's sitting in your seat, you're sitting in someone else's seat, losing a ticket, or bratty children. If a polite request to a fellow passenger doesn't work or seems inappropriate, hunt down the conductor.

Be nice and courteous to the conductor, for he or she can smooth out problems. The conductor is boss of the train. They usually don't speak much English, but they're patient with foreigners' queries and problems. If in need of the conductor and you can't wait for one to pass by, check the green car, which usually has its own conductors in classy white suits and shoes.

If you lose something or forget something on the train, go immediately to the train's Lost and Found. They can immediately find out which train you were in (if you provide them with the time you got off the train) and contact the station manager of other train stations. Lost items have a high percentage of being recovered in Japan.

Sorry, but I think this is a non-smoking area.

Sumimasen ga koko wa kin'en-seki da to omoimasu ga.

Your children are disturbing me.

O-taku no o-ko-san ga chotto nigiyaka na n'desu ga.

Your children are kicking my seat.

O-taku no o-ko-san ga watashi no seki o kette iru n'desu ga.

Can you be a little quieter?

Mō sukoshi shizuka ni shite kuremasen ka?

There's someone in my seat.

Watashi no seki ni dareka ga suwatte imasu.

Excuse me, but I think this is my seat. *Sumimasen ga, kore wa watashi no*

Someone's smoking in the non-smoking car.

I'm confused and lost.

I lost my ticket.

I left my ~ on the train.

I lost my ~.

luggage

wallet

passport

money

camera

coat

... and other things

What should I do?

Please write a theft report.

Can you let me off at ~?

Can I upgrade to first class?

Can I refund this ticket?

Can I change my seat?

What station did you come from?

Doko no eki kara norimashita ka?

What train were you on?

Dono densha ni notte imashita ka?

I'll try to find someone who speaks English.

Dare ka Ei-go o hanaseru hito o sagashitemimasu.

seki da to omoimasu.

Kin'en-sha de tabako o sutte iru hito ga imasu.

Doko da ka sappari wakarimasen.

Kippu o nakushimashita.

Densha ni ~ o okiwasuremashita.

~ o nakushimashita.

nimotsu

saifu

pasupōto

o-kane

kamera

kōto

to hoka no mono

Dō sureba ii deshō ka?

Tōnan shōmeisho o tsukutte kudasai.

~ de oroshite moraemasu ka?

Guriin-sha e utsuremasu ka?

Kono kippu o haraimodosemasu ka?

Seki o utsutte mo ii desu ka?

What seat were you in?

Dono seki ni suwatte imashita ka?

What size?

Ōkisa wa dore kurai desu ka?

What color?

Nani iro desu ka?

I'll contact the stations ahead to check for it. Please write down your name, telephone number, and address.

Eki ni renraku shite shirabete moraimashou.

Kono kami ni, shimei, denwabagō, jūsho o kaitekudasai.

Where are you sitting?
Seki wa doko desu ka?

Yes, you can upgrade.
Gurīn-sha e utsuru koto ga dekimasu ka?

I'll try to take care of it.
Watashi ga nantoka shimashō.

You can't upgrade now.
Ima wa guriin-sha ni wa utsuremasen.

Where are you getting off?
Doko de orimasu ka?

I'll let you know later if it's possible.
Moshi daijōbu nara, atode o-shirase shimasu.

It can't be done right now.
Ima sugu ni wa dekimasen.

There is an extra charge for first class.
Yobun ni okane ga kakarimasu.

RENTING A CAR

Unless you are going to a very rural area, renting a car may not be the best idea. Streets are very crowded and a challenge to navigate. If you do decide to rent a car, make sure that you have the proper documentation for a International Driving Permit to drive in Japan. This is valid for up to one year and can be obtained from your home country's automobile association, such as AAA in the United States. Furthermore, it will be a great idea to review some of the traffic signs. They can found on the following website: <http://www.japandriverslicense.com/japanese-road-signs.asp>

Tokyo Rent a Car and Nippon Rent-A-Car are two big companies that have booths at the airport as well as online reservation services.

PAYING HIGHWAY TOLLS

If you are renting a car, you will most likely come across tolls. Most of the rental cars come with the ETC system to pay for the tolls with the device in the car. Afterwards, the rental company will charge you the amount that was used on their ETC devices.

TAKING A FERRY

An island country, Japan lends itself to water travel, and ferries connect major ports from Hokkaido to Okinawa. Ferries aren't cheap, and they're not especially elegant by European standards. On longer, especially overnight, trips there are usually two choices for berthing: a semi-private cabin, or else the second-class deck, with open, shared areas for sitting, sleeping, and eating. Although cheaper, second-class can be noisy until the wee hours, and there is absolutely no privacy. As a foreigner and thus a curiosity, be prepared for stares, and also, invitations for beer, sake, and a little English and Japanese language practice.

BOAT, SHIP	FERRY	PASSENGER SHIP	PIER	PORT/HARBOR
<i>fune</i>	<i>ferii</i>	<i>kyakusen</i>	<i>sanbashi</i>	<i>minato</i>
CAPTAIN	STEWARD			
<i>senchō</i>	<i>suchuwādo</i>			

Where do I board the ship to ~?

~ *yuki no fune no noriba wa doko desu ka?*

What time do we board?

Jōsen jikan wa nan-ji desu ka?

What time does it depart?

Itsu shukkō shimasu ka?

Where is ~?

~ *wa doko desu ka?*

my berth

watashi no shindai

my cabin

watashi no senshitsu

the toilet

toire

the infirmary

imushitsu

the lifeboat

kyūmei bōto

a life jacket
the pier
the port/harbor
I'm quite seasick.
Can you get a doctor?

kyūmei dōi
sanbashi
minato
Funayoi ga hidoi desu.
Isha o yonde moraemasu ka?



CHAPTER 9

Services and Essential Information

In Japan it's not a problem to use a ¥10,000 note for a ¥95 purchase. Merchants always have plenty of change. However, most people are now using credit cards, phone credit systems like Apple Pay, and Suica/Pasmo cards to purchase their goods. To withdraw money, you can go to a post office, 7-Eleven, or a Citibank. Make sure you call your bank ahead of time so that they don't stop your purchases or your withdrawals as many have automatic alerts if cards are used overseas.

Currency can easily be exchanged at the airport, at your local bank in Japan, a local money changer, or at your hotel. You will probably get the best rates at the bank. You may need to have your passport to exchange money. Have your hotel's address on hand if you're exchanging money at the banks. Japanese banks are usually quite busy, so it may be best to avoid peak hours like lunch hour.

Before you leave your country, it may be useful to check out the fees associated with your ATM and credit cards. Some cards without foreign transaction fees are the Venture Capital One card or the British Airways Visa Signature Card. Otherwise, you can also use cash for your transactions.

Please note that traveler's checks have become very hard to get in the United States and are often hard to use overseas. In Japan, you will most likely need to go to the bank to exchange them for Japanese yen and will not be able to use them at a lot of the stores.

CHANGING MONEY

What's the exchange rate?

I'd like to change ~ dollars.

I'd like to change it to yen.

Kawese rēto wa ikura desu ka?

~ doru o ryōgae shite kudasai.

En ni shitai n'desu ga.

Give me large bills, please.

Kōgaku shihei o kudasai.

Give me small bills, please.
 Can you change ~ to yen?
 Change this to ~, please.

Shōgaku shihei o kudasai.
 ~ *o en ni kaete moraemasu ka?*
 ~ *ni kōkan shite kudasai.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGE <i>gaikoku kawase</i>	SINGAPORE \$ <i>shingapōru doru</i>	EURO <i>yūro</i>	CANADIAN \$ <i>kanada doru</i>
EXCHANGE RATE <i>kawase rēto</i>	HONG KONG \$ <i>honkon doru</i>	NEW ZEALAND \$ <i>nyū jūrando doru</i>	AUSTRALIAN \$ <i>ōsutoraria doru</i>
US \$ <i>doru</i>	BRITISH POUND <i>pondo</i>		

No, we can't.
Iie, dekimasen.

The ~ bank probably can.
-Ginkō nara dekiru deshō.

Yes, we can.
Hai, dekimasu.

I don't know who can exchange it.
*Doko de ryōgae dekiru ka
 wakarimasu ka?*

... but it'll take a few days.
Demo, ni san nichi kakarimasu.

It's difficult to do outside of
 Tokyo/Osaka.
*Tōkyō/Ōsaka igai wa muzukashii
 desu.*

PUBLIC SIGNS AND NOTICES

SIGNS <i>keiji</i>	ESCALATORS <i>esukarētā</i>	NO SMOKING <i>kin'en</i>	DO NOT USE <i>shiyō kinshi</i>
CLOSED TODAY <i>honjitsu kyūgyō</i>	ELEVATORS <i>erebētā</i>	RESERVED <i>kashikiri</i>	PROHIBITED <i>~kinshi</i>

CLOSED <i>junbichū</i>	FOR SALE <i>urimono</i>	TRASH <i>gomibako</i>	KEEP OUT <i>tachiiri kinshi</i>
OPEN <i>eigyōchū</i>	DISCOUNT <i>waribiki</i>	OUT OF ORDER <i>koshō</i>	NO TRESPASSING <i>shin'nyū kinshi</i>
OCCUPIED <i>shiyōchū</i>	INFORMATION <i>an'nai</i>	WET PAINT <i>penki nuritate</i>	NO PHOTOS <i>satsuei kinshi</i>
EMERGENCY EXIT <i>hijō guchi</i>	INFORMATION DESK <i>a'naijo</i>	EMERGENCY BUTTON <i>hijō yobidashi</i>	NO CROSSING <i>ōdan kinshi, wataru na</i>
ENTRANCE <i>iriguchi</i>	RECEPTION DESK <i>uketsuke</i>	WARNING <i>keikoku</i>	NO PARKING <i>chūsha kinshi</i>
EXIT <i>deguchi</i>	PULL <i>hiku</i>	CAUTION <i>chūi</i>	STOP <i>tomare</i>
AUTOMATIC DOORS <i>jidōdoa</i>	PUSH <i>osu</i>	DANGER <i>kiken</i>	

WHAT TO DO?

Entertainment is expensive, movies costing at least twice the price of films in Europe or North America. Check one of the English-language daily newspapers for a listing of what's going on in Tokyo. *Tokyo Journal* contains more extensive entertainment listings. You can also find out what events are going on if you do a quick Internet search.

I want to see ~.

~ *o mitai n'desu ga.*

I'd like to go see ~.

~ *o mi ni ikitai n'desu ga.*

Where can I see ~?

~ *wa doko de miraremasu ka?*

Would you like to see ~ with me?

Issho ni ~ o mi ni ikimasen ka?

Judo	<i>jūdō</i>
Karate	<i>karate</i>
Kendo	<i>kendō</i>
a baseball game	<i>yakyū/bēsubōru no shiai</i>
Kabuki	<i>kabuki</i>
Noh	<i>nō</i>
Sumo	<i>sumō</i>
a concert	<i>ongakkai</i>
a movie	<i>eiga</i>
a drama/play	<i>engeki</i>
a play	<i>geki</i>
I'd like to try Pachinko.	<i>Pachinko o yatte mitai desu.</i>
Where can one see the Japanese flower arrangement?	<i>Ikebana o miru ni wa doko e ikeba ii desu ka?</i>
Where can one see a Japanese tea ceremony?	<i>Sadō o miru ni wa doko e ikeba ii desu ka?</i>
Do you know when it is?	<i>Sore wa itsu ka gozonji desu ka?</i>
What time does the ~ show begin?	<i>~ no kai wa nan-ji ni hajimarimasu ka?</i>
first	<i>saisho</i>
last	<i>saigo</i>
What time does the show/performance begin?	<i>Kaien wa nan-ji desu ka?</i>
What time does the show/performance end?	<i>Shūen wa nan-ji desu ka?</i>
What time does the movie start?	<i>Eiga wa nan-ji kara desu ka?</i>
What time does the movie finish?	<i>Eiga wa nan-ji made desu ka?</i>
It continues until (time).	<i>~ wa (jikan) made desu.</i>
It starts from (time).	<i>~ wa (jikan) kara desu.</i>
It's already started.	<i>Mō hajimatte imasu.</i>
Do you know where the ~ is?	<i>~ wa doko ka gozonji desu ka?</i>
movie theater	<i>eigakan</i>

concert hall	<i>konsāto hōru</i>
theater	<i>gekijō</i>
stage	<i>butai</i>
Is there an admission charge?	<i>Nyūjōryō wa irimasu ka?</i>
What is the admission charge?	<i>Nyūjōryō wa ikura desu ka?</i>
I'd like to reserve seats.	<i>Seki o yoyaku shitai n'desu ga.</i>
adult	<i>otona</i>
child	<i>kodomo</i>
advance ticket	<i>maeuriken</i>
entrance fee	<i>nyūjōryō</i>
reserved seating	<i>shitei-seki</i>
open/free seating	<i>jiyū-seki</i>
audience seat	<i>kyakuseki</i>
Please show me my seat.	<i>Seki ni an'nai shite kudasai.</i>

ACTOR	AUDIENCE	COMEDY	HORROR	SCIENCE FICTION
<i>haiyū, yakusha</i>	<i>kankyaku</i>	<i>kigeki</i>	<i>horā</i>	<i>esu-efu</i>
TRAGEDY	SUBTITLE	HISTORICAL	MYSTERY	
<i>higeki</i>	<i>jimaku</i>	<i>rekishimono</i>	<i>misuterii</i>	

INTERESTS AND ACTIVITIES

If you get into a conversation, whether English or Japanese, inevitably you'll be asked about your hobbies. To a Japanese person, "hobbies" means interests like skiing and golfing, not necessarily stamp or bug collecting.

