



UNIT

6

VISITING A JAPANESE HOME

In Japan, it is usual to offer guests green tea and Japanese sweets, or *wagashi*. *Wagashi* convey a sense of the seasons. The soft, moist sweets given in spring, for example, are modeled on cherry blossom flowers, while summer *wagashi* take the form of refreshing jellies made from adzuki beans and agar. *Wagashi* are perfect for both entertaining guests and appreciating the seasons. They also make nice gifts. Throughout Japan there are confectionaries that specialize in these unique treats. Some of the oldest and most successful ones have been in business for centuries.

UNIT 6 GRAMMAR

Adjectives

adjective + noun

ex. **Sakura wa kireina hana desu.** "Cherry blossoms are pretty flowers."

noun **wa** adjective **desu**

ex. **Gurei-san no uchi wa okii desu.** "Mr. Grey's house is big."

Japanese adjectives can either modify nouns by directly preceding them, or act as predicates. In this they resemble English adjectives. There are two kinds of adjectives: **-i** adjectives and **-na** adjectives.

MODIFYING NOUN: ADJECTIVE + NOUN		
-I ADJ.	okii kōen	big park
-NA ADJ.	kireina hana	pretty flower

Unlike English adjectives, Japanese adjectives are inflected for tense and mood as shown below.

AS PREDICATE: ADJECTIVE + DESU				
	PRESENT FORM		PAST FORM	
	<i>aff.</i>	<i>neg.</i>	<i>aff.</i>	<i>neg.</i>
-I ADJ.	okii desu	okikunai desu	okikatta desu	okikunakatta desu
-NA ADJ.	kirei desu	kirei dewa arimasen	kirei deshita	kirei dewa arimasen-deshita

Giving and Receiving

person 1 **wa** person 2 **ni** noun **o** **agemasu**

ex. **Okada-san wa Gurei-san ni tokei o agemashita.** "Ms. Okada gave Mr. Grey a watch."

person 1 **wa** person 2 **ni** noun **o** **moraimasu**

ex. **Gurei-san wa Okada-san ni tokei o moraimashita.**
 "Mr. Grey received a watch from Ms. Okada."

The sentence pattern used with the verbs **agemasu** ("give") and **moraimasu** ("receive") is the same as the one introduced in Unit 5: "person 1 **wa** person 2 **ni** noun **o** verb." With **agemasu**, the person who is given something is marked by the particle **ni**, and the thing he or she is given is marked by **o**. But with **moraimasu**, **ni** indicates the giver rather than the receiver. Here **ni** corresponds to "from."

NOTE: Agemasu cannot be used in the sense of "someone gives something to me (the speaker)." For this meaning, the verb **kuremasu** is used.



TARGET DIALOGUE

44

Mr. Smith has been invited to the home of his client Mr. Takahashi for the first time.

たかはし：おちゃを どうぞ。

スミス：ありがとうございます。

たかはし：おかしは いかがですか。

スミス：はい、いただきます。きれいな おかしですね。
にほんの おかしですか。

たかはし：ええ、そうです。

スミス：とても おいしいです。

たかはし：おちゃを もう 1ぱい いかがですか。

スミス：いいえ、もう けっこうです。

■ スミスさんは たかはしさんの うちで きれいな にほんの おかしを
たべました。おちゃを 1ぱい のみしました。

Takahashi: O-cha o dōzo.

Sumisu: Arigatō gozaimasu.

Takahashi: O-kashi wa ikaga desu ka.

Sumisu: Hai, itadakimasu. Kireina o-kashi desu ne. Nihon no o-kashi desu ka.

Takahashi: Ee, sō desu.

Sumisu: Totemo oishii desu.

Takahashi: O-cha o mō 1-pai ikaga desu ka.

Sumisu: Iie, mō kekkō desu.

■ Sumisu-san wa Takahashi-san no uchi de kireina Nihon no o-kashi o tabemashita.
O-cha o 1-pai nomimashita.

Takahashi: Have some tea.

Smith: Thank you.

Takahashi: How about some sweets?

Smith: Yes, I'll have some. These are pretty sweets. Are they Japanese sweets?

Takahashi: Yes, they are.

Smith: They're very tasty.

Takahashi: How about another cup of tea?

Smith: No thanks, I'm fine.

