

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Beginner #15

## Lucking Out in Japan

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# 15

# KANJI

1. (Supermarket)
2. SHOP CLERK 1: おかいけい、1000円です。  
レジぶくろ、ごりようですか。
3. EMILY: ごりよう?...すみません。何ですか。
4. SHOP CLERK 1: レジぶくろを つかいますか。
5. EMILY: いいえ、つかいません。
6. SHOP CLERK 1: こちらは、ふくびきのチケットです。どうぞ。
7. (Lottery place)
8. SHOP CLERK 2: こちらにどうぞ。
9. (Emily spins the lottery wheel)
10. SHOP CLERK 2: おめでとうございます！きゅうしゅうりょこう、にめいさま！

# KANA

1. (Supermarket)
2. SHOP CLERK 1: おかいけい、1000えんです。  
レジぶくろ、ごりようですか。
3. EMILY: ごりよう?...すみません。なんですか。

CONT'D OVER

4. SHOP CLERK 1: レジぶくろを つかいますか。
5. EMILY: いいえ、つかいません。
6. SHOP CLERK 1: こちらは、ふくびきのチケットです。どうぞ。
7. (Lottery place)
8. SHOP CLERK 2: こちらにどうぞ。
9. (Emily spins the lottery wheel)
10. SHOP CLERK 2: おめでとうございます！きゅうしゅうりょこう、にめいさま！

## ROMANIZATION

1. (Supermarket)
2. SHOP CLERK 1: O-kaikei, sen-en desu.  
Reji bukuro, go-riyō desu ka.
3. EMILY: Go-riyō?... Sumimasen. Nan' desu ka.
4. SHOP CLERK 1: Reji bukuro o tsukaimasu ka.
5. EMILY: Iie, tsukaimasen.
6. SHOP CLERK 1: Kochira wa, fukubiki no chiketto desu. Dōzo.
7. (Lottery place)
8. SHOP CLERK 2: Kochira ni dōzo.

CONT'D OVER

9. (Emily spins the lottery wheel)
10. SHOP CLERK 2: Omedetō gozaimasu! Kyūshū ryokō, ni-mei-sama!

## ENGLISH

1. (Supermarket)
2. SHOP CLERK 1: Your total comes to 1000 yen.  
Would you like a carrier bag?
3. EMILY: goriyo?... Excuse me, what's that.
4. SHOP CLERK 1: Do you need a bag?
5. EMILY: No, I don't.
6. SHOP CLERK 1: Here's your lottery ticket.
7. (Lottery place)
8. SHOP CLERK 2: This way, please.
9. (Emily spins the lottery wheel)
10. SHOP CLERK 2: Congratulations! You've won a trip for two to Kyushu.

## VOCABULARY

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Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
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きゅうしゅう	きゅうしゅう	Kyūshū	Kyushu (one of the four main islands in Japan)
つかいます	つかいます	tsukaimasu	to use;V1
レジぶくろ	れじぶくろ	reji bukuro	shopping bag, carrier bag (usually plastic or paper bags)
円	えん	en	Yen (Japanese currency)
おめでとうございます。	おめでとうございます。	Omedetō gozaimasu	Congratulations. (formal)
チケット	チケット	chiketto	ticket
りょこう	りょこう	ryokō	travel, trip
かいけい	かいけい	kaikei	bill, total amount of cost

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>きゅうしゅうはおきなわのちかくにあります。</p> <p><i>Kyūshū wa Okinawa no chikaku ni arimasu.</i></p> <p>Kyushu is near Okinawa.</p>	<p>スプーンをつかいます。</p> <p><i>Supūn o tsukaimasu.</i></p> <p>I use a spoon.</p>
<p>レジぶくろ、ごりようですか。</p> <p><i>Reji bukuro, go-riyō desu ka.</i></p> <p>Would you like a carrier bag?</p>	<p>アップルパイは100円です。</p> <p><i>Appuru pai wa 100-en desu.</i></p> <p>Apple pie is 100yen.</p>
<p>たんじょうび おめでとうございます。</p> <p><i>Tanjōbi omedetō gozaimasu.</i></p> <p>Happy birthday.(formal)</p>	<p>『ポケモン』のチケット、おねがいします。</p> <p><i>"Pokemon" no chiketto, onegai shimasu.</i></p> <p>A ticket for "Pokemon," please.</p>

らいげつ、かいしゃのきゅうしゅうりよこ  
うがあります。

*Raigetsu, kaisha no Kyūshū ryokō ga arimasu.*

We have the company trip to Kyushu.

おかいけい、おねがいします。

*O-kaikei, onegai shimasu.*

Check, please.

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### お会計 (*o-kaikei*)

The word *kaikei* means "check," "bill," "reckoning," or "accounting." We often use it at a cash register when the shop clerk tells a customer the total price. In polite speech, the honorific prefix *o-* precedes *kaikei*. Also when you ask a bill at the restaurant, you can use *o-kaikei* to speak politely.

#### For Example:

1. おかいけい、980円です。  
*O-kaikei, kyū-hyaku hachi-jū-en desu.*  
"Your total comes to 980 yen."
2. おかいけい、おねがいします。  
*O-kaikei, onegai shimasu.*  
"Check, please."

