

# Lesson 20

## I. Vocabulary

いります I [ビザが~]	要ります	need, require [a visa]
しらべます II	調べます	check, investigate
しゅうりします III	修理します	repair
ぼく	僕	I (an informal equivalent of わたし used by men)
きみ*	君	you (an informal equivalent of あなた used to address people of equal or lower status)
~くん	~君	Mr. (an informal equivalent of ~さん used to address people of equal or lower status; also often appended to boys' names)
うん		yes (an informal equivalent of はい)
ううん		no (an informal equivalent of いいえ)
ことば		word, language
きもの	着物	kimono (traditional Japanese attire)
ビザ		visa
はじめ	初め	the beginning
おわり	終わり	the end of ~, The End
こっち*		this way, this place (an informal equivalent of こちら)
そっち		that way, that place near the listener (an informal equivalent of そちら)
あっち*		that way, that place over there (an informal equivalent of あちら)
どっち		which one (of two things), which way, where (an informal equivalent of どちら)
みんな		all together
~けど		~, but (an informal equivalent of が)
おなかが いっぱいです		(I'm) full

かいわ  
〈会話〉

よかったら

いろいろ

if you like

various

## II. Translation

### Sentence Patterns

1. Mr. Santos didn't come to the party.
2. There are a lot of people in Tokyo.
3. The sea in Okinawa was beautiful.
4. It's my birthday today.

### Example Sentences

1. Like some ice cream?  
.....Yes, I would.
2. Do you have any scissors there?  
.....No, I don't.
3. Did you meet Ms. Kimura yesterday?  
.....No, I didn't.
4. Is that curry good?  
.....Yes, it's spicy, but it tastes nice.
5. Shall we all go to Kyoto tomorrow?  
.....Yes, that sounds good.
6. What would you like to eat?  
.....I'm full up at the moment, so I don't want to eat anything.
7. You free?  
.....Yes, I am. What do you want?  
Lend us a hand for a moment.
8. Do you have a dictionary?  
.....No, I don't.

### Conversation

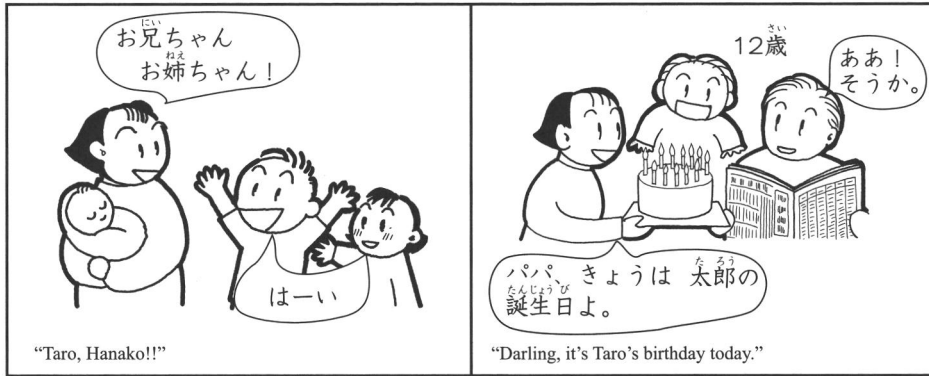
#### Shall we go together?

- Kobayashi: Are you going home for the summer holidays?  
Thawaphon: No, although I'd like to.....  
Kobayashi: I see.  
Have you ever been up Mount Fuji, Thawaphon?  
Thawaphon: No, I haven't.  
Kobayashi: How about going together, then?  
Thawaphon: OK. When?  
Kobayashi: How about the beginning of August?  
Thawaphon: Fine.  
Kobayashi: OK, I'll check a few things out and give you a call.  
Thawaphon: Thanks, I'll be waiting.

### III. Useful Words and Information

ひと よ かた  
人の 呼び方

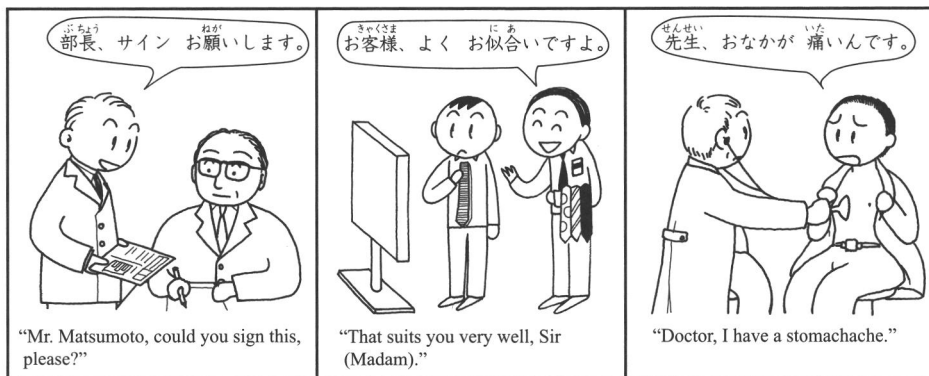
### How to Address People



In families, people tend to call each other from the viewpoint of the youngest of the family. For example, a parent calls his/her eldest son or daughter おにいちゃん (elder brother) or おねえちゃん (elder sister), standing in the position of his/her younger sister or brother.