■ Mr. Smith ate some pretty Japanese sweets at Mr. Takahashi's home. He drank one cup of tea.

VOCABULARY

どうぞ	dōzo	please (see Note 1 below)
おかし	o-kashi	sweets
いかがですか	ikaga desu ka	how about . . . ? (see Note 2 below)
いただきます	itadakimasu	(said before eating; see Note 3 below)
きれい(な)	kireina	pretty
とても	totemo	very
1ぱい	1-pai (=ippai)	one cup
~はい/ぱい/ぱい	-hai/-bai/-pai	cupful, glassful (counter)
いいえ、もう けっこうです	iiie, mō kekkō desu	no thank you, I'm fine (see Note 4 below)
けっこうです	kekkō desu	no thank you

NOTES

1. O-cha o dōzo.

"(Thing) o dōzo" ("please help yourself to . . .") is used to offer something to someone.

2. O-kashi wa ikaga desu ka.

Ikaga desu ka is often used when politely offering things like food or drink. It means "would you like one?" or "how about some?"

3. Hai, itadakimasu.

This phrase is spoken when taking something that is offered. It implies both acceptance and gratitude.

4. Iie, mō kekkō desu.

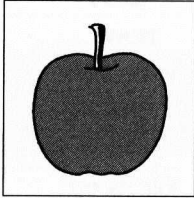
This is a polite way of refusing a second helping of food or drink. If you want to refuse the first time you are offered something, say **iiie, kekkō desu**.

PRACTICE

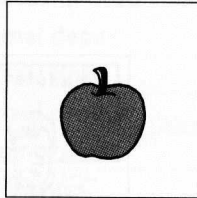
WORD POWER



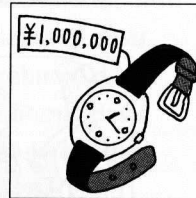
1. -i adjectives:



1. ōkii desu



2. chiisai desu



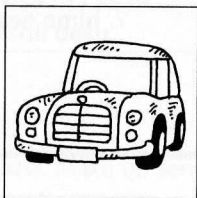
3. takai desu



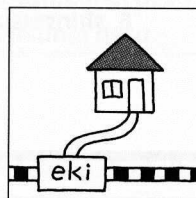
4. yasui desu



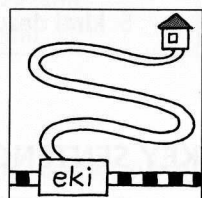
5. atarashii desu



6. furui desu



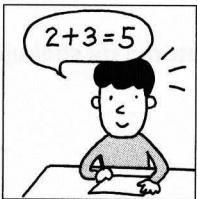
7. chikai desu



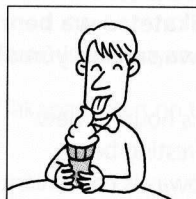
8. tōi desu



9. muzukashii desu



10. yasashii desu



11. amai desu



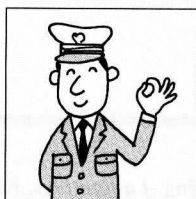
12. karai desu



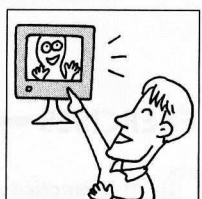
13. atsui desu



14. samui desu



15. ii desu



16. omoshiroi desu



17. isogashii desu



18. oishii desu

VOCABULARY

ōkii desu

big

chiisai desu

small

takai desu

expensive

yasui desu

inexpensive

atarashii desu

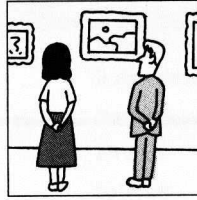
new, fresh

furui desu old (not used of people)**chikai desu** near**tōi desu** far**muzukashii desu** difficult**yasashii desu** easy**amai desu** sweet**karai desu** hot, spicy**atsui desu** hot**samui desu** cold**ii desu** good, nice**omoshiroi desu** interesting**isogashii desu** busy**oishii desu** delicious

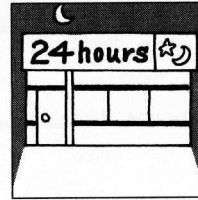
II. **-na** adjectives:



