なんがつ*

何月

what month

Lesson 5

I. Vocabulary

いきます	行きます	go
きます	来ます	come
かえります	帰ります	go home, return
がっこう	学校	school
スーパー		supermarket
えき	駅	station
ひこうき	飛行機	aeroplane, airplane
ふね	船	ship
でんしゃ	電車	electric train
ちかてつ	地下鉄	underground, subway
しんかんせん	新幹線	the Shinkansen, the bullet train
バス		bus
タクシー		taxi
じてんしゃ	自転車	bicycle
あるいて	歩いて	on foot
ひと	人	person, people
ともだち	友達	friend
かれ*	彼	he, boyfriend, lover
かのじょ	彼女	she, girlfriend, lover
かぞく	家族	family
ひとりで	一人で	alone, by oneself
せんしゅう	先週	last week
こんしゅう	今週	this week
らいしゅう	来週	next week
せんげつ	先月	last month
こんげつ*	今月	this month
らいげつ	来月	next month
きょねん	去年	last year
ことし*		this year
らいねん	来年	next year
ーねん*	-年	-th year
なんねん*	何年	what year
ーがつ	一月	-th month of the year
+ 1 1 1 = *	MD	1

つふみよいむなよことじはにーないつっっついのうこおゅつじにんち************************************	1 日 2 日 3 日 5 6 7 8 9 10 日 14 日 24 日 10 日 14 日 24 日	first day of the month second, two days third, three days fourth, four days fifth, five days sixth, six days seventh, seven days eighth, eight days ninth, nine days tenth, ten days fourteenth, fourteen days twentieth, twenty days twenty-fourth, twenty-four days -th day of the month, — day(s) which day of the month, how many days
いつ		when
たんじょうび	誕生日	birthday
れんしゅう (練習で) そうですね。		Yes, it is.
(会話) [どうはは番ので通う行う* ーで次ふ普を急を特	ございました。	Thank you very much. You're welcome./Don't mention it. platform — , -th platform next local (train) rapid express
こうしまん 甲子園 おおさかじょう 大阪城		name of a town near Osaka Osaka Castle, a famous castle in Osaka

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns

- 1. I [am going to] go to Kyoto.
- 2. I [am going to] go home by taxi.
- 3. I came to Japan with my family.

Example Sentences

- 1. Where are you going tomorrow?[I'm going] to Nara.
- 2. Where did you go on Sunday?I didn't go anywhere.
- 3. How are you getting to Tokyo?[I'm going] on the bullet train.
- 4. Who are you going to Tokyo with?[I'm going with] Mr. Yamada.
- 5. When did you arrive in Japan?[I arrived] on the twenty-fifth of March.
- 6. When's your birthday?[It's on] the thirteenth of June.

Conversation

Does this train go to Koshien?

Santos:

Excuse me. How much is it to Koshien?

Woman:

It's 350 yen.

Santos:

350 yen? Thank you.

Woman:

You're welcome.

Santos:

•••••

Station attendant: Number 5.

Excuse me, which platform for Koshien, please?

Santos:

Thanks.

.......

Santos:

Excuse me, does this train go to Koshien?

Man:

No, the next local train does.

Santos:

Oh, I see. Thanks.

III. Useful Words and Information

祝祭日

がんじつ

National Holidays





がつついたち

1月1日	元日	New Year's Day
がつだい げつよう び 1月第2月曜日**	成人の日	Coming-of-Age Day
2月11日	けんこくきねんひ	National Foundation Day
2月23日	てんのうたんじょう び天皇誕生日	The Emperor's Birthday
3月20日*	春分の日	Vernal Equinox Day
4月29日	昭和の日	Showa Day
がつみっか 5月3日	けんぽうきねんび憲法記念日	Constitution Memorial Day
がつよっか 5月4日	みどりの日	Greenery Day
がついっか 5月5日	こどもの日	Children's Day
7月第3月曜日***	海の日	Marine Day
8月11日	山の日 山の日	Mountain Day
がつだい げつようび 9月第3月曜日***	敬老の日	Respect-for-the-Aged Day
9月23日*	しゅうぶん ひ か 分の日	Autumnal Equinox Day
がつだい げつよう び 10月第2月曜日**	スポーツの日	Health and Sports Day
がつみっか 11月3日	文化の日	Culture Day
11月23日	きんろうかんしゃ ひ勤労感謝の日	Labour Thanksgiving Day

* Varies from year to year.

