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LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #20
Internet Cafe

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KANJI

1. このお店にはワイファイありますか？

2. ネットカフェ、あるいは、漫画喫茶はどこですか？

3. ネットにはどうやって接続しますか？

4. ユーザーネームとパスワードをお願いします。

KANA

1. このおみせにはわいふぁいありますか？

2. ねっとかふぇ、あるいは、まんがきっさはどこですか？

3. ねっとにはどうやってせつぞくしますか？

4. ゆーざーねーむとぱすわーどをおねがいします。

ROMANIZATION

1. Kono o-mise ni wa Wai Fai arimasu ka?

2. Netto cafe aruiwa manga kissa wa doko desu ka?

3. Netto ni wa dō yatte setsuzoku shimasu ka?

4. Yūzānēmu to pasuwādo o onegai shimasu.

ENGLISH

1. Does this store have WiFi?

2. Where is an internet cafe or manga cafe?

3. How do I access the Internet?

4. Username and password please

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
ネットカフェ	ネットカフェ	netto cafe	Internet cafe
パスワード	パスワード	pasuwādo	password
ユーザーネーム	ユーザーネーム	yūzā nēmu	username
します	します	shimasu	to do ;V3 (-masu form)
接続する	せつぞくする	setsuzoku suru	to connect
ネット	ネット	netto	net, Internet
あります	あります	arimasu	to exist; masu form
ワイファイ	ワイファイ	Wai Fai	WiFi
この	この	kono	this
どこ	どこ	doko	where
あるいは	あるいは	aruiwa	or
漫画喫茶	まんがきっさ	manga kissa	comic cafe, manga cafe
お願い	おねがい	onegai	please

SAMPLE SENTENCES

ネットカフェに行く。 *Nettokafe ni iku.* I'll go to a net cafe.	パスワードは0000です。 *Pasuwādo wa 0000 desu.* The password is 0000.
ユーザーネームとパスワードをお願いします。 *Yūzā nēmu to pasuwādo wo onegai shimasu.* User name and password please.	ゴルフをしますか。 *Gorufu o shimasu ka.* Do you golf?
新しいパソコンでネットに接続する。 *Atarashī pasokon de netto ni setsuzoku suru.* I'll connect the internet with a new PC.	ネットにはどうやって接続しますか。 *Netto niwa dōyatte setsuzoku shimasu ka.* How do I access the internet?
アレルギーがあります。 *Arerugī ga arimasu.* I have allergies.	このお店にはワイファイありますか。 *Kono o-mise niwa waifai arimasu ka.* Does this store have WiFi?
このかばんは税込み3000円です。 *Kono kaban wa zeikomi 3000-en desu.* This bag is 3000 yen including tax.	タクシー乗り場はどこにありますか。 *Takushīnoriba wa doko ni arimasu ka.* Where is the taxi stand?
紅茶がいいですか、あるいはコーヒーがいいですか。 *Kōcha ga ii desu ka, aruiwa kōhī ga ii desu ka.* Would you like tea or coffee?	漫画喫茶で寝る。 *Mangakissa de neru.* I sleep at a manga cafe.

サインをお願いします。
Sain wo onegai shimasu.

Your signature (autograph), please.

GRAMMAR

Language Tip

In Japan, there are many Internet cafes or *Netto Cafe*, which is simply the Japanese
pronunciation of "Net café," near train stations or on the streets of commercial or

residential areas. They're not so hard to find. But sometimes, they're disguised in the form of a *manga kissa*, or "comic book cafe," which offers access to the computer as well as to libraries of comic books.

The first word *manga* means, "comic book." *Kissa* means, "cafe." So together, *manga kissa* means, "comic book cafe." In residential areas in particular, *manga kissas* may be easier to find than straightforward Internet cafes. So when you ask around, be sure to ask for both.