What are your hobbies?	<i>Shumi wa nan desu ka?</i>
What do you like to do?	<i>Nani o suru no ga suki desu ka?</i>
I have an interest in ~.	<i>~ ni kyōmi ga arimasu.</i>
I love to ~.	<i>~ ga daisuki desu.</i>

I hate to ~.

I want to study ~.

I'd like to try ~.

I want to do ~.

I like to watch ~.

Would you like to ~?

I like to do ~.

architecture

art

calligraphy

card games

ceramics

chess, Japanese

dance

film, Japanese

flower arrangement

folk art

games

gardens, Japanese

painting, Japanese

photography

pottery

reading

sculpture

sightseeing

travel

~ *wa kirai desu.*

~ *o benkyō shitai desu.*

~ *o yatte mitai desu.*

~ *o shitai n'desu ga.*

~ *o miru no ga suki desu.*

~ *o shitai desu ka?*

~ *no ga suki desu.*

kenchiku o miru

bijutsu o miru

shodō o suru

toranpu o suru

yakimono o suru

shōgi o suru

odori o suru

Nihon no eiga o miru

ikebana o suru

mingei o miru

gēmu o suru

Nihon teien o miru

Nihon-ga o miru

shashin o toru

yakimono o suru

dokusho o suru

chōkoku o suru

kankō o suru

ryokō o suru

NATIONAL HOLIDAYS

1 January

New Year's Day

Ganjitsu

3 May

Constitution Day

Kenpō Kinenbi

Around 23 September*

Autumnal Equinox Day

Shubun no hi

2nd Monday of January Coming-of-Age Day <i>Seijin no hi</i>	4 May Greenery Day <i>Midori no hi</i>	2nd Monday of October Sports Day <i>Taiiku no hi</i>
11 February National Foundation Day <i>Kenkoku Kinen no hi</i>	5 May Children's Day <i>Kodomo no hi</i>	3 November Culture Day <i>Bunka no hi</i>
Around 21 March* Vernal Equinox Day <i>Shunbun no hi</i>	3rd Monday of July Marine Day <i>Umi no hi</i>	23 November Labor Thanksgiving Day <i>Kinrō Kansha no hi</i>
29 April Showa Day <i>Shōwa no hi</i>	11 August Mountain Day <i>Yama no Hi</i>	23 December Emperor's Birthday <i>Ten'nō Tanjōbi</i>
	3rd Monday of September Respect-for-Aged Day <i>Keirō no hi</i>	

* The precise dates of the vernal and autumnal equinoxes change from year to year.

TRAVEL SEASONS

There are a few weeks each year when seemingly the entire population of Japan is on vacation. Companies close down, subways are empty in the cities, and trains and highways leading from main urban areas are packed. They are: New Year's (*Oshōgatsu*), from around 28 December to 4 January; Golden Week (*Gōruden wiiku*), from 29 April to around 5 May; *Obon* festival, from around 15 August for one or two weeks; and July and August, especially late August because of summer vacation.

New Year's is one of the biggest holidays in Japan. Here are some words associated with the New Year:

Soba noodles eaten on New Year's Eve	<i>Toshikoshi soba</i>
New Year's Eve	<i>Hatsumōde</i>
Special New Year's food	<i>Osechi ryōri</i>
Kite	<i>Tako-age</i>
Shrine	<i>Jinja</i>
New Year's card	<i>Nengajō</i>
Money given from the elders to children	<i>Otoshidama</i>
New Year's singing competition	<i>Kōhaku utagassen</i>

SPORTS

SPORTS	BOATING	HIKING	MOUNTAIN CLIMBING	SWIMMING
<i>supōtsu</i>	<i>bōto</i>	<i>haikingu</i>	<i>tozan</i>	<i>suiei</i>
AIKIDO <i>aikidō</i>	FISHING <i>tsuri</i>	HORSE-RIDING <i>jōba</i>	RACE <i>rēsu</i>	TABLE TENNIS <i>takkyū</i>
ARCHERY <i>kyūdō</i>	FOOTBALL, US <i>futtobōru</i>	JUDO <i>jūdō</i>	SKATING <i>sukēto</i>	TENNIS <i>tenisu</i>
BASEBALL <i>yakyū</i>	GOLF <i>gorufu</i>	KARATE <i>karate</i>	SKIING <i>sukii</i>	TRACK AND FIELD <i>rikujō kyōgi</i>
BASKETBALL <i>basuketto</i> <i>bōru</i>	GYMNASTICS <i>taisō</i>	KENDO <i>kendō</i>	SOCCER <i>sakkā</i>	WATER SPORTS <i>suijō supōtsu</i>
BICYCLING <i>saikurjngu</i>	HANG GLIDING <i>hangu</i> <i>guraidā</i>	MARATHON <i>marason</i>	SUMO <i>sumō</i>	WIND SURFING <i>uindosāfin</i>

ESSENTIAL VERBS

to participate in
sanka suru

to exercise
undō suru

to win
katsu

to compete
kyōsō suru

to practice, train
keiko suru

to lose
makeru

READING AND BOOKSHOPS

Who is your favorite ~?

author

novelist

poet

writer

Suki-na ~ wa dare desu ka?

sakka

shōsetsuka

shijin

sakka

I like to read ~.

~ o yomu no ga suki desu.

LITERATURE <i>bungaku</i>	ESSAYS <i>zuihitsu</i>	HISTORY <i>rekishi</i>	MYTHS <i>shinwa</i>	LEGENDS <i>densetsu</i>
BIOGRAPHIES <i>denki</i>	FAIRY TALES <i>dōwa</i>	HORROR <i>horā</i>	MYSTERIES <i>misuterii</i>	POETRY <i>shi</i>
CLASSICAL LITERATURE <i>koten bungaku</i>	HISTORICAL DRAMAS <i>shigeki</i>	OLD STORIES <i>mukashi banashi</i>	LOVE STORIES <i>ren'ai shōsetsu</i>	SCIENCE FICTION <i>esu-efu</i>

LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING

There are dry cleaning shops nearly everywhere, most of them pick-up and drop-off outlets that send clothes to central cleaning centers. The dry cleaners are usually reasonably priced and do a great job. Coin laundries, or laundromats, are rarer but can be helpful especially if you are staying in

Japan for a longer period of time.

Where is the nearest ~?

laundry

dry cleaner

laundromat

I have some laundry/dry cleaning.

I'd like this pressed.

I'd like this repaired.

Can you send it out?

When will it be ready?

Will it be ready by ~?

I need it ~.

tonight

tomorrow

the day after tomorrow

My laundry's been damaged.

These clothes don't belong to me.

Ichiban chikai ~ wa doko desu ka?

sentaku-ya

dorai kuriiningu-ten

koin randorii

Sentaku/kuriiningu o tanomimasu.

Kore ni airon o kakete kudasai.

Kore o tsukurotte kudasai.

Dashite oite moraemasu ka?

Itsu dekimasu ka?

~ made ni dekimasu ka?

~hitsuyō na n'desu ga.

konban

ashita

asatte

Sentakumono ga itande imashita.

Kore wa watashi no fuku de wa arimasen.

SWEATER <i>sētā</i>	SKIRT <i>sukāto</i>	SUIT <i>sūtsu</i>	SLACKS <i>surakkusu</i>	LAUNDRY <i>sentaku-ya</i>
COAT <i>kōto</i>	BLOUSE <i>burausu</i>	NECKTIE <i>nekutai</i>	UNDERWEAR <i>shitagi</i>	DRY CLEANER <i>dorai kuriiningu- ten</i>
DRESS <i>wanpiisu</i>	SLIP <i>surippu</i>	SHIRT <i>shatsu</i>	SOCKS <i>kutsushita</i>	LAUNDROMAT <i>koin randorii</i>

PHOTOGRAPHY

Photos are perhaps some of the most invaluable souvenirs when traveling to

any country, including Japan. Many people rely solely on their cell phones to capture these photos, although you can definitely bring along your digital SLR camera as well.

If you are traveling alone or with a group and would like to have your picture taken with the entire group, the phrases are included below to ask someone to take your picture. Electronic stores like Bic Camera and Yodobashi have great deals on cameras. Foreigners will also enjoy the luxury of not paying any tax for these items. Information can be found at the store and all you will need is your passport at the time of purchase.

Can I take photos?	<i>Shashin o totte mo ii desu ka?</i>
Can I use the flash?	<i>Furasshu o tsukatte mo ii desu ka?</i>
Could you please take my photograph for me?	<i>Shashin o totte itadakemasu ka?</i>
Let's have our picture taken together.	<i>Issho ni shashin o totte kudasai.</i>
May I take your photograph?	<i>Shashin o torasete itadakemasu ka?</i>
A battery, please.	<i>Denchi o kudasai.</i>
This camera has a problem.	<i>Kamera no chōshi ga warui n'desu ga.</i>
Can you check it for me?	<i>Chotto mite moraemasu ka?</i>
Please fix my camera.	<i>Kamera o shūri shite kudasai.</i>

PHOTOGRAPH <i>shashin</i>	NO PHOTOGRAPHS <i>satsuei kinshi</i>	NO FLASH <i>furasshu kinshi</i>
DIGITAL CAMERA <i>dejikame</i>	CELL PHONE <i>keitai</i>	ONE MORE PICTURE <i>mōichimai</i>

ARTS AND MUSEUMS

I like to visit/go to ~.	<i>~ e iku no ga suki desu.</i>
art museums	<i>bijutsukan</i>
museums	<i>hakubutsukan</i>

displays, exhibitions

I like to look at ~.

I like to do ~.

tenrankai

~ *o miru no ga suki desu.*

~ *o suru no ga suki desu.*

I like listening to ~.

~ *o kiku no ga suki desu.*

I like playing ~ (piano, guitar).

~ *o hiku no ga suki desu.*

I like playing ~ (trumpet, flute).

~ *o fuku no ga suki desu.*

ART <i>geijutsu</i>	CERAMICS <i>yakimono</i>	FOLK ART <i>mingei</i>	PHOTOGRAPHY <i>shashin</i>	ARTIST <i>geijutsuka</i>
CALLIGRAPHY <i>shodō</i>	FINE ARTS <i>bijutsu</i>	PAINTINGS <i>e, kaiga</i>	SCULPTURE <i>chōkoku</i>	PAINTER <i>gaka</i>
MUSIC <i>ongaku</i>	CONCERT <i>konsāto</i>	SINGER <i>kashu</i>	JAZZ <i>jazu</i>	CLASSICAL MUSIC <i>kurashikku</i>
INSTRUMENT <i>gakki</i>	SONG <i>uta</i>	MUSICIAN <i>ongakuka</i>	LATIN MUSIC <i>raten ongaku</i>	ROCK AND ROLL <i>rokku</i>
PERFORMANCE <i>ensō</i>	ORCHESTRA <i>ōkesutora</i>	FOLK SONGS <i>min'yō</i>	POPULAR MUSIC <i>poppusu</i>	KARAOKE <i>karaoke</i>

ENTERTAINMENT

Japan is full of places to go for entertainment. It is possible to get tickets to see the more traditional Japanese entertainment like Kabuki, Sumo or Noh—just do a Google search online to book them in advance. Alternatively, book a special tour with these components with companies like JTB in Japan before your trip.

Explore different areas in Tokyo to see various attractions. For example, Odaiba has one of the biggest Japanese TV stations, a sizeable indoor *onsen* resort, and the Toyota test drive centers. Roppongi has plenty of museums,

theaters, and nightlife to keep you wowed for the entire time. Alternatively, watch musicals in Japanese at The National Theater.

There are also tours to the Imperial Palace, a wonderful walk around Asakusa, a chance to see how Japan was during the Feudal era, or perhaps go to Tokyo Tower at night to see the skyline at night. Explore the mall area at the Tokyo Sky Tree and then enjoy the view—or have dinner—at the top of the tower.

Other places include bustling Shibuya or Shinjuku where you can enjoy the view from the top of the government building for free.

ESSENTIAL VERBS

to appreciate, enjoy

kanshō suru

to walk, stroll

sanpo suru

to display, exhibit

tenji suru

to be impressed

kandō suru

to play an instrument

ensō suru

to draw, paint

kaku

to enjoy

tanoshimu

to sing a song

uta o utau

to sculpt

chōkoku suru

to travel

ryokō suru

to learn, to take lessons

narau

to write, to publish

arawasu



CHAPTER 10

Seeing a Doctor

It's a hassle getting sick when traveling. But if you do, medical facilities are excellent in Japan, with high levels of care. For really esoteric diagnoses and treatments, however, Japan's health care establishment is rather conservative.

If consulting a Japanese doctor, you should know that Japan's medical tradition and system allow him or her to choose to tell you nothing about your diagnosis and treatment. The doctor need not say what's wrong, or explain the many bottles of medicine s/he will often prescribe. It is not unusual for a doctor to withhold information from a patient, if s/he feels that knowledge of a condition—terminal cancer is one example—would be upsetting.

Although Japan has a comprehensive national health care system, if you are a non-resident, you will be financially responsible for all treatment. However, the prices are much more reasonable than the United States and even if you don't have insurance, it will not be astronomical.