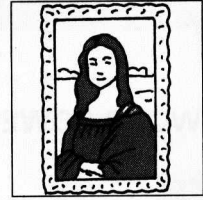
1. **nigiyaka desu**



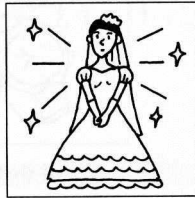
2. **shizuka desu**



3. **benri desu**



4. **yūmei desu**



5. **kirei desu**



6. **shinsetsu desu**



7. **hima desu**

KEY SENTENCES

1. Takahashi-san no uchi wa atarashii desu.
2. Kore wa omoshiroi hon desu.
3. Tōkyō no chikatetsu wa benri desu.
4. Sumisu-san wa senshū yūmeina resutoran de shokuji o shimashita.

1. Mr. Takahashi's house is new.
2. This is an interesting book.
3. The Tokyo subway is convenient.
4. Mr. Smith had a meal at a famous restaurant last week.

EXERCISES



I. **Practice conjugating -i adjectives.** Repeat the adjectives below and memorize their forms.

	AS PREDICATE: PRESENT FORM		MODIFYING NOUN
	<i>aff.</i>	<i>neg.</i>	
big	ōkii desu	ōkikunai desu	ōkii
small	chiisai desu	chiisakunai desu	chiisai
expensive	takai desu	takakunai desu	takai
inexpensive	yasui desu	yasukunai desu	yasui

VOCABULARY

nigiyaka desu	lively	yūmei desu	famous	hima desu	free, not busy
shizuka desu	quiet	kirei desu	pretty, clean	shokuji o shimasu	have a meal
benri desu	convenient	shinsetsu desu	kind, helpful		

	AS PREDICATE: PRESENT FORM		MODIFYING NOUN
	<i>aff.</i>	<i>neg.</i>	
new, fresh	atarashii desu	atarashikunai desu	atarashii
old	furui desu	furukunai desu	furui
near	chikai desu	chikakunai desu	chikai
far	tōi desu	tōkunai desu	tōi
difficult	muzukashii desu	muzukashikunai desu	muzukashii
easy	yasashii desu	yasashikunai desu	yasashii
sweet	amai desu	amakunai desu	amai
hot, spicy	karai desu	karakunai desu	karai
hot	atsui desu	atsukunai desu	atsui
cold	samui desu	samukunai desu	samui
good, nice	ii desu	yokunai desu	ii
interesting	omoshiroi desu	omoshirokunai desu	omoshiroi
busy	isogashii desu	isogashikunai desu	isogashii
delicious	oishii desu	oishikunai desu	oishii



II. *State a thing's characteristic.* Make up sentences following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined parts with the alternatives given.

ex. **Kono kuruma wa ōkii desu.**

1. (kono kamera, yasui desu)
2. (Takahashi-san no uchi, atarashii desu)



III. Make up dialogues following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined parts with the alternatives given. Be sure to use the same grammatical forms as in the examples.

A. *Ask and answer how something tastes.*

ex. **A: Sukiyaki wa oishii desu ka.**

B: Hai, oishii desu.

1. A: (kono kēki, amai desu)
B: (amai desu)
2. A: (kono karē, karai desu)
B: (karai desu)





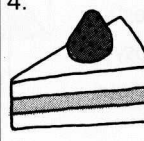
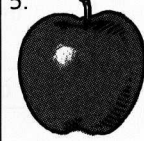
B. Ask and give one's opinion about something.

ex. A: Nihon-go wa muzukashii desu ka.
 B: lie, muzukashikunai desu.

1. A: (kono gēmu, omoshiroi desu)
 B: (omoshiroi desu)
2. A: (ano jisho, ii desu)
 B: (ii desu)



IV. Describe something. Make up sentences following the pattern of the example and based on the information in the illustrations.

ex.  interesting	1.  new	2.  old	3.  expensive	4.  sweet	5.  delicious
--	---	---	---	--	---

ex. Kore wa omoshiroi hon desu.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.