When parents talk in the presence of their children, the husband calls his wife おかあさん (Mother) or ママ (Mom), and the wife calls her husband おとうさん (Father) or パパ (Pop). This practice, however, has been changing recently.

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In Japan, people tend to call each other by the names of their role in the group to which they belong. For example, at work, a subordinate calls his boss by his job title. In shops, shop assistants call their customers おきゃくさま (Mr./Ms. Customer). Doctors are called せんせい by their patients.

## IV. Grammar Notes

### 1. Polite style and plain style

The Japanese language has two styles of speech: polite style and plain style.

Polite style	Plain style
あした <sup>とうきょう</sup> 東京へ <sup>い</sup> 行きます。 I shall be going to Tokyo tomorrow.	あした <sup>とうきょう</sup> 東京へ <sup>い</sup> 行く。 I'm off to Tokyo tomorrow.
まいにち <sup>いそが</sup> 忙しいです。 I'm busy every day.	まいにち <sup>いそが</sup> 忙しい。 I'm busy every day.
すもう <sup>す</sup> 相撲が <sup>す</sup> 好きです。 I like sumo.	すもう <sup>す</sup> 相撲が <sup>す</sup> 好きだ。 I like sumo.
ふ <sup>じさん</sup> 富士山に <sup>のぼ</sup> 登りたいです。 I'd like to climb Mt Fuji.	ふ <sup>じさん</sup> 富士山に <sup>のぼ</sup> 登りたい。 I want to climb Mt Fuji.
ドイツへ <sup>い</sup> 行った <sup>い</sup> ことが <sup>い</sup> ありません。 I've never been to Germany.	ドイツへ <sup>い</sup> 行った <sup>い</sup> ことが <sup>い</sup> ない。 I've never been to Germany.

The predicates used in polite-style sentences accompanied by *です* or *ます* are called the polite form, while the predicates used in plain-style sentences are called the plain form. (See Exercise A1, Lesson 20 of Main Text.)

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### 2. Proper use of the polite style or plain style

#### 1) Conversation

The polite style is used when speaking to a person one has met for the first time, to someone of higher status, and even to people in a similar age group whom one does not know very well.

The plain style is used when talking to one's close friends, colleagues and family members.

Be careful not to use the plain style to the wrong person, as this would be discourteous.

#### 2) Writing

The polite style is commonly used in writing letters, while the plain style is used when writing dissertations, reports, diaries and so on.

### 3. Conversation in the plain style

1) Questions in the plain style usually omit the particle *か* from the end, being pronounced with a rising intonation instead, e.g. のむ(↑) or のんだ(↑).

- ① コーヒーを <sup>の</sup> 飲む? (↑)                      Want some coffee?  
 ……うん、<sup>の</sup> 飲む。(↘)                      ……Yeah, sure.

2) In noun and な -adj questions, **だ** (the plain form of **です**), is omitted. In an answer in the affirmative, ending the sentence with **だ** could sound a bit harsh, so it is either omitted entirely or replaced by a sentence-ending particle to soften the reply.

- ② 今晚暇ひま？ You free tonight?  
 ……うん、暇ひまだよ。 ……Yes, I am. (used by men)  
 ……うん、暇ひまだよ。 ……Yes, I am. (used by women)  
 ……ううん、暇ひまじゃない。 ……No, I'm not.

3) In the plain style, certain particles are often omitted if the meaning of the sentence is evident from the context.

- ③ ごはん[を]食たべる？ Would you like something to eat?  
 ④ あした京きょうと都[へ]行いかない？ How about going to Kyoto tomorrow?  
 ⑤ このりんご[は]おいしいね。 These apples are nice, aren't they?  
 ⑥ そこにはさみ[が]ある？ Are there any scissors there?

However, particles like **で**, **に**, **から**, **まで** and **と** are not omitted because the meaning of the sentence would be unclear without them.

4) In the plain style, the **い** of the **V** て -form **いる** is also often dropped.

- ⑦ 辞書じしよ、持もって [い]る？ Have you got a dictionary?  
 ……うん、持もって [い]る。 ……Yes, I have.  
 ……ううん、持もって [い]ない。 ……No, I haven't.

5) **けど**

**けど** works in the same way as **が** and is often used in conversation.

- ⑧ そのカレー[は]おいしい？ Is that curry good?  
 ……うん、辛からいけど、おいしい。 ……Yes, it's spicy, but it's nice.  
 ⑨ 相撲すもうのチケット[が]あるけど、いっしょに行いかない？  
 I've got some tickets for the sumo. Would you like to go with me?  
 ……いいね。 ……That'd be great.