GETTING HELP

There are three options should you need a doctor. If at a first-class hotel, you can utilize the house physician at premium prices. Or, you can go to a public hospital or clinic, and be prepared for a long wait (2 to 3 hours is not uncommon) and possible problems with language. Otherwise, in major cities, you can go to one of the several private clinics staffed by Western physicians. For many people, it can be more comfortable talking about health problems in one's own language. These hospitals can be searched on the Internet. You can also buy travel insurance such as Medex which comes with translations, should you need it. We recommend going to a bigger hospital and have translation available through a travel insurance service.

Call for a doctor, please.
Take me to the hospital.

Isha o yonde kudasai.
Byōin e tsurete itte kudasai.

Do you know an English-speaking
doctor?

*Ei-go o hanaseru isha o shitte imasu
ka?*

I need an interpreter.

Tsūyaku ga hitsuyō desu.

ESSENTIAL VERBS

to become sick

byōki ni naru

to examine, to test

kensa suru

to leave the hospital

taiin suru

to be injured

kega o suru

to take temperature

taion o hakaru

to visit a patient

o-mimai ni iku

to bleed

shukketsu suru

to take an X-ray

rentogen o toru

to be pregnant

ninshin shite iru

to break a bone

kossetsu suru

to give an injection

chūsha o suru

to deliver a baby

shussan suru

to sprain

nenza suru

to operate

shujutsu suru

to have an abortion

chūzetsu suru

to get burned

yakedo suru

to be hospitalized

nyūin suru

to miscarry

ryūzan suru

SYMPTOMS

It hurts here.

Koko ga itamimasu.

sharp pain

kiri-kiri

not sharp, but continuous

shiku-shiku

when you press hard

tsuyoku osu to itamimasu

when you press gently

chotto oshita dake de tamimasu

even when not touched
The pain comes and goes.

I've had the pain since ~.

 this morning

 yesterday

 the day before yesterday

 last week

I feel sick.

I feel nauseous.

I have a ~.

 cold

 chest cold

 head cold

I have a headache.

I have a sharp pain.

I have a throbbing pain.

I've got a temperature.

I feel dizzy.

I have a chill.

I have a cough.

I have a sore throat.

I have a stomachache.

I've got diarrhea.

I've been vomiting.

I'm constipated.

My chest hurts.

I've got a toothache.

I'm sleepy.

I'm tired.

I've got a poor appetite.

Must I go to the hospital?

nani mo shinakute mo itamimasu
Toki-doki itamimasu.

~ kara itami ga arimasu.

kesa

kinō

ototoi

senshū

Kibun ga warui desu.

Hakike ga shimasu.

~ o hikimashita.

kaze

seki no deru kaze

hana kaze

Atama ga itai desu.

Kiri-kiri itamimasu.

Zuki-zuki itamimasu.

Netsu ga arimasu.

Memai ga shimasu.

Samuke ga shimasu.

Seki ga demasu.

Nodo ga itai desu.

I ga itai desu.

Geri desu.

Haiteimasu.

Benpi desu.

Mune ga kurushii desu.

Ha ga itai desu.

Nemui desu.

Tsukaremashita.

Shokuyoku ga arimasen.

Nyūin shinakereba ikemasen ka?

SYMPTOMS <i>shōjō</i>	DIZZINESS <i>memai</i>	ITCHY <i>kayui</i>
CHILL <i>samuke</i>	FEVER <i>netsu</i>	LACK OF SLEEP <i>suimin busoku</i>
CONSTIPATION <i>benpi</i>	HANGOVER <i>futsukayoi</i>	NAUSEA <i>hakike</i>
COUGH <i>seki</i>	HEADACHE <i>zutsū</i>	PAIN <i>itami</i>
DIARRHEA <i>geri</i>	INDIGESTION <i>shokuatari</i>	HURTS <i>itai</i>

EXAMINATION

For Westerners used to frank discussions with their doctor, not to mention getting a second opinion when in doubt, the Japanese doctor's expectation of the patient's blind trust—and the aloofness of many doctors themselves—can be frustrating.

Where were you before Japan?
Nihon ni kuru mae wa doko ni imashitaka?

I want a ~ sample.
~kensa o shimasu.

Have you had this problem before?
Mae ni onaji shōjō ni natta koto ga arimasu ka?

blood
ketsueki, chi

What kinds of medicine are you taking?
Don'na kusuri o nonde imasu ka?

urine
nyō

I'll take your temperature.

stool

Taion o hakarimasu.

ben

I'll take your blood pressure.

I'm going to take an X-ray.

Ketsuatsu o hakarimasu.

Rentogen o torimasu.

HEALTH <i>kenkō</i>	CHECK UP <i>kenkō shindan</i>	TEST <i>kensa</i>	BLOOD <i>chi, ketsueki</i>	INJECTION <i>chūsha</i>
CONDITION <i>guai</i>	INITIAL EXAM <i>shoshin</i>	CURE <i>chiryō</i>	BLOOD PRESSURE <i>ketsuatsu</i>	OPERATION <i>shujutsu</i>
TO EXAMINE <i>shinsatsu suru</i>	MEDICAL EXAM <i>shinsatsu</i>	BODY TEMPERATURE <i>myakuhaku</i>	BLOOD TYPE <i>ketsuekigata</i>	EXAMINATION ROOM <i>Shinsatsushitsu</i>
GET SICK <i>byōki ni naru</i>	TREATMENT <i>teate</i>	PULSE <i>taion</i>	DISINFECTION <i>shōdoku</i>	VACCINATION <i>yobō chūsha</i>

THE BODY

THE BODY <i>karada</i>	FOREHEAD <i>hitai</i>	EYE <i>me</i>	CHEEK <i>hō</i>	TONGUE <i>shita</i>
HEAD <i>atama</i>	FACE <i>kao</i>	EYEBALL <i>gankyū/medama</i>	NOSE <i>hana</i>	TOOTH <i>ha</i>
BRAIN <i>nō</i>	TEMPLE <i>komekami</i>	EYEBROW <i>mayuge</i>	MOUTH <i>kuchi</i>	JAW, CHIN <i>ago</i>
HAIR <i>kami no ke</i>	EAR <i>mimi</i>	EYELASH <i>matsuge</i>	LIP <i>kuchibiru</i>	NECK <i>kubi</i>

TORSO <i>dō</i>	SHOULDER <i>kata</i>	SIDE <i>yoko bara</i>	CHEST, BREAST <i>mune</i>	HIP, WAIST <i>koshi</i>
RIB <i>rokkotsu</i>	ARMPIT <i>waki no shita</i>	BACK <i>senaka</i>	BELLY <i>o-naka</i>	BUTTOCKS <i>o-shiri</i>
INTERNAL <i>naizō</i>	MUSCLE <i>kin'niku</i>	ESOPHAGUS <i>shokudō</i>	LUNG <i>hai</i>	STOMACH <i>i, o-naka</i>
BLOOD <i>chi, ketsueki</i>	SKIN <i>hifu</i>	HEART <i>shinzō</i>	INTESTINES <i>chō</i>	GENITALS <i>seishokuki</i>
BONE <i>hone</i>	THROAT <i>nodo</i>	LIVER <i>kanzō</i>	KIDNEY <i>jinzō</i>	UTERUS <i>shikyū</i>
EXTREMITIES <i>te-ashi</i>	WRIST <i>te-kubi</i>	FINGERNAIL <i>tsume</i>	KNEE <i>hiza</i>	FOOT <i>ashi</i>
JOINT <i>kansetsu</i>	HAND <i>te</i>	FINGERPRINT <i>shimon</i>	SHIN <i>sune</i>	HEEL <i>kakato</i>
ARM <i>ude</i>	THUMB <i>oya yubi</i>	LEG <i>ashi</i>	CALF <i>fukurahagi</i>	TOE <i>tsumasaki</i>
ELBOW <i>hiji</i>	FINGER <i>yubi</i>	THIGH <i>futomomo</i>	ANKLE <i>ashi-kubi</i>	NERVE <i>shinkei</i>

PHYSICAL INJURIES

I fell and hit my ~.

My ~ hurts.

It hurts when I move it.

Koronde ~ o uchimashita.

~ ga itai desu.

Ugokasu to itamimasu.

BLEEDING	BRUISE	CUT, GASH	LUMP, BUMP	SPRAIN
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<i>shukketsu</i>	<i>uchimi</i>	<i>kirikizu</i>	<i>kobu</i>	<i>nenza</i>
BONE FRACTURE	BURN	INTERNAL BLEEDING	SCRATCH	WOUND
<i>kossetsu</i>	<i>yakedo</i>	<i>naishukketsu</i>	<i>kasurikizu</i>	<i>kizu</i>

DIAGNOSIS

Although doctors in Japan have the right to not tell you what the diagnosis or treatment, many would understand because you are a foreigner that you want to know the entire picture. At most of the bigger hospitals, you can ask for an English translator to help you through the process and bridge the gap between Japan's traditions and your own cultural background.

I'm a diabetic.

Watashi wa tōnyōbyō desu.

I have an allergy to ~.

~ ni arerugii ga arimasu.

It's broken.

Oreteimasu.

I'm giving you antibiotics.

Kōseibussitsu o shohō shimasu.

It's sprained.

Nenza shiteimasu.

You should go to the hospital for tests.

Kensa no tame ni byōin e ittekudasai.

It's infected.

Kanō shiteimasu.

I want you to come back in ~ days.

-Nichikan tattara mata kitekudasai.

I believe that it's ~.

-da to omoimasu.

Are you allergic to any medicines?

Kusuri no arerugii wa arimasu ka?

I think that you should go to the hospital for treatment.

Chiryō no tame ni byōin e ittekudasai.

ALLERGY	COMMON COLD	HEART ATTACK	MEASLES	PREGNANCY	
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<i>arerugii</i>	<i>futsū no kaze</i>	<i>shinzō hossa</i>	<i>hashika</i>	<i>ninshin</i>
APPENDICITIS	FATIGUE	HEPATITIS	MISCARRIAGE	RASH
<i>mōchō</i>	<i>tsukare</i>	<i>kanen</i>	<i>ryūzan</i>	<i>hosshin</i>
CANCER	FOOD POISONING	INFECTION	PNEUMONIA	URINARY INFECTION
<i>gan</i>	<i>shokuchūdoku</i>	<i>densen</i>	<i>haien</i>	<i>nyōdōen</i>
COLD, FLU	HAY FEVER	INFLUENZA	POISONING	
<i>kaze</i>	<i>kafunshō</i>	<i>infuruenza</i>	<i>chūdoku</i>	

MEDICINES

Japanese doctors often prescribe mountains of pills. Unfortunately, you may have no idea what they are, whether they be antibiotics or vitamins (commonly prescribed for illnesses). For minor ailments, there are over-the-counter medicines. Tell the pharmacist or drugstore clerk your problem, and s/he'll steer you to the right medicine.

Please fill this prescription.

Kono shohōsen de kusuri o kudasai.

I need medicine for ~.

~ no kusuri o kudasai.

I'd like some ~.

~ o kudasai.

BEFORE MEALS	COLD	CONSTIPATION	FEVER	HEADACHE
<i>shoku-zen</i>	<i>kaze</i>	<i>benpi</i>	<i>netsu</i>	<i>zutsū</i>
AFTER MEALS	COUGH	DIARRHEA	HAY FEVER	UPSET STOMACH
<i>shoku-go</i>	<i>seki</i>	<i>geri</i>	<i>kafunshō</i>	<i>i no motare</i>
ANTIBIOTIC	HERBAL MEDICINE	DIARRHEA MEDICINE	HEADACHE MEDICINE	OINTMENT
<i>kōseibussuitsu</i>	<i>kanpōyaku</i>	<i>geri-dome</i>	<i>zutsūyaku</i>	<i>nankō</i>
ANTISEPTIC	COLD MEDICINE	EYE DROPS	LAXATIVE	SLEEPING PILL

<i>shōdokuyaku</i>	<i>kaze gusuri</i>	<i>me gusuri</i>	<i>gezai</i>	<i>suiminyaku</i>
ASPIRIN	COUGH MEDICINE	FEVER MEDICINE	PAIN-KILLER	STOMACH MEDICINE
<i>asupirin</i>	<i>seki-dome</i>	<i>genetsu-zai</i>	<i>itami-dome</i>	<i>igusuri</i>
PHARMACY	MEDICINE	PRESCRIPTION	PILL, TABLET	INTERNAL MEDICINE
<i>yakkyoku</i>	<i>kusuri</i>	<i>shohōsen</i>	<i>jōzai</i>	<i>nomigusuri</i>

PRESCRIPTION

Having your prescription filled is quite easy. Most can be filled at the hospital or clinic or you can find a pharmacist easily around town. Just look for the *kanji* 薬 or the *hiragana* くすり, which is *kusuri* or “medicine”. Many pharmacists can speak a little bit of English to help you with the appropriate dosage.

REGISTERING AT THE HOSPITAL

Registering at the hospital is often quite easy and you will often find doctors who can speak some English. Because the paperwork might be a challenge with different terms that you might not encounter, you can always ask at the entrance if there’s anybody who can speak English. Since hospitals are often crowded, you may have to wait at the waiting area for a little while. If it’s a true emergency though, you do get priority.

I’m going to send you to a specialist.

Senmon-i no tokoro e itte moraimasu.

Is there anybody who can speak English?

Dareka Ei-go ga hanasemasu ka?