### レジぶくろ (*reji bukuro*)

*Reji* is the contracted word of *rejisutā*, meaning "cash register," and *-bukuro* means "-bag." In Japan, supermarkets and retail shops have started asking their customers to bring their own shopping bags instead of using plastic bags they provide. It aims for reducing unnecessary rubbish and for saving our recourse. Some stores sell the bags for around ten yen each.

### ふくびき (*fukubiki*)

This means "lottery," but you don't usually pay for the tickets. It is often held by the commercial districts. When you buy something there up to a certain amount, you can get a ticket. When you get a certain number of tickets, you can play the lottery. You usually turn the lottery box with its handle, and a small colored ball comes out. The awards are determined by colors. The best prize can be a pair of travel tickets, and the worst one can be a pack of tissue.

## GRAMMAR

## The Focus of This Lesson Is Polite Japanese You'll Hear at Shops.

レジぶくろ、ごりようですか

*Reji bukuro, go-riyō desu ka.*

"Would you like a carrier bag?"

This lesson's grammar point is the polite Japanese you'll hear at shops. Let's take a look at each phrase you saw in the dialogue.

### Asking Whether You Need Something

When a shop assistant asks you whether you need something, we commonly use this. When you answer this, you can simply reply, *hai* or *ie*.

Japanese	[item]	ごりようですか。
Romanization	[item]	<i>go-riyō desu ka.</i>
"English"	"Would you like [item]?"	

#### Possible answers:

##### YES →

はい、つかいます。	<i>Hai, tsukaimasu.</i>
"Yes, I use/need it."	
はい。	<i>Hai.</i>
"Yes."	

##### NO →

いいえ、つかいません。	<i>ie, tsukaimasen.</i>
"No, I don't use/need."	
いいえ。	<i>ie.</i>

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"No."

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Especially in convenience stores and supermarkets, you'll be surprised by many questions you will hear at a register. Let's take a look at common questions you'll hear at a shop.

**For Example:**

1. おはし、ごりようですか。  
*O-hashī, go-riyō desu ka.*  
"Would you use chopsticks?"
2. ポイントカード、ご利用ですか。  
*Pointo kādo, go-riyō desu ka.*  
"Would you have a reward card?"
3. おてふき、ごりようですか。  
*O-tefuki, go-riyō desu ka.*  
"Would you use a wet towel?"
4. レシート、ごりようですか。  
*Reshīto, go-riyō desu ka.*  
"Would you need a receipt?"

**Showing a Direction**

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As you learned in Lesson 3, we use *kochira* (こちら) for someone beside you when you introduce her/him to other people. This time, *kochira* means "this way," and it makes a very polite expression meaning "this way please." You'll hear this when a waiter takes you to your table or when a shop assistant takes you to a fitting room.

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<b>Japanese</b>	こちらにどうぞ。
<b>Romanization</b>	<i>Kochira ni dōzo.</i>
<b>"English"</b>	"This way, please."

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**For Example:**

- (You would like to try on pants at a clothes shop.)  
 Customer: すみません、しちやくしつはどこですか。  
*Sumimasen, shichakushitsu wa doko desu ka.*  
 "Excuse me, but where is the fitting room?"  
 Shop assistant: こちらにどうぞ。  
*Kochira ni dōzo.*  
 "This way, please."

## Tell a Number of People

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When shop assistants or waiters refer to the number of people in a group, they usually use -mei. This is the extra polite counter for a number of people. Please note that you cannot use this to refer to your own group.

<b>Japanese</b>	[number] + めい
<b>Romanization</b>	[number] + <i>mei</i>
<b>"English"</b>	"[number] of people"

### For Example:

- 4めいさまですか。こちらにどうぞ。  
*Yon-mei-sama desu ka. Kochira ni dōzo.*  
 "Group of four? This way, please."

## Examples from This Dialogue

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- おかいけい、1000円です。レジぶくろ、ごりようですか。  
*O-kaikei, sen'en desu. Reji bukuro, go-riyō desu ka.*  
 "Your total comes to 1000 yen. Would you like a carrier bag?"
- こちらにどうぞ。  
*Kochira ni dōzo.*  
 "This way, please."
- おめでとうございます！きゅうしゅうりょこう、にめいさま！  
*Omedetō gozaimasu! Kyūshū ryokō, ni-mei-sama!*  
 "Congratulations! You've won a trip for two to Kyushu!"

Please also review the following Grammar Points:

- Big numbers → Absolute Beginner Season 2 Lesson 12
- Verb sentences → Absolute Beginner Season 1 Lesson 21
- Negative form of the verb *masu* form → Absolute Beginner Season 2 Lesson 18
- particle *o* → Absolute Beginner Season 1 Lesson 21

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### ***Reji Bukuro*, Meaning "Shopping Bags"**

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*Reji bukuro* literally means "cash register" and "bag," turning into "carrier bag" or "shopping bag." It usually refers to plastic bags you get from supermarkets or convenience stores. The shopping bags used to be paper, but plastic bags have taken their place now. Since the bags are made by fossil fuel and said not to be friendly to the environment, more and more stores have decided to sell them instead of giving customers for free. It aims at reducing unnecessary rubbish. Instead, people gradually bring their own bags for shopping, which are called *Eko baggu*. How about in your country? Do you use *reji bukuro* or *eko baggu*?