** The second Monday

*** The third Monday

This list of holidays is from 2021 onwards. Holidays in 2019 and 2020 are not listed because, owing to certain events, there is a slight difference with other years. (As of June 2019)



If a national holiday falls on a Sunday, the following Monday is taken off instead. The week from 29th April to 5th May, which contains a series of holidays, is called $\vec{\neg} - \nu \vec{\tau} = 0$ (Golden Week). Some companies make the whole of this week a holiday for their employees.

IV. Grammar Notes

1. N(place)へ 行きます/来ます/帰ります

When a verb indicates movement to a certain place, the particle \uparrow is put after the place noun to show the direction of the move.

① 京都へ行きます。

I'm going to Kyoto.

②日本へ楽ました。

I came to Japan.

③ うちへがります。

I'm going home.

[Note] The particle \uparrow is read $\grave{\lambda}$.

2. どこ[へ]も 行きません/行きませんでした

When you want to deny everything covered by an interrogative, you attach the particle to the interrogative and put the verb in its negative form.

④ どこ[へ]も 行きません。

I'm not going anywhere.

⑤ 荷も食べません。

I'm not going to eat anything. (See Lesson 6.)

⑥ だれも 来ませんでした。

Nobody came.

3. N(vehicle)で 行きます/来ます/帰ります

The particle 7 indicates a means or method. The speaker attaches it after a noun representing a vehicle and uses it together with a movement verb to indicate his or her means of transport.

⑦ 電車で行きます。

I'm going by train.

⑧ タクシーで 来ました。

I came by taxi.

When talking about walking somewhere, the speaker uses the expression 53 % 7. In this case, the particle % is not used.

⑨ すから 歩いて がいました。 I walked home from the station.

4. N(person/animal) と V

When talking about doing something with a person or an animal, the person or animal is marked with the particle \angle .

⑩ 家族と 日本へ 来ました。 I came to Japan with my family.

If doing something by oneself, the expression $U \subseteq U$ is used. In this case, the particle \subseteq is not used.

① $\frac{v \in J}{-}$ で東京へ 行きます。 I'm going to Tokyo on my own.

5. いつ

To ask about time, interrogatives using $t\lambda$, such as $t\lambda$, $t\lambda$ and $t\lambda$ of $t\lambda$ and $t\lambda$ of $t\lambda$ are used. The interrogative $t\lambda$ (when) is also used to ask when something will happen or happened. $t\lambda$ does not take the particle $t\lambda$.

- ① いつ 日本へ 来ましたか。 ……3月25日に 来ました。
- ③ いつ 広島へ 行きますか。 ……来週 行きます。

When did you come to Japan?[I came] on 25th March.

When are you going to Hiroshima?[I'm going] next week.

6. ∼ ±

The particle \downarrow is placed at the end of a sentence. It is used to emphasise information which the listener does not know, or to show that the speaker is giving his or her judgement or views assertively.

個 この電車は 甲子園へ 行きますか。 ……いいえ、行きません。次の「普通」ですよ。

Does this train go to Koshien?

·····No, it doesn't. You need the next local train.

- ⑤ 北海道に 馬が たくさん いますよ。
 There are a lot of horses in Hokkaido, you know. (See Lesson 18.)
- ⑥ マリアさん、この アイスクリーム、おいしいですよ。 Maria, this ice cream is very nice, you know. (See Lesson 19.)

7. そうですね

The expression \vec{e} \vec{j} \vec{c} t t is used to express sympathy or agreement with what the speaker has said. It is similar to the expression \vec{e} \vec{j} \vec{c} t t (see Lesson 2-8), but while \vec{e} \vec{j} \vec{c} t t is used by a speaker to acknowledge the receipt of some new information, \vec{e} \vec{j} \vec{c} t t is used to show sympathy or agreement with something the speaker already thought or knew.

⑪ あしたは 日曜日ですね。 ……あ、そうですね。

It's Sunday tomorrow, isn't it?Oh, yes, so it is.