CARDIOLOGY	GYNECOLOGY	NEUROSURGERY	ORTHOPEDICS	UROLOGY
<i>junkanki-ka</i>	<i>fujin-ka</i>	<i>shinkei ge-ka</i>	<i>seikei ge-ka</i>	<i>hinyōki-ka</i>
DENTISTRY	INTERNAL	OBSTETRICS	PEDIATRICS	EAR/NOSE/THROAT

<i>shi-ka</i>	MEDICINE <i>nai-ka</i>	<i>san-ka</i>	<i>shōni-ka</i>	<i>jibiinkō-ka</i>
DERMATOLOGY <i>hifu-ka</i>	NEUROLOGY <i>shinkei-ka</i>	OPHTHALMOLOGY <i>gan-ka</i>	RADIOLOGY <i>hōshasen-ka</i>	ANESTHESIOLOGY <i>masui-ka</i>
DOCTOR <i>isha</i>	AMBULANCE <i>kyūkyūsha</i>	HOSPITAL ROOM <i>byōshitsu</i>	PHARMACY <i>yakkyoku</i>	OUTPATIENT DEPT. <i>gairai</i>
NURSE <i>kangoshi</i>	CASHIER <i>kaikei</i>	RECEPTION DESK <i>uketsuke</i>	MEDICAL COSTS <i>iryōhi</i>	CONSULTING HOURS <i>shinryō jikan</i>
PATIENT <i>kanja</i>	EMERGENCY ROOM <i>kyūkyū byōin</i>	WAITING ROOM <i>machiaishitsu</i>	WHEELCHAIR <i>kuruma isu</i>	VISITING HOURS <i>menkai jikan</i>

AT THE HOSPITAL

I'm still not feeling well.

Aikawarazu yoku arimasen.

I feel a little better.

Sukoshi yoku narimashita.

I feel much better.

Taihen yoku narimashita.

Can I still travel?

Ryokō o tsuzukete mo ii desu ka?

How long do I have to take it easy?

Nan nichi kurai ansei ga hitsuyō desu ka?

How long until I get better?

Dono kurai de yoku narimasu ka?



CHAPTER 11

Police and Emergencies

Socially, male-dominated Japan may not be the modern woman's ideal place. On the street, though, Japan is nearly ideal, as crime rates are low and a woman can generally travel alone in most areas with little fear of attack or abuse. However, violent crime, while rare, does exist and women should exercise caution when walking alone at night. Some intoxicated Japanese males may become rude and sexually harass women on the street or on public transportation, and after dark it is always better to travel in groups and stick to well-lit streets with heavier foot traffic.

There is another uncomfortable, though not dangerous, place for a woman: the train. During rush hour, when they can take advantage of the incredibly packed train, sad perverts called *chikan* grope women standing next to them. Most subways and trains now have female-only cars operating during these times to help address this problem.

The police have considerable power, including detaining suspects for up to one month without charges. Like the ubiquitous police boxes, or *kōban*, police power (and the obedient behavior of citizens) are a residue of *samurai* times, when a wrong word or act could bring the unfavorable verdict of a swift sword.

In a low-crime place like Japan, the police spend most of their time patrolling on bicycles and giving directions.

EMERGENCIES

Help!

I'm lost.

Please help me.

Come with me.

Where's the police box?

Tasukete!

Michi ni mayotte imasu.

Tasukete kudasai.

Issho ni kite kudasai.

Kōban wa doko desu ka?

How do I get there?
Call the police, please.
Call a doctor, please.
I must go to the hospital.
Please call an ambulance.
Where is the lost and found?

Dō yatte iku n'desu ka?
Keisatsu o yonde kudasai.
Isha o yonde kudasai.
Byōin e ikanakute wa narimasen.
Kyūkyūsha o yonde kudasai.
Ishitsubutsu toriatsukai-jo wa doko desu ka?

POLICE QUERIES

If you've gone to the police with a problem, or if they've come to you with a problem, they may want to know a little more about you—see the questions below. Oblige. They are usually very fair and you can usually find a police officer who knows some English. Furthermore, they understand that you are scared and may struggle with the language.

Excuse me, what's written here?
Excuse me, could you write it in
Roman letters?
I need an interpreter.
Does somebody here speak English?

Sumimasen ga koko wa nanto kaite arimasu ka?
Sumimasen ga rōmaji de kaite kudasai.
Tsūyaku ga hitsuyō desu.
Dareka Ei-go o hanaseru hito wa imasu ka?

Do you have a passport?
Pasupōto wa arimasu ka?

Do you have money?
Okane wa arimasu ka?

Do you have an ID card?
Mibun shōmeisho wa arimasu ka?

How long are you staying in Japan?
Nihon ni wa donokurai iru tsumori desu ka?

Where did you come from?
Doko kara kimashitaka?

Please come with me to the police box.
Issho ni kōban made kitekudasai.

LOST OR STOLEN

Excluding the danger presented by pickpockets who work places like airports, crowded trains, and busy shopping areas, money and belongings are relatively safe. A lost wallet or bag will usually turn up, and with all its contents intact. If you lose something on a train or subway, go to the Lost and Found office at the station you just got off. Please let them know what you have lost, at around what time you boarded the train and which direction the train was headed to. They will contact all of the possible train stations that it could be and if found, they will have a person bring you the item. If the item cannot be located at that moment, you must fill out a lost and found form. Please put down a phone number that they can contact you or the name of the hotel. If you lose something outside of the train and subway station, please go to the nearest police box and you will need to describe what you have lost. You will also need to fill out a form.

Any traveler should always have photocopies of his passport, visa, and other important papers. Likewise, serial numbers are invaluable in retrieving lost (or, rarely, stolen) items like cameras and laptop computers. Keeping a card from your hotel in your bag will aid in getting the bag back to you. Should you require a police report in order to be reimbursed by your insurance company for lost or stolen items, you should be aware that it will be difficult to get one outside of the major cities. In any case, it'll be in Japanese. It will be the luck of the draw whether the person is proficient in both English and Japanese. If you have bought travel insurance, like from Medex, they should be able to assist you through the process.

I lost ~.

~ *o nakushimashita.*

I left ~ in a taxi/train/bus.

*Takushii/Densha/Basu ni ~ o
wasuremashita.*

My ~ was stolen.

~ *o nusumaremashita.*

wallet

saifu

cash

genkin

passport

pasupōto

driver's license

menkyoshō

ID card

mibun shōmeisho

camera

kamera

glasses	<i>megane</i>
handbag	<i>handobaggu</i>
package/ luggage	<i>nimotsu</i>
suitcase	<i>sūtsukēsu</i>
watch	<i>tokei</i>
laptop	<i>rapputoppu</i>
tablet	<i>taburetto</i>
smartphone	<i>sumaho</i>

Please write down your name, telephone number, and address in Japan. ***Koko ni namae, denwa bangō, jūsho o kaite kudasai.***

Please describe the item(s).
Dōiu mono desu ka?

PROBLEMS

There's a/an ~.

fire
accident
traffic accident
crime
theft
fraud, scam
pickpocket
thief

~ *desu.*

kaji
jiko
kōtsū jiko
hanzai
nusumi
sagi
suri
dorobō

Whom should I tell?

Dare ni shirasetara ii desu ka?

FIRE	ROAD ACCIDENT	CRIME	FRAUD, SCAM	DETECTIVE
<i>kaji</i>	<i>kōtsū jiko</i>	<i>hanzai</i>	<i>sagi</i>	<i>keiji</i>
FIRE TRUCK	AMBULANCE	THEFT	POLICE	POLICE STATION

<i>shōbōsha</i>	<i>kyūkyūsha</i>	<i>nusumi</i>	<i>keisatsu</i>	<i>keisatsusho</i>
FIRE STATION	INJURY	PICKPOCKET	POLICE OFFICER	POLICE BOX
<i>shōbōsho</i>	<i>kega</i>	<i>suri</i>	<i>keisatsukan</i>	<i>kōban</i>
NATIONALITY	JUDGE	CRIMINAL	OFFENSE	EVIDENCE
<i>kokuseki</i>	<i>saibankan</i>	<i>han'nin</i>	<i>hankō</i>	<i>shōko</i>
EMBASSY	LAWYER	THIEF	GUILT	PRISON, JAIL
<i>taishikan</i>	<i>bengoshi</i>	<i>dorobō</i>	<i>yūzai</i>	<i>keimusho</i>
COURT OF LAW	WITNESS	LEGAL ADVICE	INNOCENCE	INSURANCE
<i>saibansho</i>	<i>shōnin</i>	<i>hōritsu sōdan</i>	<i>muzai</i>	<i>hoken</i>

GLOSSARY

English-Japanese

ENGLISH	ROMAJI	JAPANESE
A		
a little	<i>chotto</i>	ちょっと
absolutely	<i>zettai ni</i>	絶対に
accommodation	<i>shukuhaku</i>	宿泊
address	<i>jūsho</i>	住所
adult	<i>otona</i>	大人
again	<i>mata</i>	また
airplane	<i>hikōki</i>	飛行機
airport	<i>kūkō</i>	空港
aisle	<i>tsūro</i>	通路
all	<i>zenbu</i>	全部
all right	<i>daijōbu</i>	大丈夫
allergies	<i>arerugii</i>	アレルギー
always	<i>itsumo</i>	いつも
ambulance	<i>kyūkyūsha</i>	救急車
America	<i>Amerika</i>	アメリカ
amusement park	<i>yūenchi</i>	遊園地
angry, to be	<i>okoru</i>	怒る
app	<i>apuri</i>	アプリ
apple	<i>ringo</i>	りんご
Arabic (language)	<i>Arabia-go</i>	アラビア語
arrival	<i>tōchaku</i>	到着
art	<i>bijutsu</i>	美術

Asia
aunt
autumn, fall

Ajia
obasan
aki

アジア
おばさん
秋

B

bad
baggage
banana
bank
bar
bargain
bath
baseball
basketball
bathroom
battery
beef
bird
black
black pepper
blood
blowfish
blue
boat
book
bookstore
borrow, to
both
boyfriend
bread
breakfast

warui
te-nimotsu
banana
ginkō
izakaya
o-kaidokuhin
o-furo
yakyū
basukettobōru
o-tearai
denchi
gyūniku
tori
kuro
koshō
chi
fugu
ao
fune
hon
hon-ya
karimas
ryōhō
kareshi
pan
asa gohan

悪い
手荷物
バナナ
銀行
居酒屋
お買い得品
お風呂
野球
バスケットボール
お手洗い
電池
牛肉
鳥
黒
こしょう
ち
ふぐ
青
船
本
本屋
借ります
両方
彼氏
パン
朝ご飯
橋

bridge	<i>hashi</i>	
bright	<i>akarui</i>	明るい
Britain	<i>Igirisu</i>	イギリス
brown	<i>chairo</i>	茶色
Buddhism	<i>Bukkyō</i>	仏教
budget	<i>yosan</i>	予算
building	<i>tatemono</i>	建物
bullet train	<i>Shinkansen</i>	新幹線
bus	<i>basu</i>	バス
business card	<i>meishi</i>	名刺
busy	<i>isogashii</i>	忙しい
buy, to	<i>kaimas</i>	買います

C

Canada	<i>Kanada</i>	カナダ
car	<i>kuruma</i>	車
carrot	<i>ninjin</i>	にんじん
cash	<i>genkin</i>	現金
cash register	<i>reji</i>	レジ
castle	<i>o-shiro</i>	お城
cat	<i>neko</i>	猫
caution	<i>chūi</i>	注意
cell phone	<i>keitai</i>	携帯
center	<i>chūshin</i>	中心
chair	<i>isu</i>	いす
change (money)	<i>otsuri</i>	おつり
charger	<i>jūdenki</i>	じゅうでんき
check (a restaurant)	<i>okanjō</i>	お勘定
chef	<i>shefu</i>	シェフ
cherry blossoms	<i>sakura</i>	さくら
chicken (food)	<i>chikin</i>	チキン
		子供

child/children	<i>kodomo</i>	
China	<i>Chūgoku</i>	中国
Chinese citizen	<i>Chūgoku-jin</i>	中国人
Chinese language	<i>Chūgoku-go</i>	中国語
chocolate	<i>chokorēto</i>	チョコレート
chopsticks	<i>o-hashī</i>	お箸
Christian	<i>Kirisuto-kyō</i>	キリスト教
church	<i>kyōkai</i>	教会
city	<i>shi</i>	市
clean	<i>kirei</i>	きれい
climate	<i>kikō</i>	気候
climb, to	<i>noboru</i>	登る
clock	<i>tokei</i>	時計
close, to	<i>shimeru</i>	閉める
clothes	<i>fuku</i>	服
cloud	<i>kumo</i>	雲
coat	<i>kōto</i>	コート
coffee	<i>kōhī</i>	コーヒー
coffee shop	<i>kissaten</i>	喫茶店
coin(s)	<i>kozeni</i>	小銭
cold	<i>samui</i>	寒い
a cold (<i>illness</i>)	<i>kaze</i>	かぜ
college	<i>daigaku</i>	大学
color	<i>iro</i>	色
company	<i>kaisha</i>	会社
computer	<i>pasokon</i>	パソコン
concert	<i>konsāto</i>	コンサート
condominium	<i>manshon</i>	マンション
continue, to	<i>tsudukeru</i>	続ける
contract	<i>keiyaku</i>	契約
convenience store	<i>konbini</i>	コンビニ

cook, to	<i>ryōri suru</i>	料理する
cookbook	<i>ryōri no hon</i>	料理の本
correct	<i>tadashii</i>	正しい
cough	<i>seki</i>	せき
country	<i>kuni</i>	国
cousin	<i>itoko</i>	いとこ
crab	<i>kani</i>	かに
cram school	<i>juku</i>	塾
crowded	<i>kondeimasu</i>	混んでいます
cry	<i>naku</i>	泣く
culture	<i>bunka</i>	文化
customer	<i>o-kyaku</i>	お客
cute	<i>kawaii</i>	かわいい

