

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Beginner #3 Networking in Japan

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# 3

## KANJI

1. (At a party)
2. COLLEAGUE: Woodさん、こちらはあかさかデザインの森さんです。
3. KEN: はじめまして。Ken Woodともうします。
4. MS. MORI: 森です。よろしくおねがいします。
5. KEN: もり……。 「もり」はみょうじですか。
6. MS.MORI: はい。これは、わたしのめいしです。どうぞ。
7. KEN: ありがとうございます。

## KANA

1. (At a party)
2. COLLEAGUE: Woodさん、こちらはあかさかデザインのもりさんです。
3. KEN: はじめまして。Ken Woodともうします。
4. MS. MORI: もりです。よろしくおねがいします。
5. KEN: もり……。 「もり」はみょうじですか。
6. MS.MORI: はい。これは、わたしのめいしです。どうぞ。
7. KEN: ありがとうございます。

## ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. (At a party)
2. COLLEAGUE: Wood-san, kochira wa Akasaka Dezain no Mori-san desu.
3. KEN: Hajimemashite. Ken Wood to mōshimasu.
4. MS. MORI: Mori desu. Yoroshiku onegai shimasu.
5. KEN: Mori... "Mori" wa myōji desu ka.
6. MS.MORI: Hai. Kore wa, watashi no meishi desu. Dōzo.
7. KEN: Arigatō gozaimasu.

## ENGLISH

1. (At a party)
2. COLLEAGUE: Mr. Wood, this is Ms. Mori from Akasaka Design.
3. KEN: How do you do? My name is Ken Wood.
4. MS. MORI: My name's Mori. It's a pleasure to meet you.
5. KEN: Mori... Is "Mori" your family name?
6. MS. MORI: Yes. This is my business card. Here you are.
7. KEN: Thank you very much.

## VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
~ともうします	~ともうします	-to mōshimasu	I'm...[name]., My name is....
よろしくおねがいします	よろしくおねがいします	yoroshiku onegai shimasu	Nice to meet you. It's a pleasure to meet you.
はじめまして	はじめまして	hajimemashite	Nice to meet you.
これ	これ	kore	this
こちら	こちら	kochira	this person, this direction
みょうじ	みょうじ	myōji	family name, surname
さん	さん	san	polite name suffix, similar to Mr. or Mrs.
めいし	めいし	meishi	business card

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>ケン・ウッドともうします。 <i>Ken · Uddo to mōshimasu.</i></p> <p>I'm Ken Wood.</p>	<p>田中太郎です。よろしくおねがいします。 <i>Tanaka Tarō desu. Yoroshiku onegai shimasu.</i></p> <p>I'm Taro Tanaka. It's a pleasure to meet you.</p>
<p>こんにちは。はじめまして。 <i>Kon'nichiwa. Hajimemashite.</i></p> <p>Hello. Nice to meet you.</p>	<p>あれ？これは私のですか。 <i>Are? Kore wa watashi no desu ka.</i></p> <p>Huh? Is this mine?</p>
<p>こちらは田中太郎さんです。 <i>Kochira wa Tanaka Tarō-san desu.</i></p> <p>This is Taro Tanaka.</p>	<p>「もり」はみょうじです。 <i>"Mori" wa myōji desu.</i></p> <p>"Mori" is my family name.</p>
<p>田中さんは、パイロットです。 <i>Tanaka-san wa pairotto desu.</i></p> <p>Mr./Ms. Tanaka is a pilot.</p>	<p>これはわたしのめいしです。 <i>Kore wa watashi no meishi desu.</i></p> <p>This is my business card.</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

## こちら (*kochira*)

This means "this person," "here," or "this way," depending on the context. In the dialogue, we use *こちら* when the speaker was introducing Mr. Mori to Ken, so it means "this person." Let's have a look at the variations. The rule is the same as for the other *ko-so-a-do* words, like *これ*, *それ*, *あれ* and *どれ*.

### Direction or People

Japanese	Romanization	"English"
こちら	<i>kochira</i>	"here," "this way," "this person"
そちら	<i>sochira</i>	"there," "that way," "that person"
あちら	<i>achira</i>	"over there," "that person over there"
*どちら	<i>dochira</i>	"which way," "which one"

\*"Who" would be *だれ* (*dare*), *どなた* (*donata*), or *どちら様* (*dochira-sama*)

## もういちどおねがいします (*Mō ichi-do onegai shimasu.*)

*Mō ichido* (もういちど) means "one more time," so this phrase literally means "one more time, please," and you can use it when you are asking someone to repeat something.

