

## LESSON NOTES

# Basic Japanese S1 #24

# Basic Japanese #24: How To Ask If Someone Is There

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# 24

# KANJI

1. ===Yuichi &Ushijima===
2. (Telephone rings)
3. YUICHI: はい、Innovative Language Learningです。
4. USHIJIMA: ひろこさんは、いますか。
5. YUICHI: ひろこは、スタジオです。
6. USHIJIMA: じゃ、ゆういちさん、お願いします。
7. YUICHI: ぼくです。
8. USHIJIMA: うそ！ゆういちさん？！

# KANA

1. ===Yuichi &Ushijima===
2. (Telephone rings)
3. YUICHI: はい、Innovative Language Learningです。
4. USHIJIMA: ひろこさんは、いますか。
5. YUICHI: ひろこは、スタジオです。
6. USHIJIMA: じゃ、ゆういちさん、おねがいします。

CONT'D OVER

7. YUICHI:               ぼくです。
8. USHIJIMA:           うそ！ゆういちさん？！

## ROMANIZATION

1. ===Yuichi&Ushijima===
2. (Telephone rings)
3. YUICHI:               Hai, Innovative Language Learning desu.
4. USHIJIMA:           Hiroko-san wa, imasu ka.
5. YUICHI:               Hiroko wa, sutajio desu.
6. USHIJIMA:           Ja, Yūichi-san, o-negai shimasu.
7. YUICHI:               Boku desu.
8. USHIJIMA:           Uso! Yūichi-san?

## ENGLISH

1. ===Yuichi &Ushijima===
2. (Telephone rings)
3. YUICHI:               Hello. Innovative Language Learning.

CONT'D OVER

4. USHIJIMA: Can I speak to Hiroko?
5. YUICHI: Hiroko is in the studio.
6. USHIJIMA: Then, can I talk to Yuichi please?
7. YUICHI: This is Yuichi.
8. USHIJIMA: No way! Yuichi!?

## VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
公衆電話	こうしゅうでんわ	kōshū denwa	pay phone
スタジオ	スタジオ	sutajio	studio
s		s	s

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>公衆電話はどこですか。  <i>Kōshū denwa wa doko desu ka.</i></p> <p>Where is a pay phone?</p>	<p>スタジオは近いですか。  <i>Sutajio wa chikai desu ka.</i></p> <p>Is the studio close by?</p>
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## GRAMMAR

**The focus of this lesson is How to ask if someone is there.**

***Tanaka-san wa imasu ka.***

**"Is Mr. Tanaka there?"**

When you call Mr. Tanaka's office to talk to him, but someone else answers the phone, you would say "(田中さんはいますか)" which literally means "Is Mr. Tanaka there?" But, in this case, it means "Can I speak to Mr. Tanaka?"

### Formation:

[Someone] wa imasu ka.

Is there [someone]? (= Can I speak to [someone]?)

1. は = topic marking particle
2. います = a verb meaning "to be" or "to exist."
3. か = question marking particle

### Examples:

1. 山川先生はいますか。  
*Yamakawa-sensei wa imasu ka.*  
Is Mr. Yamakawa there? (May I speak to Mr. Yamakawa?)
2. 社長は、いますか。  
*Shachō wa imasu ka.*  
Is the president there? (May I speak to the president?)

### います vs あります

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When you say "Do you have hamburgers?" in Japanese, you would say "*hambāgā wa arimasu ka.*(ハンバーガーはありますか). On the other hand, when you say "do you have any brothers and sisters?" you would say "*kyōdai wa imasu ka.*" So, *arimasu* (あります) is used for inanimate objects, such as things that don't move. And, *imasu* (います) is used for animate things, such as people or animals.

### Examples:

1. 休みはありますか。  
*Yasumi wa arimasu ka.*  
"Do you have any days off?"

2. ボーイフレンドは、いますか。  
*Bōifurendo wa, imasu ka.*  
"Do you have a boyfriend?"

### Hiroko's Tip

    underline    

When you want to ask to talk to someone, you can use the sentence structure of [noun + *onegaishimasu*] which means "someone/something, please."

Examples:

ゆういちさん、おねがいします。

*Yuichi-san, onegai shimasu.*

Yuichi-san, please./ Can I talk to Yuichi please?