

## LESSON NOTES

# Newbie S4 #2

# How To Declare Items at Customs

---

## CONTENTS

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

# 2

## KANJI

1. (成田空港)
2. 係員: これは 何ですか。
3. ロリー: 薬です。...アスピリンです。
4. 係員: これは、何ですか？
5. ロリー: お土産です。
6. 係員: はい、オッケーです。
7. ロリー: ...オッケー...

## KANA

1. (なりたくうこう)
2. かかりいん: これは なんですか。
3. ロリー: くすりです。...アスピリンです。
4. かかりいん: これは、なんですか？
5. ロリー: おみやげです。
6. かかりいん: はい、オッケーです。
7. ロリー: ...オッケー...

## ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. (Narita Kūkō)
2. KAKARIIN: Kore wa nan desu ka.
3. RORĪ: Kusuri desu.... Asupirin desu.
4. KAKARIIN: Kore wa, nan desu ka?
5. RORĪ: O-miyage desu.
6. KAKARIIN: Hai, okkē desu.
7. RORĪ: ...Okkē ...

## ENGLISH

1. (Narita Airport)
2. CUSTOMS OFFICER: What is this?
3. LORI: It's medicine....It's Aspirin, sir.
4. CUSTOMS OFFICER: ...And what's this?
5. LORI: It's a souvenir.
6. CUSTOMS OFFICER: Oh, OK.
7. LORI: ...OK...

## VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
これ	これ	kore	this
何	なに	nani	what
薬	くすり	kusuri	medicine
お土産	おみやげ	omiyage	present, souvenir
係員	かかりいん	kakariin	official (e.g., customs), clerk in charge
アスピリン	アスピリン	asupirin	Aspirin

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>これはマンゴーです。 <i>Kore wa mangō desu.</i></p> <p>This is a mango.</p>	<p>これは薬ですか。 <i>Kore wa kusuri desu ka.</i></p> <p>Is this medicine?</p>
<p>お土産を買いました。 <i>O-miyage o kaimashita.</i></p> <p>I bought souvenirs.</p>	<p>係員に聞きましょう。 <i>Kakariin ni kikimasho.</i></p> <p>Let's ask the clerk.</p>
<p>アスピリンを下さい。 <i>Asupirin wo kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please give me an aspirin.</p>	

## GRAMMAR

### Useful Vocabulary and Phrases

-----  
*kore(これ)*  
 -----

*Kore* means "this" or "these" and it is called demonstrative pronoun.

- *Kore* is used for things close or belonging to the speaker.
- *Sore* is used for things close the listener. It can be translated as "the thing(s) near you."
- *Are* is used for things far from both the speaker and the listener.

---

*kusuri* (薬/くすり)

---

*kusuri* or *gusuri* is medicine.

Please also check followings:

*me gusuri* (目薬/めぐすり) = eye drops, eye lotion

\* *me* (目) = eye

*i gusuri* (胃薬/いぐすり) = stomach medicine

\* *i* (胃) = stomach

### Today's Target Phrase

---

*Kore wa nan desu ka?* (これは何ですか。)

---

This is the most common expression used for asking what the thing is.

*kore* (これ) = this

*wa* (は) = topic marking particle

*nan* (何) = what (interrogative word)

*desu* (です) = copula which is equivalent to English am/is/are

*ka?* (か) = question marking particle

\*\*\*\*\* Affirmative Sentence \*\*\*\*\*

*Wa* (は) follows the topic the speaker wants to talk about. Therefore *wa* (は) is often called topic marker.

*Desu* (です) roughly corresponds to English verb "to be" and can mean "I am," "it is," "you are" etc. depending on context.

[ A ] *wa* [ B ] *desu.* = [ A ] is [ B ].

### Example:

---

<i>Kore wa kusuri desu.</i>	→ This is medicine.
-----------------------------	---------------------

<i>Sore wa kusuri desu.</i>	→ That is medicine.
-----------------------------	---------------------

---

<i>Are wa kusuri desu.</i>	→ That one over there is medicine.
----------------------------	------------------------------------

---

\*\*\*\*\* Yes/No Question \*\*\*\*\*

*Ka* (か) added at the end of a sentence makes it into a question. The word order does not change as it does in English.

[ A ] wa [ B ] desu ka? = Is [ A ] [ B ] ?

**Example:**

---

Kore wa kusuri desu ka?	→ Is this medicine?
Sore wa kusuri desu ka?	→ Is that medicine?
Are wa kusuri desu ka?	→ Is that one over there medicine?

---

\*\*\*\*\* Interrogative Question (what) \*\*\*\*\*  
[ A ] wa nan desu ka? = What is [ A ] ?

**Example:**

---

Kore wa nan desu ka?	→ What is this?
Sore wa nan desu ka?	→ What is that?
Are wa nan desu ka?	→ What is that one over there?

---