In Japanese, "Where is an Internet cafe or *manga* cafe?" is *Netto cafe aruiwa manga kissa wa doko desu ka? Aruiwa* means "or." So *Netto cafe aruiwa manga kissa* means "net cafe or *manga* cafe." *Wa* is the topic marking particle, and *doko* is "where." *Desu* is the copula, and *ka* is the particle that turns a sentence into an interrogative. To understand the answers, check out upcoming lessons on directions!

Manga kissa are a dream come true for *manga otakus*, or comic book maniacs! The cafes have huge libraries of *manga* stacked from floor to ceiling. Their inventory includes all types of *manga,* old and new. And they also offer fashion magazines, tabloids, and other light reading for non-*manga* readers.

Manga kissa are really comfortable too! They have cushiony chairs and sofas for *manga* readers to relax in and computers lined up in one corner of the store for Net surfers. Some have secluded private rooms with leather chairs and your own computer! Others offer premium seats with luxuries, like reclining leather seats!

In addition, they often have all-you-can-drink bars that offer tea, coffee, soft drinks, and soda pop. (No alcohol, unfortunately.) And they sell all sorts of snacks and instant foods you can eat at the computer or on the sofas. Some *manga* cafes let you bring in food from other stores.

Now, let me walk you through what you need to do once you locate a *manga kissa*. When you walk into the store, approach the reception desk and tell them what you're here for. Just say, "Internet" or *manga* and they'll print out a tab that states the time you signed in. When you leave, simply bring that tab to the counter and they'll charge you for hours you stayed. The price is usually about 400 Yen to 500 Yen per hour, regardless of whether you used the Internet or read *manga*. The price is all inclusive for the time you stayed at the store. Some places have a discount for longer stays, such as 1200 Yen for three hours or an overnight discount package, so be sure to look over the entire price list before making a decision.

Another critical question for all you laptop-packing world trekkers is "Does this store have WIFI?" In Japanese, "Does this store have WIFI?" is *Kono omise ni wa Wai Fai arimasu ka?* The first word *kono* means, "this." This is followed by *o-mise*, which is a polite way of saying "store." *Ni* is a particle roughly translated as "in," "at," or "on." *Wa* is a topic-marking particle. *Wai Fai* is simply the Japanese pronunciation of the English syllables, "Wi Fi," and *arimasu* is the polite way of saying, "there is." The last particle *ka* turns a sentence into an interrogative.

In Japan, Wi-Fi access is available at various stores, cafes, and train stations. So many different companies offer these services that we can't mention them all here. But the

most familiar stores to non-Japanese may be Starbucks and McDonalds. Usually, a Japanese communications service company offers the service in conjunction with the store. So users have to sign up with the communications firm, and the payment and access methods will depend on the service provider.

To ask, "How do I access the Internet?" you would say, *Netto niwa dōyatte setsuzoku shimasu ka?* The first word *netto* is the Japanese pronunciation of the word "Net." *Ni* is a particle roughly translated as "in," "at," or "on." *Wa* is a topic-marking particle. *Dōyatte* is a casual way of saying, "how do I," and *setsuzoku* means, "connect." *Shimasu* is the polite way of saying, "will do," and *ka* is the particle that turns a sentence into an interrogative.

And when you sign up you'll be asked for a username and password. In Japanese, "Username and password please" is *Yūzānēmu to pasu wādo o onegai shimasu.* *Yūzānēmu* is the Japanese pronunciation of the English word "username," and *pasuwaado* is the Japanese pronunciation of the English word "password." *O* is the object-marking particle, and *onegai shimasu* is the polite way of saying, "please take care of it." When they ask you this, simply provide a username and password and you're on the Internet highway!

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Midnight in the Garden of *Manga Kissa*

Tip #1

If you miss your last train at night, and you can't afford to stay in a five-star hotel, you can spend the night at a *manga kissa* until the first trains start running at around 5:00 AM. Some cafes are open twenty-four hours a day and offer overnight packages. The sofas are pretty comfortable, and you can also sleep in the secluded private rooms. Great idea, isn't it? I've had to resort to this measure several times after late-night karaoke. Trains don't run twenty-four hours in Tokyo so you have to always be aware of the last train heading home.