D

danger	<i>kiken</i>	危険
dark	<i>kurai</i>	くらい
daughter	<i>musume</i>	娘
day	<i>hi</i>	日
decide, to	<i>kimeru</i>	決める
delay, to	<i>okureru</i>	遅れる
delicious	<i>oishii</i>	美味しい
deliver, to	<i>haitatsu suru</i>	配達する
dentist	<i>haisha</i>	歯医者
depart, to	<i>shuppatsu suru</i>	出発する
department store	<i>depāto</i>	デパート
departure	<i>shuppatsu</i>	出発
desk	<i>tsukue</i>	つくえ
detergent	<i>senzai</i>	洗剤
diarrhea	<i>geri</i>	下痢
dictionary	<i>jisho</i>	辞書

die, to	<i>shinu</i>	死ぬ
difficult	<i>muzukashii</i>	難しい
dinner	<i>ban gohan</i>	晩御飯
disagree, to	<i>hantai suru</i>	反対する
discount	<i>waribiki</i>	割引
dish; plate	<i>sara</i>	皿
distance	<i>kyori</i>	距離
doctor	<i>oisha-san</i>	お医者さん
document	<i>shorui</i>	書類
dog	<i>inu</i>	犬
domestic	<i>kokunai</i>	国内
door	<i>doa</i>	ドア
dorm	<i>ryō</i>	りょう
dream	<i>yume</i>	夢
drink, to	<i>nomimasu</i>	飲みます
drinks	<i>nomimono</i>	飲み物
drive, to	<i>unten suru</i>	運転する
driver's license	<i>unten menkyosho</i>	運転免許証
dry	<i>kawaita</i>	乾いた
duty-free items	<i>menzeihin</i>	免税品

E

ear	<i>mimi</i>	耳
early	<i>hayaku</i>	早く
earth	<i>chikyū</i>	地球
east	<i>higashi</i>	東
eat, to	<i>tabemasu</i>	食べます
economy	<i>keizai</i>	経済
education	<i>kyōiku</i>	教育
eel	<i>unagi</i>	うなぎ
egg	<i>tamago</i>	たまご

eggplant	<i>nasu</i>	なす
Egypt	<i>Ejiputo</i>	エジプト
elbow	<i>hiji</i>	ひじ
election	<i>senkyo</i>	選挙
electric	<i>denki</i>	電気
elevator	<i>erabētā</i>	エレベーター
embassy	<i>taishikan</i>	大使館
empty	<i>kara</i>	空
end	<i>owari</i>	終わり
English	<i>Ei-go</i>	英語
entrance, home	<i>genkan</i>	玄関
entrance	<i>iriguchi</i>	入り口
envelope	<i>fūtō</i>	封筒
eraser	<i>keshigomu</i>	消しゴム
escalator	<i>esukarētā</i>	エスカレーター
Europe	<i>Yōroppa</i>	ヨーロッパ
evening	<i>yūgata</i>	夕方
exam	<i>shiken</i>	試験
exchange	<i>kōkan</i>	交換
exercise	<i>undō</i>	運動
exit	<i>deguchi</i>	出口
expensive	<i>takai</i>	高い
eye	<i>me</i>	目

F

face	<i>kao</i>	顔
factory	<i>kōjō</i>	工場
famous	<i>yūmei</i>	有名
far	<i>tōi</i>	遠い
fare	<i>unchin</i>	運賃
		お父さん

father	<i>otōsan</i>	
favor	<i>onagai</i>	お願い
female	<i>josei</i>	女性
final	<i>saigo</i>	最後
find, to	<i>sagashimasu</i>	探します
fire	<i>hi</i>	火
first	<i>saisho</i>	最初
fish	<i>sakana</i>	魚
fishing	<i>tsuri</i>	釣り
flag	<i>hata</i>	はた
floor	<i>kai</i>	階
florist	<i>hana-ya</i>	花屋
flower	<i>hana</i>	花
flu	<i>infuruenza</i>	インフルエンザ
fog	<i>kiri</i>	きり
food	<i>tabemono</i>	食べ物
foot	<i>ashi</i>	足
football (<i>American</i>)	<i>Amefuto</i>	アメフト
foreign country	<i>gaikoku</i>	外国
fork	<i>fōku</i>	フォーク
fragile	<i>waremono</i>	割れ物
free (<i>unoccupied</i>)	<i>tada</i>	ただ
freedom	<i>jiyū</i>	自由
freezer	<i>reitōkō</i>	冷凍庫
fresh	<i>shinsen</i>	新鮮
fridge	<i>reizōkō</i>	冷蔵庫
friend	<i>tomodachi</i>	友達
frog	<i>kaeru</i>	かえる
front desk	<i>furonto</i>	フロント
full	<i>ippai</i>	いっぱい

G

game	<i>gēmu</i>	ゲーム
garage	<i>garēji</i>	ガレージ
garbage	<i>gomi</i>	ゴミ
garden	<i>ni wa</i>	庭
gasoline	<i>gasorin</i>	ガソリン
gate	<i>mon</i>	門
girl	<i>on'na no ko</i>	女の子
girlfriend	<i>kanojo</i>	彼女
glasses	<i>megane</i>	メガネ
glove	<i>tebukuro</i>	手袋
glue	<i>nori</i>	のり
go, to	<i>ikimasu</i>	行きます
go out, to	<i>dekakemasu</i>	出かけます
goal	<i>gōru</i>	ゴール
god	<i>kami</i>	神
gold	<i>kin</i>	金
golf	<i>gorufu</i>	ゴルフ
good	<i>ii</i>	良い
goodbye	<i>sayōnara</i>	さようなら
graduation	<i>sotsugyōshiki</i>	卒業式
grammar	<i>bunpō</i>	文法
grass	<i>kusa</i>	草
green	<i>midori</i>	緑
green tea; tea	<i>o-cha</i>	お茶
greeting	<i>aisatsu</i>	あいさつ
guide	<i>an'nai</i>	案内
gum	<i>gamu</i>	ガム

H

髪

hair	<i>kami</i>	
ham	<i>hamu</i>	ハム
hamburger	<i>hanbāgā</i>	ハンバーガー
hand	<i>te</i>	手
handkerchief	<i>hankachi</i>	ハンカチ
happy	<i>shiawase</i>	幸せ
Happy Birthday	<i>Otanjōbi Omedetō</i>	お誕生日おめでとう
hat	<i>bōshi</i>	帽子
head	<i>atama</i>	頭
headache	<i>zutsū</i>	頭痛
health	<i>kenkō</i>	健康
heart	<i>shinzō</i>	心臓
heater	<i>danbōki</i>	暖房器
heavy	<i>omoi</i>	おもい
height	<i>takasa</i>	高さ
helicopter	<i>heri</i>	ヘリ
help	<i>tasukete</i>	助けて
herb	<i>hābu</i>	ハーブ
hiking	<i>haikingu</i>	ハイキング
history	<i>rekishi</i>	歴史
hockey	<i>hokkē</i>	ホッケー
holiday	<i>kyūjitsu</i>	休日
home	<i>katei</i>	家庭
horse	<i>uma</i>	馬
hospital	<i>byōin</i>	病院
hot	<i>atsui</i>	暑い
hot water	<i>o-yu</i>	お湯
hotel	<i>hoteru</i>	ホテル
house	<i>uchi</i>	うち
how much	<i>ikura</i>	いくら
hungry	<i>onaka ga suita</i>	おなかがすいた

hurry, in a
husband

isogu
otto

急ぐ
夫

I

ice
illegal
illness
income
India
inexpensive
injection
insect
inside
insurance
Internet
iron
Israel
itch

kōri
fuhō
byōki
shūnyū
Indo
yasui
chūsha
mushi
naka
hoken
Intānetto
airon
Isuraeru
kayumi

氷
不法
病氣
収入
インド
安い
ちゅうしゃ
虫
中
保険
インターネット
アイロン
イスラエル
かゆみ

J

jacket
Japan
Japanese cuisine
Japanese language
jet lag
job
joke

jaketto
Nihon
Nihon-shoku
Nihon-go
jisaboke
shigoto
jōdan

ジャケット
日本
日本食
日本語
時差ボケ
仕事
冗談

K

ketchup

kechappu

ケチャップ
鍵

key	<i>kagi</i>	
kilo	<i>kiro</i>	キロ
kiss	<i>kisu</i>	キス
kitchen	<i>daidokoro</i>	台所
knee	<i>hiza</i>	膝
knife	<i>naifu</i>	ナイフ
knit, to	<i>amu</i>	編む
Korea	<i>Kankoku</i>	韓国
Korean citizen	<i>Kankoku-jin</i>	韓国人
Korean language	<i>Kankoku-go</i>	韓国語

L

ladder	<i>hashigo</i>	はしご
lake	<i>mizu'umi</i>	湖
last	<i>saigo</i>	最後
late	<i>osoi</i>	遅い
laugh	<i>warau</i>	笑う
laundry	<i>sentaku</i>	せんたく
lawyer	<i>bengoshi</i>	弁護士
left (direction)	<i>hidari</i>	左
lemon	<i>remon</i>	レモン
letter	<i>tegami</i>	手紙
library	<i>toshokan</i>	図書館
a lie	<i>uso</i>	うそ
light (vs dark)	<i>akarui</i>	明るい
lights	<i>denki</i>	電気
lip	<i>kuchibiru</i>	唇
liquid	<i>ekitai</i>	液体
little	<i>chiisai</i>	小さい
lobby	<i>robii</i>	ロビー
locker	<i>rokkā</i>	ロッカー

(I am) lost	<i>mayotteimasu</i>	迷っています
lost it (an item)	<i>nakushimashita</i>	なくしました
lost item	<i>wasuremono</i>	忘れ物
lunch	<i>o-hiru gohan</i>	お昼ご飯

M

magazine	<i>zasshi</i>	ざっし
mail	<i>yūbin</i>	郵便
male	<i>dansei</i>	男性
many	<i>takusan</i>	たくさん
map	<i>chizu</i>	地図
marry	<i>kekkon</i>	結婚
math	<i>sūgaku</i>	数学
meal	<i>shokuji</i>	食事
meat	<i>niku</i>	肉
medicine	<i>kusuri</i>	薬
meet, to	<i>aimasu</i>	会います
menu	<i>menyū</i>	メニュー
middle	<i>man'naka</i>	真ん中
mine	<i>watashi no</i>	私の
mirror	<i>kagami</i>	鏡
mistake	<i>machigae</i>	間違い
money	<i>okane</i>	お金
mother	<i>okāsan</i>	お母さん
more	<i>motto</i>	もっと
morning	<i>asa</i>	朝
mountain	<i>yama</i>	山
mouse	<i>nezumi</i>	ねずみ
mouth	<i>kuchi</i>	口
movie	<i>eiga</i>	映画
movie theater	<i>eigakan</i>	映画館

music

ongaku

音楽

N

name

namae

名前

nap

hirune

昼寝

napkin

napukin

ナプキン

nationality

kokuseki

国籍

nature

shizen

自然

nausea

hakike

吐き気

navigation (*GPS*)

nabi

ナビ

near

chikai

近い

necessary

hitsuyō

必要

Netherlands

Oranda

オランダ

new

atarashii

新しい

news

nyūsu

ニュース

newspaper

shinbun

新聞

New Year

Shin'nen

新年

next

tsugi

次

night

yoru

夜

no

iie

いいえ

noodle

men

めん

noisy

urusai

うるさい

non-smoking

kinen

禁煙

north

kita

北

normal

futsū

普通

nose

hana

鼻

now

ima

今

number

kazu

数

nurse

kangoshi

看護師

O

occasion	<i>bāi</i>	場合
ocean	<i>umi</i>	海
office	<i>jimosho</i>	事務所
oil	<i>abura</i>	油
old (<i>not for people</i>)	<i>furui</i>	古い
one more helping	<i>okawari</i>	おかわり
only	<i>dake</i>	だけ
open	<i>akeru</i>	開ける
orange	<i>orenji</i>	オレンジ
to order	<i>chūmon</i>	注文
order (<i>sequence</i>)	<i>junban</i>	順番
outside	<i>soto</i>	外
oven	<i>ōbun</i>	オーブン
oxygen	<i>sanso</i>	酸素
oyster	<i>kaki</i>	かき

