

LESSON NOTES

Newbie S3 #5

Nihongo Doujou - How Many People Are in Your Japanese Dinner Party?

CONTENTS

- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 2 Romanization
- 3 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar

5

KANJI

1. 店員: いらっしゃい！何人ですか。
2. 南 夏見: 二人です。
3. 店員: こちらへどうぞ。ご注文は？
4. 南 夏見: あ、生ビールを一つ下さい。それから、ラーメン一つとおにぎり三つをお願いします。ファブリツィオは？
5. ファブリツィオ: うーん。野菜ラーメンを下さい。それから、フランスのブルゴーニュの白ワインはありますか。
6. 店員: すみませんが、ワインはちょっと....。

KANA

1. てんいん: いらっしゃい！なんにんですか。
2. みなみ なつみ: ふたりです。
3. てんいん: こちらへどうぞ。ごちゅうもんは？
4. みなみ なつみ: あ、なまビールをひとつください。それから、ラーメンひとつとおにぎりみつつおねがいします。ファブリツィオは？
5. ファブリツィオ: うーん。やさいラーメンをください。それから、フランスのブルゴーニュのしろワインはありますか。
6. てんいん: すみませんが、ワインはちょっと....。

ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. TEN'IN: Irasshai! Nan nin desu ka.
2. MINAMI
NATSUMI: Futari desu.
3. TEN'IN: Kochira e dōzo. go-chūmon wa?
4. MINAMI
NATSUMI: A, nama bīru o hitotsu kudasai. Sorekara, rāmen hitotsu to onigiri mittsu onegai shimasu. Faburitsuio wa?
5. FABURITSUIO: Ūn. yasai rāmen o kudasai. Sorekara, furansu no burugōnyu no shiro wain wa arimasu ka.
6. TEN'IN: Sumimasen ga, wain wa chotto....

ENGLISH

1. WAITER: Welcome, how many people?
2. MINAMI: 2 people.
3. WAITER: Right this way, please. Are you ready to order?
4. MINAMI: A draft beer, please. And after that 1 ramen and 3 onigiri, please. Fabrizio, how about you?
5. FABRIZIO: Uhhh, vegetable ramen, please. And after that, do you have a white wine from Burgundy?
6. WAITER: I'm sorry, but... wine is...

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
何人	なんにん	nannin	how many people?
白ワイン	しろワイン	shiro wain	white wine
ブルゴーニュ	ブルゴーニュ	burugōnyu	Bourgogne, Burgundy
おにぎり	おにぎり	onigiri	rice ball
ラーメン	ラーメン	rāmen	Chinese-style noodles, ramen
生ビール	なまビール	namabīru	draft beer, draught beer
注文	ちゅうもん	chūmon	order, request
どうぞ	どうぞ	dōzo	please, kindly, by all means
こちら	こちら	kochira	this way, here
二人	ふたり	futari	two people
それから	それから	sorekara	and, and then, after that, in addition

SAMPLE SENTENCES

いもうとが二人います。

Imōto ga futari imasu.

I have two sisters.

おにぎりは、コンビニでも買えます。

Onigiri wa, konbini de mo kaemasu.

Rice balls are available even at convenience stores.

生ビール、お願いします。

Namabīru, onegai shimasu.

Draft beer, please.

GRAMMAR

Japanese Counting System:

In Japanese there are many suffixes used as counters. The counter suffix to be used is determined by the characteristics specific to the object or thing being counted. In today's lesson, counters for general objects and counters for people are introduced.

***** Things *****

Use the following counting system for things in general.

1	一つ	ひとつ	hitotsu
2	二つ	ふたつ	futatsu
3	三つ	みっつ	mittsu
4	四つ	よっつ	yottsu
5	五つ	いつつ	itsutsu
6	六つ	むっつ	muttsu
7	七つ	ななつ	nanatsu
8	八つ	やっつ	yattsu
9	九つ	ここのつ	kokonotsu
10	十	とお	tō
how many?	いくつ	いくつ	ikutsu

* This system is often used when ordering at a restaurant.

* Above 10, general number is used.

