

LESSON NOTES

Newbie S5 #13

Want to Shop for Birthday Presents in Japan?

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KANJI

1. (花屋)
2. 店員: いらっしゃいませ。
3. ケント: これ、ください。
4. (ケーキ屋)
5. 店員: いらっしゃいませ。
6. まどか: すみません。
このチョコレートケーキを二つ、このチーズケーキを三つください。
7. 店員: チョコレートケーキを二つとチーズケーキを三つですね。
8. まどか: はい。

KANA

1. (はなや)
2. てんいん: いらっしゃいませ。
3. ケント: これ、ください。
4. (ケーキや)
5. てんいん: いらっしゃいませ。

CONT'D OVER

6. まどか: すみません。
このチョコレートケーキをふたつ、このチーズケーキをみつつください。
7. てんいん: チョコレートケーキをふたつとチーズケーキをみつつですね。
8. まどか: はい。

ROMANIZATION

1. (Hanaya)
2. TEN'IN: Irasshaimase.
3. KENTO: Kore, kudasai.
4. (Kēki ya)
5. TEN'IN: Irasshaimase.
6. MADOKA: Sumimasen.
Kono chokorēto kēki o futatsu, kono chīzukēki o mittsu kudasai.
7. TEN'IN: Chokorēto kēki o futatsu to chīzukēki o mittsu desu ne.
8. MADOKA: Hai.

ENGLISH

1. (At the flower shop)

CONT'D OVER

2. SHOP ASSISTANT: Welcome.
3. KENT: I'll take these, please.
4. (At the cake shop)
5. SHOP ASSISTANT: Welcome.
6. MADOKA: Excuse me.
Two of these chocolate cakes and three of these cheesecakes, please.
7. SHOP ASSISTANT: Two chocolate cakes and three cheesecakes, right?
8. MADOKA: Yes.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
花屋	はなや	hana-ya	flower shop, florist
ケーキ	ケーキ	kēki	cake
いらっしゃいませ	いらっしゃいませ	irasshaimase	Welcome; May I help you?
チョコレート	チョコレート	chokorēto	chocolate

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>花屋はどこですか。 <i>Hana-ya wa doko desu ka.</i></p> <p>Where's the florist?</p>	<p>ケーキが大好きです。 <i>Kēki ga daisuki desu.</i></p> <p>I love cake.</p>
<p>A「いらっしゃいませ。」 B「これ下さい。」 <i>A: Irasshaimase. B: kore kudasai.</i></p> <p>A: May I help you? B:I'll take this.</p>	<p>チーズケーキとチョコレートケーキを買った。 <i>Chīzukēki to chokorēto kēki o katta.</i></p> <p>I bought cheese cake and chocolate cake.</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

irasshaimase (いらっしゃいませ)

We often use the expression *irasshaimase* at shops, restaurants, and places of business to welcome guests and customers to the establishment. The expression can mean "Welcome" or "Hello. May I help you?" and the entire staff often says it when a patron enters an establishment. A more informal variation is *irasshai*, which we can use to welcome guests to a home or to more informal business establishments.

-ya (屋)

-*Ya* (屋) is a suffix that means "shop" or "store" and attaches to the name of an item to mean a shop that sells that item. For example, *hana* (花) means "flower," so a *hana-ya* (花屋) is a "flower shop." *Kēki* (ケーキ) is "cake," so a *kēki-ya* (ケーキ屋) is "shop that sells cake." Note that we cannot use *ya* (屋) as a standalone word. The actual word for a shop is *mise* (店).

ten'in (店員)

Ten'in (店員) means "shop clerk" and refers to someone who works at a store or a restaurant. When using this word in conversation, it is common to attach the polite name suffix *-san* and say *ten'in-san* (店員さん).

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Going Shopping for a Birthday Present.

これ、ください。

Kore, kudasai.

"I'll take these, please."

In this lesson, you'll learn how to ask for something politely at a shop or restaurant using the simple phrase **[item] kudasai**. You'll also learn the set of general counters we use to count everyday objects so that you can specify how many of each item you want.

Asking for Something Using *Kudasai* (ください)

In the dialogue, Kent asked for flowers at the flower shop using the following phrase.

1. ケント : これ、ください。
Kento: Kore, kudasai.
Kent: "I'll take these."

As we learned before, *kore* is a word that means "this" or "these." *Kudasai* is a word that means "please." We can also put the object-marking particle *o* between *kore* and *kudasai*: *kore o kudasai*. This particle is optional, however.

In the dialogue, Kent used the word *kore* ("this"), and we can assume he was pointing to the items he was talking about. We can replace the word *kore* with the actual name of the object if it is not otherwise clear what you're talking about.

Formation

⇒ [object] + (particle *o*) + *kudasai*

Object You Want	...(o) <i>kudasai</i>
これ (<i>kore</i>) "this"	(を) ください。
そば (<i>soba</i>) "soba"	(を) ください。
お水 (<i>o-mizu</i>) "water"	(を) ください。
メニュー (<i>menyū</i>) "menu"	(を) ください。

Examples from This Dialogue

1. まどか：このチーズケーキを三つください。
Madoka: *Kono chīzukēki o mittsu kudasai.*
Madoka: "Three of these cheesecakes, **please**."

Counting Objects Using a General Counter

In the dialogue, Madoka bought cakes from a cake shop, specifying how much of each item she wanted. We'll go over some important expressions we use for buying something, such as counters to specify the number of items you want.

Japanese has many different kinds of counters, which are words that we use to count objects according to size and shape. Here we'll introduce you to the most basic, general counters that we can use to count anything.

Counters for General Objects

Japanese	Romaji	"English"
一つ	<i>hitotsu</i>	"one (object)"
二つ	<i>futatsu</i>	"two (objects)"
三つ	<i>mittsu</i>	"three (objects)"
四つ	<i>yottsu</i>	"four (objects)"
五つ	<i>itsutsu</i>	"five (objects)"
六つ	<i>muttsu</i>	"six (objects)"
七つ	<i>nanatsu</i>	"seven (objects)"
八つ	<i>yattsu</i>	"eight (objects)"
九つ	<i>kokonotsu</i>	"nine (objects)"
十	<i>tō</i>	"ten (objects)"
いくつ	<i>ikutsu</i>	"how many (objects)?"

We can combine these counters with the word above, *kudasai*, to specify how many of a certain item we want. When we use them together, the counter comes right before the word *kudasai*. Again, the particle *o* is optional.

Formation

[object] + (particle *o*) + [counter] + *kudasai*

Object	Particle <i>o</i>	Counter	<i>Kudasai</i>	"English"
<i>Kōra</i> (コーラ)	<i>o</i> (を)	<i>futatsu</i> (二つ)	<i>kudasai</i> (くだ さい)	"Two Cokes, please."
<i>Bīru</i> (ビール)	<i>o</i> (を)	<i>mittsu</i> (三つ)	<i>kudasai</i> (ください)	"Three beers, please."

Examples from This Dialogue

1. まどか：このチーズケーキを三つください。
Madoka: Kono chīzukēki o mittsu kudasai.
Madoka: "Three of these cheesecakes, please."

Language Tip: The Particle *To* (と)

We use the particle *to* to connect two or more nouns in a list. It corresponds to the word "and" in English. It is important to keep in mind, though, that we can ONLY use the particle *to* (と) between nouns, as in "apples AND oranges." You cannot use it to connect phrases of action, like "I went to the park AND took a walk."

For Example:

1. コーラとビールください。
Kōra to bīru kudasai.
"A coke and a beer, please."