P

Pacific Ocean	<i>Taiheiyō</i>	太平洋
page	<i>pēji</i>	ページ
painful	<i>itai</i>	いたい
paint	<i>penki</i>	ペンキ
painting	<i>e</i>	絵
pajamas	<i>pajama</i>	パジャマ
pancake	<i>hottokēki</i>	ホットケーキ
pants	<i>zubon</i>	ズボン
paper	<i>kami</i>	紙
parent	<i>oya</i>	親
park	<i>kōen</i>	公園
parking	<i>chūsha</i>	駐車
part-time job	<i>arubaito</i>	アルバイト
passport	<i>pasupōto</i>	パスポート

part	<i>bubun</i>	部分
patient (<i>medical</i>)	<i>kanja</i>	患者
pay, to	<i>haraimasu</i>	払います
peace	<i>heiwa</i>	平和
pear	<i>nashi</i>	なし
pen	<i>pen</i>	ペン
pencil	<i>enpitsu</i>	鉛筆
perfect	<i>kanpeki</i>	完璧
person	<i>hito</i>	人
phone	<i>denwa</i>	電話
photo	<i>shashin</i>	写真
pickpocket	<i>suri</i>	スリ
plan	<i>keikaku</i>	計画
play, to	<i>asobimasu</i>	遊びます
poem	<i>shi</i>	詩
poison	<i>doku</i>	毒
police	<i>keikan</i>	警官
police box	<i>kōban</i>	交番
politician	<i>seijika</i>	政治家
population	<i>jinkō</i>	人口
pork	<i>butaniku</i>	豚肉
P.M.	<i>gogo</i>	午後
Portugal	<i>Porutogaru</i>	ポルトガル
possible	<i>kanō</i>	可能
postcard	<i>hagaki</i>	ハガキ
postcode	<i>yūbin bangō</i>	郵便番号
post office	<i>yūbin kyoku</i>	郵便局
potato	<i>jagaimo</i>	ジャガイモ
pound	<i>pondo</i>	ポンド
power	<i>chikara</i>	力
practice	<i>renshū</i>	練習

pray, to
prefecture
pregnant
president
pretty
price
problem
promise
purple
purpose
push, to

inoru
ken
ninshin
daitōryō
kirei
nedan
mondai
yakusoku
murasaki
mokuteki
osu

祈る
県
妊娠
大統領
きれい
値段
問題
やくそく
紫
目的
押す

Q

quick
quiet
quit, to

hayai
shizuka
yameru

早い
静か
やめる

R

rabbit
rain
raw
read, to
rear
receipt
red
religion
remember, to
repair
repeat, to
reply

usagi
ame
nama
yomu
ushiro
ryōshūsho
aka
shūkyō
omoidasu
shūri
kurikaesu
henji

うさぎ
雨
生
読む
後ろ
領収書
赤
宗教
思い出す
修理
繰り返す
返事

reserve, to	<i>yoyaku shimasu</i>	予約します
respect	<i>sonkei</i>	尊敬
retire	<i>taishoku</i>	退職
rice (<i>cooked</i>)	<i>gohan</i>	ご飯
rice (<i>uncooked</i>)	<i>kome</i>	米
rich	<i>kanemochi</i>	金持ち
right (<i>direction</i>)	<i>migi</i>	右
river	<i>kawa</i>	川
road	<i>michi</i>	道
robbery	<i>gōtō</i>	強盗
roof	<i>yane</i>	屋根
room	<i>heya</i>	部屋
rose	<i>bara</i>	バラ
rude	<i>shitsurei</i>	失礼
rule	<i>kisoku</i>	きそく
rumor	<i>uwasa</i>	うわさ
run, to	<i>hashirimasu</i>	走ります
Russia	<i>Roshia</i>	ロシア

S

sad	<i>kanashii</i>	悲しい
safe	<i>anzen</i>	安全
salary	<i>kyūryō</i>	給料
salt	<i>shio</i>	塩
same	<i>onaji</i>	同じ
sand	<i>suna</i>	砂
sandwich	<i>sandoicchi</i>	サンドイッチ
scary	<i>kowai</i>	こわい
schedule	<i>yotei</i>	予定
school	<i>gakkō</i>	学校
science	<i>kagaku</i>	科学

sea	<i>umi</i>	海
season	<i>kisetsu</i>	季節
seat	<i>seki</i>	席
set menu	<i>tēshoku</i>	定食
shirt	<i>shatsu</i>	シャツ
shoes	<i>kutsu</i>	靴
shopping	<i>kaimono</i>	買い物
shoulder	<i>kata</i>	かた
to show around	<i>an'nai</i>	案内
shower	<i>shawā</i>	シャワー
silver	<i>gin</i>	銀
sing, to	<i>utau</i>	歌う
size	<i>saizu</i>	サイズ
ski	<i>sukii</i>	スキー
sleep, to	<i>neru</i>	寝る
sleepy	<i>nemui</i>	眠い
slow	<i>osoi</i>	遅い
smartphone	<i>sumaho</i>	スマホ
smell	<i>kaori</i>	香り
snow	<i>yuki</i>	雪
soap	<i>sekken</i>	石鹸
soccer	<i>sakkā</i>	サッカー
sock	<i>kutsushita</i>	靴下
sold out	<i>urikire</i>	売り切れ
son	<i>musuko</i>	息子
sound	<i>oto</i>	音
souvenirs	<i>omiyage</i>	お土産
soy sauce	<i>shōyu</i>	醤油
speak, to	<i>hanasu</i>	話す
speed	<i>hayasa</i>	速さ
spirit	<i>kokoro</i>	心
spring	<i>haru</i>	春

squid	<i>ika</i>	イカ
stairs	<i>kaidan</i>	階段
stamp	<i>kitte</i>	切手
stand, to	<i>tatsu</i>	立つ
start, to	<i>hajimeru</i>	始める
stomach	<i>o-naka</i>	おなか
store	<i>mise</i>	店
story	<i>monogatari</i>	物語
straight ahead	<i>massugu</i>	まっすぐ
strawberry	<i>ichigo</i>	いちご
strong	<i>tsuyoi</i>	強い
study	<i>benkyō</i>	勉強
subway	<i>chikatetsu</i>	地下鉄
summer	<i>natsu</i>	夏
sunny	<i>hare</i>	晴
sweat	<i>ase</i>	汗
sweet	<i>amai</i>	甘い
swim, to	<i>oyogu</i>	泳ぐ

T

taxi	<i>takushii</i>	タクシー
television	<i>terebi</i>	テレビ
Thank you	<i>Arigatō gozaimasu</i>	ありがとうございます
thankful	<i>kansha</i>	感謝
thirsty	<i>nodo ga kawaita</i>	のどがかわいた
ticket	<i>kippu</i>	切符
time	<i>jikan</i>	時間
tired	<i>tsukareteimasu</i>	疲れています
today	<i>kyō</i>	今日
tour	<i>tsuā</i>	ツアー
toy	<i>omocha</i>	おもちゃ

traditional
train
train station
tree

dentō
densha
eki
ki

伝統
電車
駅
木

U

umbrella
unappetizing
under
until
useful

kasa
mazui
shita
made
benri

傘
まずい
下
まで
便利

V

vacuum
vegetables
vending machine
village
volcano

sōjiki
yasai
jihan-ki
mura
kazan

掃除機
野菜
自販機
村
火山

W

walk, to
water
waterfall
weather
weekday
west
what
when
where
white

arukimasu
o-mizu
taki
o-tenki
heijitsu
nishi
nani
itsu
doko
shiro

歩きます
お水
滝
お天気
平日
西
何
いつ
どこ
白
だれ

who

dare

why

naze

wind

kaze

window

mado

winter

fuyu

なぜ

風

窓

冬

Y

yellow

kiiro

yesterday

kinō

yet

mada

you

anata

young

wakai

きいろ

昨日

まだ

あなた

若い

Z

zoo

dōbutsuen

動物園

GLOSSARY

Japanese-English

ENGLISH	JAPANESE	ROMAJI
A		
<i>abura</i>	油	oil
<i>aimasu</i>	会います	to meet
<i>airon</i>	アイロン	iron
<i>aisatsu</i>	あいさつ	greeting
<i>Ajia</i>	アジア	Asia
<i>aka</i>	赤	red
<i>akarui</i>	明るい	bright, light (vs. dark)
<i>akeru</i>	開ける	open
<i>aki</i>	秋	autumn, fall
<i>amai</i>	甘い	sweet
<i>amari</i>	あまり	not very
<i>ame</i>	雨	rain
<i>ame</i>	飴	candy
<i>Amefuto</i>	アメフト	football (American)
<i>Amerika</i>	アメリカ	America
<i>Amerika-jin</i>	アメリカ人	U.S. citizen
<i>amu</i>	編む	to knit
<i>anata</i>	あなた	you
<i>an'nai</i>	案内	guide, to show around
<i>ano</i>	あの	that [noun] over there
<i>anō</i>	あのう	let me see...
<i>anzen</i>	安全	safe

<i>ao</i>	青	blue
<i>apuri</i>	アプリ	app
<i>Arabia-go</i>	アラビア語	Arabic language
<i>are</i>	あれ	that over there
<i>arerugii</i>	アレルギー	allergies
<i>Arigatō gozaimasu</i>	ありがとうございます	Thank you
<i>arubaito</i>	アルバイト	part-time job
<i>arukimasuu</i>	歩きます	to walk
<i>asa</i>	朝	morning
<i>asa gohan</i>	朝ご飯	breakfast
<i>asatte</i>	あさって	the day after tomorrow
<i>ase</i>	汗	sweat
<i>ashi</i>	足	foot
<i>ashita</i>	明日	tomorrow
<i>asobimasu</i>	遊びます	to play
<i>asoko</i>	あそこ	over there
<i>atama</i>	頭	head
<i>atarashii</i>	新しい	new
<i>atsui</i>	暑い	hot

B

<i>bāi</i>	場合	occasion
<i>baiten</i>	売店	kiosk
<i>ban</i>	晩	evening
<i>banana</i>	バナナ	banana
<i>ban gohan</i>	晩御飯	dinner
<i>bara</i>	バラ	rose
<i>barēbōru</i>	バレーボール	volleyball
<i>basu</i>	バス	bus
<i>basukettobōru</i>	バスケットボール	basketball
<i>beddo</i>	ベッド	bed
	弁護士	

<i>bengoshi</i>		lawyer
<i>benkyō suru</i>	勉強する	to study
<i>benri</i>	便利	useful
<i>bentō</i>	弁当	box lunch
<i>bijutsu</i>	美術	art
<i>boku</i>	僕	I (used by males)
<i>bōshi</i>	帽子	hat
<i>bubun</i>	部分	part
<i>bukkyō</i>	仏教	Buddhism
<i>bunka</i>	文化	culture
<i>bunpō</i>	文法	grammar
<i>buta</i>	豚	pig
<i>butaniku</i>	豚肉	pork
<i>byōin</i>	病院	hospital
<i>byōki</i>	病氣	illness

C

<i>chairo</i>	茶色	brown
<i>chi</i>	ち	blood
<i>chiisai</i>	小さい	little
<i>chikai</i>	近い	near
<i>chikara</i>	力	power
<i>chikatetsu</i>	地下鉄	subway
<i>chikin</i>	チキン	chicken (food)
<i>chikyū</i>	地球	earth
<i>chizu</i>	地図	map
<i>chokorēto</i>	チョコレート	chocolate
<i>chotto</i>	ちょっと	a little
<i>Chūgoku</i>	中国	China
<i>Chūgoku0go</i>	中国語	Chinese language
<i>Chūgoku-jin</i>	中国人	Chinese citizen
	注意	

chūi
chūmon suru

注文する

caution
to order

chūsha
chūsha
chūshin

ちゅうしゃ
駐車
中心

injection
parking
center

D

daidokoro

台所

kitchen

daigaku

大学

college

daigakusei

大学生

college student

daiji

大事

important

daijōbu

大丈夫

all right

daisuki

大好き

love

daitōryō

大統領

president

dake

だけ

only

dame

だめ

not good

danbōki

暖房器

heater

dansei

男性

male

dare

だれ

who

deguchi

出口

exit

dekakemasu

出かけます

to go out

demo

でも

but

denchi

電池

battery

denki

電気

electric, lights

densha

電車

train

dentō

伝統

traditional

denwa

電話

telephone

depāto

デパート

department store

doa

ドア

door

dōbutsuen

動物園

zoo

doko

どこ

where

<i>doku</i>	毒	poison
<i>dokusho</i>	読書	reading
<i>dore</i>	どれ	which one
<i>dōshite</i>	どうして	why
<i>Doyōbi</i>	土曜日	Saturday

E

<i>e</i>	絵	painting
<i>eiga</i>	映画	movie
<i>eigakan</i>	映画館	movie theater
<i>Ei-go</i>	英語	English
<i>Ejiputo</i>	エジプト	Egypt
<i>eki</i>	駅	train station
<i>ekitai</i>	液体	liquid
<i>en</i>	円	yen
<i>enpitsu</i>	鉛筆	pencil
<i>enpitsukezuri</i>	鉛筆けずり	pencil sharpener
<i>erebētā</i>	エレベーター	elevator
<i>esukarētā</i>	エスカレーター	escalator

F

<i>fōku</i>	フォーク	fork
<i>fugu</i>	ふぐ	blowfish
<i>fuho</i>	不法	illegal
<i>fuku</i>	服	clothes
<i>fune</i>	船	boat
<i>Furansu</i>	フランス	France
<i>Furansu-go</i>	フランス語	French language
<i>furonto</i>	フロント	front desk
<i>furui</i>	古い	old (not for people)
<i>futari</i>	二人	two people

<i>fūtō</i>	封筒	envelope
<i>futotteiru</i>	太っている	is fat
<i>futsū</i>	普通	normal
<i>fuyu</i>	冬	winter

