

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Beginner #5

## What's Your Japanese Address?

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# 5

## KANJI

1. (taxi)
2. EMILY: イノベーティブマンションまで、おねがいします。
3. TAXI DRIVER: イノベーティブマンション？  
じゅうしょはなんですか。
4. EMILY: これです。 (handing an address)
5. TAXI DRIVER: あかさか一の二の三。。。。
6. TAXI DRIVER: はい、つきました。1380えんです。
7. KEN: せん、さんびゃく、はちじゅうえん・・・はい。  
すみません、りょうじゅうしょ、おねがいします。

## KANA

1. (taxi)
2. EMILY: イノベーティブマンションまで、おねがいします。
3. TAXI DRIVER: イノベーティブマンション？  
じゅうしょはなんですか。
4. EMILY: これです。 (handing an address)
5. TAXI DRIVER: あかさかいちのにのさん。。。。
6. TAXI DRIVER: はい、つきました。1380えんです。

CONT'D OVER

7. KEN:                   せん、さんびゃく、はちじゅうえん・・・はい。  
すみません、りょうしゅうしょ、おねがいします。

## ROMANIZATION

1. (taxi)
2. EMILY:               Inobētibu manshon made, onegai shimasu.
3. TAXI DRIVER:       Inobētibu manshon?  
Jūsho wa nan desu ka.
4. EMILY:               Kore desu.(handing an address)
5. TAXI DRIVER:       Akasaka ichi no ni no san...
6. TAXI DRIVER:       Hai, tsukimashita. Sen sanbyaku hachijū en desu.
7. KEN:                 Sen, sanbyaku, hachijū en... hai.  
Sumimasen, ryōshūsho, onegai shimasu.

## ENGLISH

1. (taxi)
2. EMILY:               To Innovative Mansion, please.
3. TAXI DRIVER:       Innovative Mansion?  
What's the address?
4. EMILY:               This is it. (handing an address)

CONT'D OVER

5. TAXI DRIVER: Akasaka 1-2-3...
6. TAXI DRIVER: Here we are...1,380 yen, please.
7. KEN: One thousand, three hundred, eighty yen...OK.  
Excuse me, can I have a receipt, please?

## VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
おねがいします	おねがいします	onagai shimasu	please
じゅうしょ	じゅうしょ	jūsho	address, residence
すみません。	すみません。	Sumimasen.	Excuse me. I'm sorry.
マンション	マンション	manshon	apartment, condominium building
つきます	つきます	tsukimasu	to get to, to arrive at, to reach;V1
りょうしゅうしょ	りょうしゅうしょ	ryōshūsho	receipt

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>みずとメニュー、おねがいします。 <i>Mizu to menyū, onagai shimasu.</i></p> <p>Some water and a menu, please.</p>	<p>マンションのじゅうしょはなんですか。 <i>Manshon no jūsho wa nan desu ka.</i></p> <p>What's the address of your apartment?</p>
<p>ほんとうにすみません。 <i>Hontō ni sumimasen.</i></p> <p>I'm really sorry.</p>	<p>ともだちのマンションにいきました。 <i>Tomodachi no manshon ni ikimashita.</i></p> <p>I went to my friend's apartment.</p>

日ほんにつきました。 <i>Nihon ni tsukimashita.</i>  I arrived at Japan.	りょうしゅうしょ、おねがいします。 <i>Ryōshūsho, onegai shimasu.</i>  Receipt, please.
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## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### [place] までおねがいします。 ([place] *made onegai shimasu.*)

To tell the taxi driver where you want to go, simply state the place, followed by . . . までおねがいします。 (...*made onegai shimasu.*). *Made* literally means "until" or "to." The rest of this phrase, *onegai shimasu*, meaning "please," is one of the useful phrases for when you ask someone to do something.

#### For Example:

1. しぶやまでおねがいします。  
*Shibuya made onegai shimasu.*  
 "To Shibuya, please."
2. なりたくこうまでおねがいします。  
*Narita kūkō made onegai shimasu.*  
 "To Narita airport, please."

### これ (*kore*)

*Kore* means "this." As you saw in the dialogue, we usually use *kore* when the speaker is pointing out something close to him or her. Also, as we saw in Lesson 2 of this series, *sore* is "that," which indicates something far from the speaker but close to the listener, while *are* is "that (over there)," something which is relatively far away from both speakers. Please also check out Absolute Beginner series Season 1 Lesson 11 for a detailed usage explanation.

Japanese	Romanization	"English"
これ	<i>kore</i>	"this"
それ	<i>sore</i>	"that"
あれ	<i>are</i>	"that (over there)"

## GRAMMAR

## The Focus of This Lesson Is Asking What Something Is.

じゅうしょはなんですか。

*Jūsho wa nan desu ka.*

"What's the address?"

In this lesson, you'll learn how to ask what something is, using the ---*wa nan desu ka* sentence structure.

### Asking What Something Is

To ask what something is, simply state what you would like to know and follow it with ---*wa nan desu ka*. See also Absolute Beginner Season 1 Lesson 11.

Japanese	[something] は なんですか。
Romaji	[something] <i>wa nan desu ka?</i>
"English"	"What's [thing]?"

To give the answer, you say what the thing is, then add *desu*.

### For Example:

- すみません、それはなんですか。  
*Sumimasen, sore wa nan desu ka.*  
"Excuse me, but what's that?"
- すみません、あれはなんですか。  
*Sumimasen, are wa nan desu ka.*  
"Excuse me, but what's that (over there)?"
- しゅみはなんですか。  
*Shumi wa nan desu ka.*  
"What's your hobby?"

### Examples from This Dialogue

- イノベーティブマンション? じゅうしょはなんですか。  
*Inobētibu manshon? Jūsho wa nan desu ka.*  
"Innovative Mansion? What's the address?"

## Reference

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Please also review the following Grammar Points.

- *kore* → Absolute Beginner Season 1 Lesson 11
- *onagai shimasu* → Absolute Beginner Season 1 Lesson 5
- *Kore wa nan desu ka.* → Absolute Beginner Season 1 Lesson 11
- Numbers 0 to 10 → Absolute Beginner Season 1 Lesson 17
- Numbers 100 to 900 → Absolute Beginner Season 2 Lesson 11
- Past tense of verb → Absolute Beginner Season 2 Lesson 19

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### What Does *Manshon* Mean in Japan?

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On hearing the word "mansion," you might imagine a huge, fancy house. However, the Japanese word マンション (*manshon*) indicates a residential building that has many apartments inside it, which we would call an "apartment block" or "block of flats" in English. On the other hand, we call "detached houses" 一軒家 (*ikkenya*). So if your Japanese friend says "I live in a '*manshon*,'" don't be surprised. It usually just means that s/he lives in a normal apartment!