## みょうじ (*myōji*)

*Myoji* means "family name" or "surname" in English. People usually call each other by their surnames on business occasions or in formal situations. Please note that some Japanese people might be offended if you call them by their first name on such occasions. If a person calls someone by his or her first name in Japanese, it usually indicates that they are really good or intimate friends. However, some Japanese people will call non-Japanese people by their first name no matter what the situation under the impression that this is "Western culture."

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of This Lesson Is Introducing Yourself or Others and Giving Your/Their Name and Company Name.**

こちらはあかさかデザインの森さんです。

*Kochira wa Akasaka Dezain no Mori-san desu.*

"This is Ms. Mori from Akasaka"

## Design."

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In this lesson, you'll learn how to introduce yourself or others along with your/their company name using the *kochira wa/watashi wa [name of a company/occupation/title/relation] no [name] desu* sentence structure. You will also learn the extra polite way of giving your name.

### Formation

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To give someone's name or your name with a company name, simply use the following pattern.

こちらは	[name of a company/ occupation/title/relation] の	[name]さん です。
<i>Kochira wa</i>	[name of a company/ occupation/title/relation] <i>no</i>	[name]- <i>san desu.</i>
"This is Mr./Ms. [name] from [name of a company/ occupation/title/relation]."		
わたしは	[name of a company/ occupation/title/relation] の	[name] です。
<i>Watashi wa</i>	[name of a company/ occupation/title/relation] <i>no</i>	[name] <i>desu.</i>
"I'm [name] from [name of a company/occupation/ title/relation]."		

### For Example:

1. こちらはトコタの ジェームズさんです。  
*Kochira wa Tokota no Jēmuzu-san desu.*  
"This is Mr. James from Tokota."

2. (わたしは)イノベティブのやしろです。  
(*Watashi wa*) *Inobētibu no Yashiro desu.*  
"I'm Yashiro from Innovative."

### Notes:

1. When it is obvious that the speaker is giving his or her own name, he or she doesn't have to say *watashi wa*, but when he or she is introducing someone, *kochira wa* must be used.
2. When you are introducing someone else, don't forget to add *-san* to the end of that person's name.

### Formation: Extra Polite Pattern

(わたしは)	[Name of a company/ occupation/title/relation] の	[Name] と もうします。
( <i>Watashi wa</i> )	[Name of a company/ occupation/title/relation] <i>no</i>	[Name] <i>to mōshimasu.</i>
	"I'm [name] from [name of a company/occupation/ title/relation]."	

### For Example:

1. イノベティブのやしろと もうします。  
*Inobētibu no Yashiro to mōshimasu.*  
"I'm Yashiro from Innovative."

**Note:** You can use *to mōshimasu* only for your name.

### Examples from This Dialogue

1. こちらはあかさかデザインの森さんです。  
*Kochira wa Akasaka Dezain no Mori-san desu.*  
"This is Ms. Mori from Akasaka Design."
2. Ken Woodと申します。  
*Ken Wood to mōshimasu.*  
"My name is Ken Wood."
3. 森です。  
*Mori desu.*  
"My name's Mori."

## Reference

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Please also review the following Grammar Points.

- *Hajimemashite* → Absolute Beginner Season 1 Lesson 2
- *Yoroshiku onegaishimasu.* → Absolute Beginner Season 1 Lesson 2
- *Kore wa...desu.* → Absolute Beginner Season 1 Lesson 8
- *Dōzo.* → Absolute Beginner Season 1 Lesson 8

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### ***Meishi*: "Business Cards"**

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*Meishi* means "business card" or "name card." Most Japanese working adults have one and exchange them when they meet someone for the first time, usually when they introduce themselves. A *meishi* usually has the person's name in big letters, the name of his or her company and department, and contact information. Some modern *meishi* are bilingual, while some unique ones are shaped like something related to the person's job.

There are some manners or rules involved with the giving and receiving of *meishi*. One is that you should hand over your own *meishi* with both hands and also receive the other

person's card with both hands and bow to each other while doing so. This shows respect to the other person.

Do you have a *meishi*?