***** People *****

Use the following counting system for people.

1	一人	ひとり	hitori
2	二人	ふたり	futari

3	三人	さんにん	sannin
4	四人	よにん	yonin
5	五人	ごにん	gonin
6	六人	ろくにん	rokunin
7	七人	ななにん/しちにん	nananin/shichinin
8	八人	はちにん	hachinin
9	九人	きゅうにん	kyūnin
10	十人	じゅうにん	jūnin
how many people	何人	なんにん	nannin

* Above 10, --人/--nin is added to the general number.

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How to order at the restaurant

生ビールを一つ下さい。
Namabīru o hitotsu kudasai.
 One draft beer, please.

おにぎり 三つお願いします。
Onigiri o mittsu onegai shimasu.
 Three rice balls, please.

"[Noun] o kudasai" and "[Noun] o onegai shimasu" are the phrases often used when people want to request something. The object marker を/o is often omitted in the conversation.

You can place your order as follows:

object	object marker	kudasai or onegai shimasu.
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水/Mizu	を/o	下さい。/kudasai.
お茶/Ocha	を/o	お願いします。/onegai shimasu.

*水/mizu = water

*お茶/ocha = tea

When you add the amount or quantity with the object, use the following sentence patterns:

object	object marker	counter	kudasai or onegai shimasu.
水/mizu	を/o	一つ/hitotsu	下さい。/kudasai.
おにぎり/Onigiri	を/o	四つ/yottsu	お願いします。/onegai shimasu.

Other useful vocabulary and phrases;

~~~~~  
 こちらどうぞ。/ This way, please.  
 ~~~~~

こちら/kochira = this way

へ/e = direction particle ⇒ SEE Nihongo Dōjō Season 2 Lesson 23

どうぞ/dōzo = please(do/accept) ⇒ SEE Nihongo Dōjō Season 2 Lesson 10

こちら/kochira is one of the *こそあど*/ko-so-a-do words. See the following chart.

things	place	direction or people
これ/kore	ここ/koko	こちら/kochira/here, this way, this person
それ/sore	そこ/soko	そちら/sochira/there, that way, that person
あれ/are	あそこ/asoko	あちら/achira/over there, that person over there

どれ/dore

どこ/doko

*どちら/dochira/which way, which one

*"who" would be "だれ/dare," "どなた/donata," or "どちら様/dochira-sama"

ご注文は。 / *Go-chūmon wa?* / What would you like to order?

"Go-" in "*go-chūmon*" is used to show respect; it is called the honorific prefix. The original sentence is (was?) ...

ご注文は何ですか。 / *Go-chūmon wa nan desu ka?*
[literally] What's your honorable order?

Although "*Go-chūmon wa nan desu ka?*" is a grammatically correct sentence, it sounds too direct. So instead of saying whole sentence, omitting interrogative and saying "ご注文は。 / *Go-chūmon wa?*" is sometimes more preferable.

それから / *sorekara* / and, and then, after that, in addition

"それから / *sorekara*" is a conjunction and placed at the beginning of a new sentence to connect it to the previous one.

ex) これを下さい。それから、それも下さい。

Kore o kudasai. Sorekara, sore mo kudasai.

This one, please. And... could I have that one also please?

A: ワインはありますか。 / *Wain wa arimasu ka?*

Do you have wine?

B: すみませんが、ワインはちょっと…。 / *Sumimasen ga, wain wa chotto...*

I'm sorry, but we don't have any.

ワインはありますか。 / *Wain wa arimasu ka?*

In the previous lesson we covered the grammar "---があります / *---ga arimasu*" "---がいませ / *---ga imasu*" The particle が / *ga* can be replaced with particle は / *wa* in negative or yes/no question sentences.

すみませんが、ワインはちょっと…。 / *Sumimasen ga wain wa chotto...*

The literal translation would be "I'm sorry, but wine is a little..." In general, saying "no"

directly is considered informal in Japanese culture. This phrase "すみませんが、---はちよつと...。 / *Sumimasen ga --- wa chotto...*" would come in handy, when you would like to give negative answers indirectly.