G

<i>gaikoku</i>	外国	foreign country
<i>gaikoku-go</i>	外国語	foreign language
<i>gaikoku-jin</i>	外国人	foreigner
<i>gakkō</i>	学校	school
<i>gakusei</i>	学生	college student
<i>gamu</i>	ガム	gum
<i>ganbarimasuu</i>	頑張ります	to do one's best
<i>Ganbatte</i>	頑張って	Good luck!
<i>garēji</i>	ガレージ	garage
<i>gasorin</i>	ガソリン	gasoline
<i>gēmu</i>	ゲーム	game
<i>genkan</i>	玄関	entrance, home
<i>genki</i>	元気	fine, healthy
<i>genkin</i>	現金	cash
<i>geri</i>	下痢	diarrhea
<i>Getsuyōbi</i>	月曜日	Monday
<i>gin</i>	銀	silver
<i>ginkō</i>	銀行	bank
<i>gochisōsama</i>	ごちそうさま	phrase said after a meal
<i>gogo</i>	午後	P.M.
<i>gohan</i>	ご飯	rice (cooked)
<i>gomi</i>	ゴミ	garbage
<i>gomibako</i>	ゴミ箱	trashcan
<i>gōru</i>	ゴール	goal
<i>gorufu</i>	ゴルフ	golf

gōtō

gyūniku

強盗

牛肉

robbery

beef

H

ha

hābu

hagaki

haikingu

haisha

haitatsu suru

hajimeru

hakike

hamu

hana

hana

hanabi

hanasu

hanaya

hanbāgā

hankachi

hantai suru

haraimasu

hare

haru

hashi

hashi

hashigo

hashirimasu

hata

hayai

hayaku

歯

ハーブ

ハガキ

ハイキング

歯医者

配達する

始める

吐き気

ハム

花

鼻

花火

話す

花屋

ハンバーガー

ハンカチ

反対する

払います

晴

春

橋

箸

はしご

走ります

はた

早い

早く

tooth

herb

postcard

hiking

dentist

to deliver

to start

nausea

ham

flower

nose

fireworks

to speak

florist

hamburger

handkerchief

to disagree

to pay

sunny

spring

bridge

chopsticks

ladder

to run

flag

quick

early, hurry

<i>hayasa</i>	速さ	speed
<i>heijitsu</i>	平日	weekday
<i>heiwa</i>	平和	peace
<i>henji</i>	返事	reply
<i>heri</i>	ヘリ	helicopter
<i>heta</i>	下手	not skillful
<i>heya</i>	部屋	room
<i>hi</i>	日	day
<i>hi</i>	火	fire
<i>hidari</i>	左	left (direction)
<i>hidoi</i>	ひどい	is terrible
<i>higashi</i>	東	east
<i>hiji</i>	ひじ	elbow
<i>hikōki</i>	飛行機	airplane
<i>hikui</i>	低い	is short (in height)
<i>hirune</i>	昼寝	nap
<i>hito</i>	人	person
<i>hitsuyō</i>	必要	necessary
<i>hiza</i>	膝	knee
<i>hoken</i>	保険	insurance
<i>hokkē</i>	ホッケー	hockey
<i>hon</i>	本	book
<i>hontō</i>	本当	true, really
<i>hon-ya</i>	本屋	bookstore
<i>hoshii</i>	ほしい	want something
<i>hoteru</i>	ホテル	hotel
<i>hottokēki</i>	ホットケーキ	pancake

I

<i>ichigo</i>	いちご	strawberry
<i>Igirisu</i>	イギリス	Britain

<i>ii</i>	良い	good
<i>ie</i>	いいえ	no
<i>ika</i>	イカ	squid
<i>ike</i>	池	pond
<i>ikimasu</i>	行きます	to go
<i>ikura</i>	いくら	how much
<i>ikutsu</i>	いくつ	how many
<i>ima</i>	今	now
<i>imasu</i>	います	there is (animate objects)
<i>imōto</i>	妹	younger sister
<i>Indo</i>	インド	India
<i>infuruenza</i>	インフルエンザ	flu
<i>inoru</i>	祈る	to pray
<i>Intānetto</i>	インターネット	Internet
<i>inu</i>	犬	dog
<i>ippai</i>	いっぱい	full
<i>iriguchi</i>	入り口	entrance
<i>iro</i>	色	color
<i>isha</i>	医者	doctor
<i>isogashii</i>	忙しい	busy
<i>isogu</i>	急ぐ	in a hurry
<i>isu</i>	いす	chair
<i>Isuraeru</i>	イスラエル	Israel
<i>itadakimasu</i>	いただきます	phrase said before a meal
<i>itai</i>	いたい	painful
<i>itoko</i>	いとこ	cousin
<i>itsu</i>	いつ	when
<i>itsumo</i>	いつも	always
<i>izakaya</i>	居酒屋	bar

J

<i>jihan-ki</i>	自販機	vending machine
<i>jikan</i>	時間	time
<i>jimusho</i>	事務所	office
<i>jinkō</i>	人口	population
<i>jisaboke</i>	時差ボケ	jet lag
<i>jisho</i>	辞書	dictionary
<i>jitensha</i>	自転車	bike
<i>jiyū</i>	自由	freedom
<i>jagaimo</i>	ジャガイモ	potato
<i>jaketto</i>	ジャケット	jacket
<i>jama</i>	じゃま	is a hindrance
<i>jōdan</i>	冗談	joke
<i>josei</i>	女性	female
<i>jōzu</i>	上手	skillful
<i>jūdenki</i>	じゅうでんき	charger
<i>jugyō</i>	授業	class
<i>juku</i>	塾	cram school
<i>junban</i>	順番	order (sequence)
<i>jūsho</i>	住所	address
<i>jūsu</i>	ジュース	juice

K

<i>kachimasu</i>	勝ちます	to win
<i>kafeteria</i>	カフeteria	cafeteria
<i>kaeru</i>	かえる	frog
<i>kagaku</i>	科学	science
<i>kagami</i>	鏡	mirror
<i>kagi</i>	鍵	key
<i>kai</i>	階	floor
	階段	

<i>kaidan</i>		stairs
<i>kaimasu</i>	買います	to buy
<i>kaimono</i>	買い物	shopping
<i>kaisha</i>	会社	company
<i>kaishain</i>	会社員	company employee
<i>kaki</i>	かき	oyster
<i>kami</i>	神	god
<i>kami</i>	髪	hair
<i>kami</i>	紙	paper
<i>Kanada</i>	カナダ	Canada
<i>kanashii</i>	悲しい	sad
<i>kanemochi</i>	金持ち	rich
<i>kangoshi</i>	看護師	nurse
<i>kani</i>	かに	crab
<i>kanja</i>	患者	patient (medical)
<i>Kankoku</i>	韓国	Korea
<i>Kankoku-go</i>	韓国語	Korean language
<i>Kankoku-jin</i>	韓国人	Korean citizen
<i>kanō</i>	可能	possible
<i>kanojo</i>	彼女	girlfriend
<i>kanpeki</i>	完璧	perfect
<i>kansha</i>	感謝	thankful
<i>kao</i>	顔	face
<i>kaori</i>	香り	smell
<i>kara</i>	空	empty
<i>karada</i>	体	body
<i>kareshi</i>	彼氏	boyfriend
<i>karimasu</i>	借ります	to borrow
<i>kasa</i>	傘	umbrella
<i>kata</i>	かた	shoulder
<i>katei</i>	家庭	home

<i>kawa</i>	川	river
<i>kawaii</i>	かわいい	cute
<i>Kawaisō ni</i>	かわいそうに	How pitiful!
<i>kawaita</i>	乾いた	dry
<i>kayumi</i>	かゆみ	itch
<i>kazan</i>	火山	volcano
<i>kaze</i>	かぜ	a cold (illness)
<i>kaze</i>	風	wind
<i>kazu</i>	数	number
<i>kechappu</i>	ケチャップ	ketchup
<i>keikaku</i>	計画	plan
<i>keikan</i>	警官	police
<i>keitai</i>	携帯	cell phone
<i>keiyaku</i>	契約	contract
<i>keizai</i>	経済	economy
<i>kekkon</i>	結婚	marry
<i>ken</i>	県	prefecture
<i>kenkō</i>	健康	health
<i>keshigomu</i>	消しゴム	eraser
<i>ki</i>	木	tree
<i>kibishii</i>	厳しい	strict
<i>kiiro</i>	きいろ	yellow
<i>kiken</i>	危険	danger
<i>kikimasu</i>	聞きます	to listen
<i>kikō</i>	気候	climate
<i>kimeru</i>	決める	to decide
<i>kin</i>	金	gold
<i>kinen</i>	禁煙	non-smoking
<i>kinō</i>	昨日	yesterday
<i>Kinyōbi</i>	金曜日	Tuesday
<i>kippu</i>	切符	ticket

<i>kirai</i>	きらい	dislike
<i>kirei</i>	きれい	clean; pretty
<i>kiri</i>	きり	fog
<i>Kirisuto-kyō</i>	キリスト教	Christian
<i>kiro</i>	キロ	kilo
<i>kisetsu</i>	季節	season
<i>kisoku</i>	きそく	rule
<i>kissaten</i>	喫茶店	coffee shop
<i>kisu</i>	キス	kiss
<i>kita</i>	北	north
<i>kitanai</i>	きたない	is dirty
<i>kitte</i>	切手	stamp
<i>kōban</i>	交番	police box
<i>kochira</i>	こちら	this one
<i>kodomo</i>	子供	child/children
<i>koe</i>	声	voice
<i>kōen</i>	公園	park
<i>kōhūi</i>	コーヒー	coffee
<i>kōjō</i>	工場	factory
<i>kōkan suru</i>	交換	exchange
<i>koko</i>	ここ	here
<i>kōkō</i>	高校	high school
<i>kokoro</i>	心	spirit
<i>kokunai</i>	国内	domestic
<i>kokuseki</i>	国籍	nationality
<i>kome</i>	米	rice (uncooked)
<i>konban</i>	今晚	tonight
<i>Konbanwa.</i>	こんばんは。	Good evening.
<i>konbini</i>	コンビニ	convenience store
<i>kondeimasu</i>	混んでいます	crowded
<i>kongetsu</i>	今月	this month

<i>Kon'nichiwa.</i>	こんにちは。	Good afternoon.
<i>konsāto</i>	コンサート	concert
<i>kore</i>	これ	this
<i>kore kara</i>	これから	from now on
<i>kōri</i>	氷	ice
<i>koshō</i>	こしょう	black pepper
<i>kōto</i>	コート	coat
<i>kotoshi</i>	今年	this year
<i>kowai</i>	こわい	scary
<i>kozeni</i>	小銭	coin(s)
<i>kuchi</i>	口	mouth
<i>kuchibiru</i>	唇	lip
<i>kūkō</i>	空港	airport
<i>kumo</i>	雲	cloud
<i>kuni</i>	国	country
<i>kurai</i>	くらい	dark
<i>kurikaesu</i>	繰り返す	to repeat
<i>kuro</i>	黒	black
<i>kuruma</i>	車	car
<i>kusa</i>	草	grass
<i>kusuri</i>	薬	medicine
<i>kutsu</i>	靴	shoes
<i>kutsushita</i>	靴下	sock
<i>kyō</i>	今日	today
<i>kyōiku</i>	教育	education
<i>kyōkai</i>	教会	church
<i>kyonen</i>	去年	last year
<i>kyori</i>	距離	distance
<i>kyūjitsu</i>	休日	holiday
<i>kyūkyūsha</i>	救急車	ambulance
<i>kyūryō</i>	給料	salary

M

<i>machigae</i>	間違え	mistake
<i>machimasu</i>	待ちます	to wait
<i>mada</i>	まだ	yet
<i>made</i>	まで	until
<i>mado</i>	窓	window
<i>mainen/maitoshi</i>	毎年	every year
<i>mainichi</i>	毎日	every day
<i>maishū</i>	毎週	every week
<i>makemasu</i>	負けます	to lose
<i>man'naka</i>	真ん中	middle
<i>manshon</i>	マンション	condominium
<i>masusugu</i>	まっすぐ	straight ahead
<i>mata</i>	また	again
<i>mayotteimasu</i>	迷っています	(I am) lost
<i>mazui</i>	まずい	unappetizing
<i>me</i>	目	eye
<i>megane</i>	メガネ	glasses
<i>meishi</i>	名刺	noun
<i>men</i>	めん	noodle
<i>menyū</i>	メニュー	menu
<i>menzeihin</i>	免税品	duty-free items
<i>michi</i>	道	road
<i>midori</i>	緑	green
<i>migi</i>	右	right
<i>mijikai</i>	短い	is short (not for height)
<i>mimi</i>	耳	ear
<i>mise</i>	店	store
<i>mizu</i>	水	water
<i>mizu'umi</i>	湖	lake
	目的	

<i>mokuteki</i>		purpose
<i>mon</i>	門	gate
<i>mondai</i>	問題	problem
<i>mono</i>	物	thing
<i>monogatari</i>	物語	story
<i>motto</i>	もっと	more
<i>mura</i>	村	village
<i>murasaki</i>	紫	purple
<i>mushi</i>	虫	insect
<i>mushiatsui</i>	むし暑い	hot and humid
<i>musuko</i>	息子	son
<i>musume</i>	娘	daughter
<i>muzukashii</i>	難しい	difficult