V. Practice conjugating -na adjectives. Repeat the adjectives below and memorize their forms.

	AS PREDICATE: PRESENT FORM		MODIFYING NOUN
	<i>aff.</i>	<i>neg.</i>	
lively	nigiyaka desu	nigiyaka dewa arimasen	nigiyakana
quiet	shizuka desu	shizuka dewa arimasen	shizukana
convenient	benri desu	benri dewa arimasen	benrina
famous	yūmei desu	yūmei dewa arimasen	yūmeina
pretty, clean	kirei desu	kirei dewa arimasen	kireina
kind, helpful	shinsetsu desu	shinsetsu dewa arimasen	shinsetsuna
free, not busy	hima desu	hima dewa arimasen	himana

VI. **Describe someone or something.** Make up sentences following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined parts with the alternatives given.

ex. Howaito-san wa shinsetsu desu.

1. (Gurin-san no okusan, kirei desu)

2. (Tokyō no chikatetsu, benri desu)

VII. Make up dialogues following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined part(s) with the alternatives given.

A. **Ask and give one's opinion about a place.**

ex. **A: Ano resutoran wa shizuka desu ka.**

B: Hai, shizuka desu.

1. A: (Roppongi, nigiyaka desu)

B: (nigiyaka desu)

2. A: (ano kōen, kirei desu)

B: (kirei desu)

B. **Ask and answer whether one is free.**

ex. **A: Ashita hima desu ka.**

B: Iie, hima dewa arimasen. Isogashii desu.

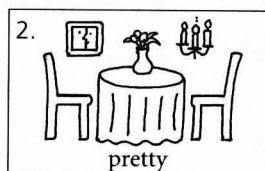
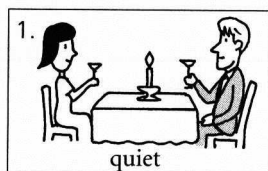
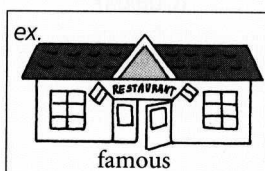
1. A: (ashita no gogo)

B:

2. A: (asatte no ban)

B:

VIII. **Describe a restaurant where someone had a meal.** Make up sentences following the pattern of the example and based on the information in the illustrations.



ex. **Sumisu-san wa senshū yūmeina resutoran de shokuji o shimashita.**

1.

2.



IX. Make up dialogues following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined words with the words in parentheses.

A. *Ask and give one's opinion about a hotel.*

ex. **A:** Tōkyō Hōteru wa kireina hōteru desu ka.
B: Hai, kireina hōteru desu.

1. A: (atarashii)
 B: (atarashii)
2. A: (ōkii)
 B: (ōkii)

B. *Ask and give one's opinion about a restaurant.*

ex. **A:** Resutoran Ginza wa yūmeina resutoran desu ka.
B: Iie, yūmeina resutoran dewa arimasen.

1. A: (shizukana)
 B: (shizukana)
2. A: (ii)
 B: (ii)

C. *Ask and give one's opinion about a place.*

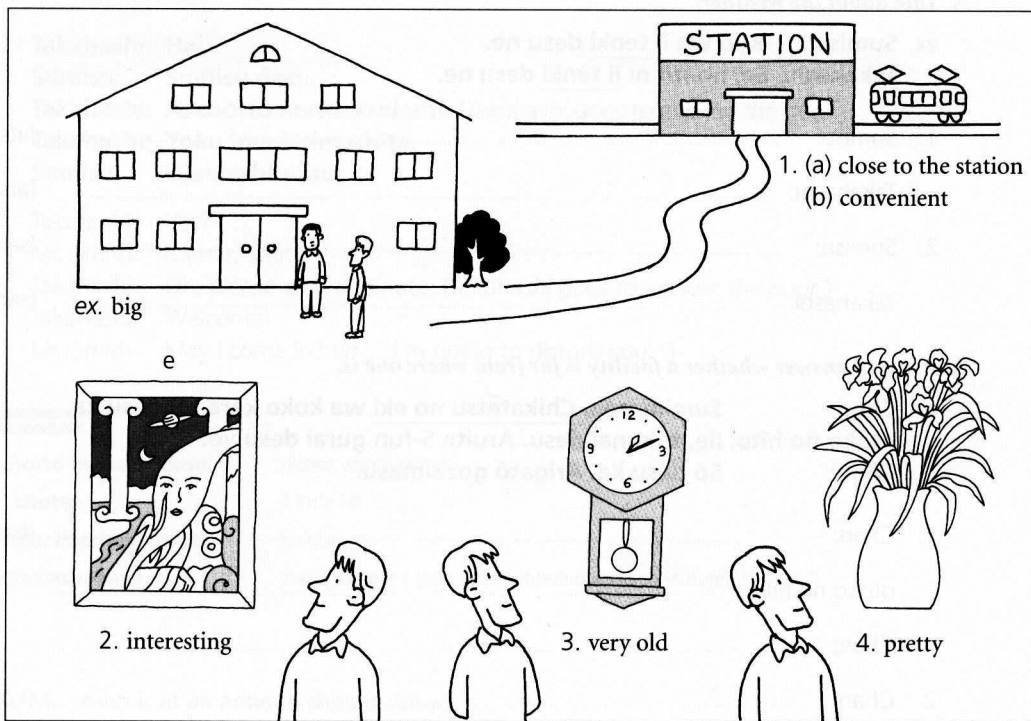
ex. **A:** Shūmatsu ni Nikkō ni ikimasu.
B: Nikkō wa donna tokoro desu ka.
A: Kireina tokoro desu yo.

