

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases #7

How Do You Say This?

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KANJI

1. よし: すみません。これは英語で何と言いますか。
2. なつこ: うーん。
3. よし: じゃあ、これは日本語で何と言いますか。
4. なつこ: これはたこわさびです。
5. よし: すみません。ゆっくりおねがいします。
6. なつこ: これはたこわさびです。
7. よし: ゆっくりおねがいします。
8. なつこ: た・こ・わ・さ・び。
9. よし: た・こ・わ・さ・び？
10. なつこ: そうです。
11. よし: ありがとうございます。
12. なつこ: どういたしまして。

KANA

1. よし: すみません。これはえいごでなんといいいますか。
2. なつこ: うーん。

CONT'D OVER

3. よし: じゃあ、これはにほんごでなんといいですか。
4. なつこ: これはたこわさびです。
5. よし: すみません。ゆっくりおねがいします。
6. なつこ: これはたこわさびです。
7. よし: ゆっくりおねがいします。
8. なつこ: た・こ・わ・さ・び。
9. よし: た・こ・わ・さ・び？
10. なつこ: そうです。
11. よし: ありがとうございます。
12. なつこ: どういたしまして。

ROMANIZATION

1. YOSHI: Sumimasen. Kore wa eigo de nan to iimasu ka?
2. NATSUKO: Mmmmm.....
3. YOSHI: Ja, kore wa Nihongo de nan to iimasu ka?
4. NATSUKO: Kore wa tako wasabi desu.
5. YOSHI: Sumimasen. Yukkuri O-negai shimasu.

CONT'D OVER

6. NATSUKO: Kore wa tako wasabi desu.
7. YOSHI: Yukkuri O-negai shimasu.
8. NATSUKO: Ta-ko wa-sa-bi.
9. YOSHI: Ta-ko wa-sa-bi?
10. NATSUKO: Sō desu.
11. YOSHI: Arigatō gozaimasu.
12. NATSUKO: Dō itashimashite.

ENGLISH

1. YOSHI: Excuse me. How do you say this in English?
2. NATSUKO: Mmmmm.....
3. YOSHI: How do you say this in Japanese?
4. NATSUKO: This is tako wasabi.
5. YOSHI: Excuse me. Slowly please.
6. NATSUKO: This is tako wasabi.
7. YOSHI: Slowly please.
8. NATSUKO: Ta-ko wa-sa-bi.

CONT'D OVER

9. YOSHI: Ta-ko wa-sa-bi?
10. NATSUKO: Yes.
11. YOSHI: Thank you.
12. NATSUKO: You're welcome.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
ゆっくり	ゆっくり	yukkuri	slowly
言います	いいます	iimasu	to say (dic. form: iu)
お願いします。	おねがいします。	Onegai shimasu.	Please.
日本語で	にほんごで	nihongo de	in Japanese

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>ゆっくり話して下さい。 <i>Yukkuri hanashite kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please speak slowly.</p>	<p>お会計お願いします。 <i>O-kaikei o-negai shimasu.</i></p> <p>Check, please.</p>
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GRAMMAR

In the sentence to be analyzed " 英語で何と言いますか。・ *Eigo de nan to iimasu ka ?* " there are several points of interest.

First, the name of the language comes at the beginning of the sentence. The language, in this case English, is marked by the particle *de*, which marks the tool by which something is accomplished.

Second, *nani*, the interrogative what, becomes *nan* since it is followed by the particle *to*, which has a hard phonetic t-sound. Also, the particle *to* is used to mark what is said. Then,

the verb to say, *iu**, comes at the end of the sentence, because Japanese has a SOV** sentence structure.

Finally, the question particle *ka* indicates this is a question.

* In the dialogue, *iu* is in its polite non-past form *iimasu*.

**Subject Object Verb

In the second sentence to be analyzed " *これは日本語で何と言いますか。 Kore wa Nihongo de nan to iimasu ka ?* " also has several points of interest.

First, *kore* - this - comes at the beginning of the sentence, and is marked by the topic marker *wa*. *Wa* is often used in questions (see Survival Phrases Lesson #4 for more about *wa*).

Second, *Nihongo* is marked by the particle *de* since it is the language in which the answer will be given.

Next, *nani*, the interrogative what, becomes *nan* since it is followed by the particle *to*, which has a hard phonetic t-sound. Also, the verb to say, *iu**, comes at the end of the sentence, because Japanese has a SOV** sentence structure.

Finally, the question particle *ka* indicates this is a question.

* In the dialogue, *iu* is in its polite non-past form *iimasu*.

**Subject Object Verb