

LESSON NOTES

Prototype Lessons S1 #1

Brand New Way to Learn Japanese!

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KANJI

1. テイラー: はい、マクドナルドです。
2. まさと: マクドナルドはどこにありますか。
3. テイラー: マクドナルドは2かいにあります。
4. まさと: 2かい。。。わかりました。
5. (to a passerby)
6. まさと: すみません。エスカレーターはどこにありますか？
7. A PASSERBY: エスカレーター？あそこにあります。

KANA

1. テイラー: はい、マクドナルドです。
2. まさと: マクドナルドはどこにありますか。
3. テイラー: マクドナルドはにかいにあります。
4. まさと: にかい。。。わかりました。
5. (to a passerby)
6. まさと: すみません。エスカレーターはどこにありますか？
7. A PASSERBY: エスカレーター？あそこにあります。

ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. TEIRĀ: Hai, Makudonarudo desu.
2. MASATO: Makudonarudo wa doko ni arimasu ka.
3. TEIRĀ: Makudonarudo wa ni-kai ni arimasu.
4. MASATO: Ni-kai.... Wakarimashita.
5. (to a passerby)
6. MASATO: Sumimasen. Esukarētā wa doko ni arimasu ka?
7. A PASSERBY: Esukarētā? Asoko ni arimasu.

ENGLISH

1. TAYLOR: Yes, McDonald's.
2. MASATO: Where is McDonald's?
3. TAYLOR: McDonald's is on the second floor.
4. MASATO: Second floor...got it.
5. (to a passerby)
6. MASATO: Excuse me. Where is the escalator?
7. A PASSERBY: The escalator? It's over there.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
どこ	どこ	doko	where
あそこ	あそこ	asoko	over there
エスカレーター	エスカレーター	esukarētā	escalator
マクドナルド	マクドナルド	makudonarudo	McDonald's (restaurant)

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>タクシー乗り場はどこにありますか。 <i>Takushīnoriba wa doko ni arimasu ka.</i></p> <p>Where is the taxi stand?</p>	<p>あそこにガソリンスタンドがあります。 <i>Asoko ni gasorinsutando ga arimasu.</i></p> <p>There is a gas station over there.</p>
<p>エスカレーターを使います。 <i>Esukarētā o tsukaimasu.</i></p> <p>I'll use the escalator.</p>	<p>マクドナルドに行きます。 <i>Makudonarudo ni ikimasu.</i></p> <p>I'm going to McDonald's.</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

にかい (*nikai*)

In Japanese, when you count nouns (as in "one table," "two tables..."), you have to add a word known as a counter to the number. In the dialogue, we had the word for "second floor" (にかい (*nikai*)). This is made up of the number two, *ni*, and the counter for "floor," *kai*. The table below shows how to say the other floors of a building. To review the numbers from zero to ten, see Absolute Beginner Season 2 Lesson 1.

Japanese	Romanization	"English"
いっかい	<i>ikkai</i>	"first floor"
にかい	<i>ni-kai</i>	"second floor"
さんがい・さんかい*	<i>san-gai/san-kai</i>	**"third floor"

よんかい	<i>yon-kai</i>	"fourth floor"
ごかい	<i>go-kai</i>	"fifth floor"
ろっかい *	<i>rokkai</i>	*"sixth floor"
ななかい	<i>nana-kai</i>	"seventh floor"
はっかい ・ はちかい *	<i>hakkai/hachi-kai</i>	*"eighth floor"
きゅうかい	<i>kyū-kai</i>	"ninth floor"
じゅっかい	<i>jukkai</i>	"tenth floor"

* Be careful with the numbers three, six, and eight in Japanese: they often have different pronunciations when counting things. Here, please note that the starred floors (third floor, sixth floor, and eighth floor) have alternative pronunciations. We can pronounce "third floor" as either *san-kai* or *san-gai*. Similarly, we can say "eighth floor" as *hachi-kai* or *hak-kai* (with the final *-i* of *hachi* omitted), but with "sixth floor," there is only one way to say it: not *roku-kai*, which is rather hard to say anyway, but *rok-kai*, with the *-u* of *roku* omitted.

わかりました (*wakarimashita*)

This is the polite version of *wakatta*. It's in the past tense, so it literally means "I have understood," but we use it in the same way as the English "I understand" or "Got it." You use this in Japanese to show you have heard something (information, a command from a superior, some advice, etc.) and taken it on board.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Asking and Saying Where Something Is

ATMはどこにありますか。

ATM wa doko ni arimasu ka.

"Where is the ATM?"

In this lesson, you'll learn how to ask and say where something is.

Formation

[Thing] wa [place] ni arimasu: "There is [thing] is at [place]"

To make this into a question and ask "Is there [thing] at [place]?" you just add *ka* to the end.

[Thing] wa [place] ni arimasu ka.: "Is there [thing] at [place]?"

To ask a more general question, and simply ask "where [thing] is?", you replace [place] with *doko*, which means "where."

[Thing] wa *doko* ni arimasu ka.: "Where is [thing]?"

How to respond to the question, "where is [thing]?"

When you respond to the question, "where is [thing]?", you can use the sentence pattern: [thing] wa [place] ni arimasu. But, as usual, you can leave out the first part: [thing] wa, because the subject is obvious already.

- ATMはどこにありますか。
[ATMは] あそこにあります。

Sample Sentences

1. A: メニューはどこにありますか。
Menyū wa doko ni arimasu ka.
"Where is the menu?"
B: ここにあります。
Koko ni arimasu.
"It's right here."
2. A: えんぴつはどこにありますか。
Enpitsu wa doko ni arimasu ka.
"Where is the pencil?"
B: あそこにあります。
Asoko ni arimasu.
"It's over there."