1. A: (Asakusa)
 B: (Asakusa)
 A: (nigiyakana)
2. A: (Odaiba)
 B: (Odaiba)
 A: (omoshiroi)

VOCABULARY

donna	what kind of
tokoro	place
Asakusa	Asakusa (district in Tokyo)

X. **Compliment someone's possessions.** Mr. Smith is visiting Mr. Takahashi's house. Compliment Mr. Takahashi's house and the things (numbered in the picture) he owns, assuming the role of Mr. Smith. Make up sentences following the pattern of the example.



ex. **Sumisu: Ōkii uchi desu ne.**

1. Sumisu: (a)
- (b)
2. Sumisu:
3. Sumisu:
4. Sumisu:



XI. Make up dialogues following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined parts with the alternatives given.

A. *Talk about the weather.*

ex. Sumisu: **Kyō wa ii tenki desu ne.**
 Takahashi: **Ee, hontō ni ii tenki desu ne.**

1. Sumisu: (atsui)
 Takahashi: (atsui)
2. Sumisu: (samui)
 Takahashi: (samui)

B. *Ask and answer whether a facility is far from where one is.*

ex. Chan: **Sumimasen. Chikatetsu no eki wa koko kara tōi desu ka.**
 otoko no hito: **lie, tōkunai desu. Aruite 5-fun gurai desu yo.**
 Chan: **Sō desu ka. Arigatō gozaimasu.**

1. Chan: (basutei)
 otoko no hito:
 Chan:
2. Chan: (kōen)
 otoko no hito:
 Chan:



XII. Listen to the CD and fill in the blank based on the information you hear.

Hakone wa tokoro desu.

VOCABULARY

tenki weather
hontō ni really

5-fun gurai about five minutes
5-fun for five minutes
gurai about, approximately (particle; used of a period, price, amount, etc., but not of a specific point in time)

SHORT DIALOGUES



- I. Mr. Smith visits Mr. Takahashi's home. He rings the security system intercom.

Takahashi: Hai.

Sumisu: Sumisu desu.

Takahashi: A, chotto matte kudasai. (*Takahashi goes to answer the door.*)

Takahashi: Yoku irasshaimashita.

Sumisu: Ojamashimasu.

Takahashi: Yes?

Mr. Smith: It's me, Smith.

Takahashi: Oh, please wait a minute. (*Takahashi goes to answer the door.*)

Takahashi: Welcome!

Mr. Smith: May I come in? (*lit., "I'm going to disturb you."*)

VOCABULARY

chotto matte kudasai	please wait a minute
chotto	a little bit
yoku irasshaimashita	welcome
ojamashimasu	may I come in? (said when entering someone's home)

- II. Mr. Smith is at an antique shop in Tokyo.

Sumisu: Kore wa ikura desu ka.

mise no hito: 8,000-en desu.

Sumisu: Chotto takai desu ne.

mise no hito: Kore wa 6,500-en desu.

Sumisu: Ja, sore o kudasai.

Smith: How much is this?

salesperson: It's 8,000 yen.

Smith: It's a little bit expensive, isn't it?

salesperson: This is 6,500 yen.

Smith: Well then, I'll have that one.

Active Communication

Start a conversation with someone by talking about the weather. Say whether it is a nice day, a cold day, or a hot day. Refer to Exercise XI-A as necessary.