N

<i>nabi</i>	ナビ	navigation (GPS)
<i>naifu</i>	ナイフ	knife
<i>naka</i>	中	inside
<i>naku</i>	泣く	to cry
<i>nakushimasuhita</i>	なくしました	lost it
<i>nama</i>	生	raw
<i>namae</i>	名前	name
<i>nani</i>	何	what
<i>napukin</i>	ナプキン	napkin
<i>nashi</i>	なし	pear
<i>nasu</i>	なす	eggplant
<i>natsu</i>	夏	summer
<i>naze</i>	なぜ	why
<i>nedan</i>	値段	price
<i>neko</i>	猫	cat
<i>nemasu</i>	寝ます	to sleep

<i>nemui</i>	眠い	sleepy
<i>neru</i>	寝る	to sleep
<i>netsu</i>	熱	fever
<i>nezumi</i>	ねずみ	mouse
<i>Nichiyōbi</i>	日曜日	Sunday
<i>Nihon</i>	日本	Japan
<i>Nihon-go</i>	日本語	Japanese language
<i>Nihon-shoku</i>	日本食	Japanese cuisine
<i>niku</i>	肉	meat
<i>ninjin</i>	にんじん	carrot
<i>ninshin</i>	妊娠	pregnant
<i>nishi</i>	西	west
<i>ni wa</i>	庭	garden
<i>noboru</i>	登る	climb
<i>nodo</i>	のど	throat
<i>nodo ga kawaita</i>	のどがかわいた	thirsty
<i>nomimasu</i>	飲みます	to drink
<i>nomimono</i>	飲み物	drinks
<i>nori</i>	のり	glue
<i>nōto</i>	ノート	notebook
<i>nyūsu</i>	ニュース	news

O

<i>obasan</i>	おばさん	aunt
<i>obāsan</i>	おばあさん	grandmother
<i>ōbun</i>	オーブン	oven
<i>o-cha</i>	お茶	green tea, tea
<i>o-furō</i>	お風呂	bath
<i>o-hashhi</i>	お箸	chopsticks
<i>o-hiru gohan</i>	お昼ご飯	lunch
<i>oisha-san</i>	お医者さん	doctor
	美味しい	

<i>oishii</i>		delicious
<i>ojisan</i>	おじさん	uncle
<i>ojiisan</i>	おじいさん	grandfather
<i>o-kaidokuhin</i>	お買い得品	bargain
<i>okane</i>	お金	money
<i>o-kanjō</i>	お勘定	check (at a restaurant)
<i>okāsan</i>	お母さん	mother
<i>okawari</i>	おかわり	one more helping
<i>okoru</i>	怒る	to be angry
<i>okureru</i>	遅れる	to delay
<i>o-kyaku</i>	お客	customer
<i>Omedetō gozaimasu</i>	おめでとうございます	Congratulations
<i>omiyage</i>	お土産	souvenirs
<i>o-mizu</i>	お水	water
<i>omocha</i>	おもちゃ	toy
<i>omoi</i>	おもい	heavy
<i>omoidasu</i>	思い出す	remember
<i>o-musubi</i>	おむすび	rice ball
<i>onaji</i>	同じ	same
<i>onaka</i>	おなか	stomach
<i>onaka ga suite</i>	おなかがすいた	hungry
<i>onagai</i>	お願い	favor
<i>ongaku</i>	音楽	music
<i>on'na no ko</i>	女の子	girl
<i>ōi</i>	おおい	many
<i>ōkii</i>	大きい	big
<i>Oranda</i>	オランダ	Netherlands
<i>orenji</i>	オレンジ	orange
<i>o-shigoto</i>	お仕事	job
<i>o-shiro</i>	お城	castle
<i>osoi</i>	遅い	late; slow
	押す	

<i>osu</i>		to push
<i>Otanjōbi Omedetō</i>	お誕生日おめでとう	Happy Birthday
<i>o-tearai</i>	お手洗い	bathroom
<i>o-tenki</i>	お天気	weather
<i>oto</i>	音	sound
<i>otoko</i>	男	male
<i>otona</i>	大人	adult
<i>otōsan</i>	お父さん	dad
<i>ototoi</i>	おととい	the day before yesterday
<i>otsuri</i>	おつり	change (money)
<i>otto</i>	夫	husband
<i>owari</i>	終わり	end
<i>oya</i>	親	parent
<i>oyogu</i>	泳ぐ	to swim
<i>o-yu</i>	お湯	hot water

P

<i>pajama</i>	パジャマ	pajamas
<i>pan</i>	パン	bread
<i>pasokon</i>	パソコン	computer
<i>pasupōto</i>	パスポート	passport
<i>pēji</i>	ページ	page
<i>pen</i>	ペン	pen
<i>penki</i>	ペンキ	paint
<i>pondo</i>	ポンド	pound
<i>Porutogaru</i>	ポルトガル	Portugal

R

<i>raigetsu</i>	来月	next month
<i>rainen</i>	来年	next year
	来週	

<i>raishū</i>		next week
<i>rei</i>	れい	bow
<i>reitōkō</i>	冷凍庫	freezer
<i>reizōkō</i>	冷蔵庫	fridge
<i>reji</i>	レジ	cash register
<i>rekishi</i>	歴史	history
<i>remon</i>	レモン	lemon
<i>renshū</i>	練習	practice
<i>ringo</i>	りんご	apple
<i>robii</i>	ロビー	lobby
<i>rokkā</i>	ロッカー	locker
<i>Roshia</i>	ロシア	Russia
<i>ryō</i>	りょう	dorm
<i>ryōhō</i>	両方	both
<i>ryōri no hon</i>	料理の本	cookbook
<i>ryōri suru</i>	料理する	to cook
<i>ryōshūsho</i>	領収書	receipt
S		
<i>sagashimasu</i>	探します	to find
<i>saigo</i>	最後	final; last
<i>saisho</i>	最初	first
<i>saizu</i>	サイズ	size
<i>sakana</i>	魚	fish
<i>sakkā</i>	サッカー	soccer
<i>sakura</i>	さくら	cherry blossoms
<i>samui</i>	寒い	cold
<i>sandoicchi</i>	サンドイッチ	sandwich
<i>sanso</i>	酸素	oxygen
<i>sara</i>	皿	dish; plate
<i>sayōnara</i>	さようなら	goodbye (<i>with regret</i>)

<i>seijika</i>	政治家	politician
<i>seiseki</i>	成績	grades
<i>seito</i>	生徒	student
<i>seki</i>	せき	cough
<i>seki</i>	席	seat
<i>sekken</i>	石鹼	soap
<i>senkyo</i>	選挙	election
<i>sensei</i>	先生	teacher
<i>senshū</i>	先週	last week
<i>sentaku</i>	せんたく	laundry
<i>senzai</i>	洗剤	detergent
<i>shakai</i>	社会	social studies, society
<i>shashin</i>	写真	photo
<i>shatsu</i>	シャツ	shirt
<i>shawā</i>	シャワー	shower
<i>shefu</i>	シェフ	chef
<i>shi</i>	市	city
<i>shi</i>	詩	poem
<i>shiawase</i>	幸せ	happy
<i>shiken</i>	試験	exam
<i>shimasu</i>	します	to do
<i>shimeru</i>	閉める	to close
<i>Shin'nen</i>	新年	New Year
<i>shinbun</i>	新聞	newspaper
<i>shinkansen</i>	新幹線	bullet train
<i>shinsen</i>	新鮮	fresh
<i>shinu</i>	死ぬ	to die
<i>shinzō</i>	心臓	heart
<i>shio</i>	塩	salt
<i>shiro</i>	白	white
<i>shita</i>	下	under
	失礼	

<i>shitsurei</i>		rude
<i>shizen</i>	自然	nature
<i>shizuka</i>	静か	quiet
<i>shokudō</i>	食堂	cafeteria
<i>shokuji</i>	食事	meal
<i>shorui</i>	書類	document
<i>shōyu</i>	醤油	soy sauce
<i>shufu</i>	主婦	home maker
<i>shukuhaku</i>	宿泊	accommodation
<i>shūkyō</i>	宗教	religion
<i>shūnyū</i>	収入	income
<i>shuppatsu</i>	出発	departure
<i>shuppatsu suru</i>	出発する	to depart
<i>shūri</i>	修理	repair
<i>sōjiki</i>	掃除機	vacuum
<i>sonkei</i>	尊敬	respect
<i>soko</i>	そこ	there
<i>soto</i>	外	outside
<i>sotsugyōshiki</i>	卒業式	graduation
<i>sūgaku</i>	数学	math
<i>suki</i>	好き	like
<i>sukii</i>	スキー	ski
<i>sumaho</i>	スマホ	smartphone
<i>sunā</i>	砂	sand
<i>sūpā</i>	スーパー	supermarket
<i>suri</i>	スリ	pickpocket
<i>sushiya</i>	寿司屋	sushi bar

T

<i>tabemasu</i>	食べます	to eat
<i>tabemono</i>	食べ物	food

<i>tada</i>	ただ	free
<i>tadashii</i>	正しい	correct
<i>Taiheiyō</i>	太平洋	Pacific Ocean
<i>taishikan</i>	大使館	embassy
<i>taishoku</i>	退職	retire
<i>takai</i>	高い	expensive
<i>takasa</i>	高さ	height
<i>taki</i>	滝	waterfall
<i>takusan</i>	たくさん	many
<i>takushii</i>	タクシー	taxi
<i>tamago</i>	たまご	egg
<i>tanoshii</i>	楽しい	is fun
<i>tasukete</i>	助けて	help
<i>tatemono</i>	建物	building
<i>tatsu</i>	立つ	to stand
<i>te</i>	手	hand
<i>tebukuro</i>	手袋	glove
<i>tegami</i>	手紙	letter
<i>te-nimotsu</i>	手荷物	baggage
<i>tenki</i>	天気	weather
<i>terebi</i>	テレビ	television
<i>tēshoku</i>	定食	set menu
<i>tōchaku</i>	到着	arrival
<i>tōi</i>	遠い	far
<i>toire</i>	トイレ	toilet
<i>tokei</i>	時計	clock
<i>tomodachi</i>	友達	friend
<i>tori</i>	鳥	bird
<i>toshokan</i>	図書館	library
<i>tsuā</i>	ツアー	tour
<i>tsudukeru</i>	続ける	to continue

<i>tsugi</i>	次	next
<i>tsukareteimasu</i>	疲れています	tired
<i>tsukue</i>	つくえ	desk
<i>tsuri</i>	釣り	fishing
<i>tsūro</i>	通路	aisle
<i>tsuyoi</i>	強い	strong

U

<i>uchi</i>	うち	house
<i>ude</i>	うで	wrist
<i>uma</i>	馬	horse
<i>umi</i>	海	ocean; sea
<i>unagi</i>	うなぎ	eel
<i>unchin</i>	運賃	fare
<i>undō</i>	運動	exercise
<i>untēn suru</i>	運転する	to drive
<i>untēn menkyoshō</i>	運転免許証	driver's license
<i>urikire</i>	売り切れ	sold out
<i>ureshii</i>	嬉しい	is happy
<i>urusai</i>	うるさい	noisy
<i>usagi</i>	うさぎ	rabbit
<i>ushiro</i>	後ろ	rear
<i>uso</i>	うそ	a lie
<i>uta</i>	歌	song
<i>utau</i>	歌う	to sing
<i>uwasa</i>	うわさ	rumor

W

<i>wakai</i>	若い	young
<i>warau</i>	笑う	to laugh
	割れ物	

<i>waremono</i>		fragile
<i>waribiki</i>	割引	discount
<i>warui</i>	悪い	bad
<i>wasuremono</i>	忘れ物	lost item
<i>watashi</i>	私	I
<i>watashi no</i>	私の	mine

Y

<i>yakusoku</i>	やくそく	promise
<i>yakyū</i>	野球	baseball
<i>yama</i>	山	mountain
<i>yameru</i>	やめる	to quit
<i>yane</i>	屋根	roof
<i>yasai</i>	野菜	vegetables
<i>yasashii</i>	優しい	is nice
<i>yasui</i>	安い	inexpensive
<i>yomu</i>	読む	to read
<i>Yōroppa</i>	ヨーロッパ	Europe
<i>yoru</i>	夜	night
<i>yosan</i>	予算	budget
<i>yotei</i>	予定	schedule
<i>yoyaku shimasu</i>	予約します	to reserve
<i>yubi</i>	ゆび	finger
<i>yūbin</i>	郵便	mail
<i>yūbin bangō</i>	郵便番号	postcode
<i>yūbin kyoku</i>	郵便局	post office
<i>yūenchi</i>	遊園地	amusement park
<i>yūgata</i>	夕方	evening
<i>yuki</i>	雪	snow
<i>yume</i>	夢	dream
<i>yūmei</i>	有名	famous

Z

zan'nen

残念

unfortunately

zasshi

ざっし

magazine

zenbu

全部

all

zenzen

全然

not at all

zettai ni

絶対に

absolutely

zubon

ズボン

pants

zutsū

頭痛

headache

Published by Tuttle Publishing, an imprint of Periplus Editions (HK) Ltd., with editorial offices at 364 Innovation Drive, North Clarendon, Vermont 05759 U.S.A.

www.tuttlepublishing.com

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Library of Congress Control Number: 2016955489

ISBN 978-4-8053-1348-0

Distributed by

North America, Latin America & Europe

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364 Innovation Drive
North Clarendon,
VT 05759-9436 U.S.A.
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First edition

21 20 19 18 17 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 1701MP Printed in Singapore

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