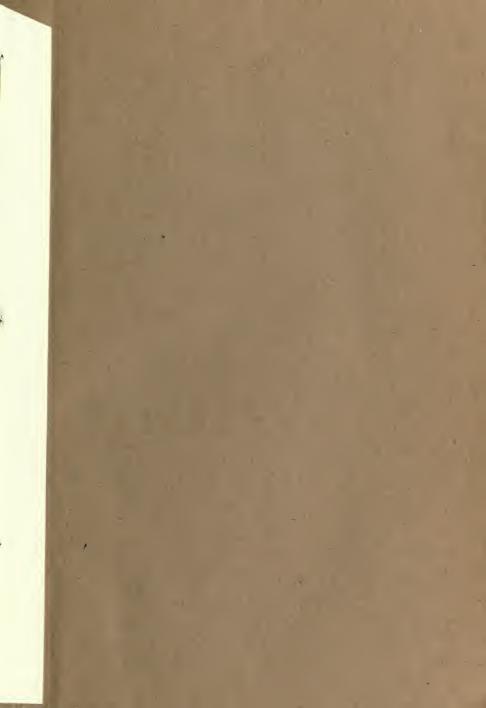
JAPANESE CONVERSATIONAL SERIES

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# JAPANESE CONVERSATIONAL SERIES

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The First Course in the Study of the Japanese Language

Prepared and recorded under the supervision of Prof. Koichi Hoshina, Prof. Kaku Jimbo, Prof. Hisao Tanabe and Mr. Nasao Kume.

MODERNOPHONE, INC.
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# THE FIRST COURSE IN THE STUDY OF THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE

5858.6

33350	A	Pronunciation of Japanese—1
		i Vowels and their Phonetic Exercise.

ii Japanese Syllabaries (Gojuuon).

33350 B Pronunciation of Japanese—2
iii Phonetic Exercise with Words.

33351 A Japanese Sentence Formulas—1

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33354 B Easy Conversation-2

i Introduction.

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33355 A Conversation—1 Nippon.

33355 B Conversation-2 Nikko.

### IA日本語の發音 -

#### PRONUNCIATION OF JAPANESE—1

Recorded by Kaku Jimbo
Professor of General Linguistics and Japanese
Phonetics at the Tokyo University of Science
and Literature.

#### i 母音の練習

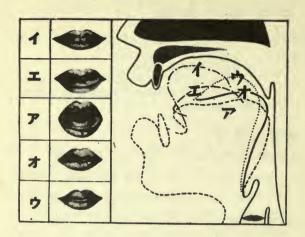
#### **VOWELS AND THEIR PHONETIC EXERCISE**

Japanese Vowels: There are not more than five vowels in the pronunciation of the standard Japanese language and all the other sounds are made by the combination of these five vowels and the consonants. They are  $\langle i| \pm [e] \rangle = [a]$   $\Rightarrow [o]$  and  $\Rightarrow [u]$ . When compared with English sounds with which the reader is familiar, these five vowels are as follows:

- [i] like i in machine, but short.
- I [e] like e in pen, but short.
- 7 [a] like a in father, but short.
- $\nearrow$  [o] like o in board without r, but short.
- ウ [u] like oo in moon, but short.

The following diagram and pictures show the position and height of the tongue and the proper opening of the lips when the vowels are pronounced correctly.





#### **EXERCISE**

There is a pause after each vowel so that the student can learn the correct pronunciation by imitating the sound of each model during the pause.

#### RECORD

ウオアエイ

The student is advised to pronounce each vowel distinctly. Such sounds as æ, ə, etc. do not exist in the standard Japanese pronunciation.

#### ii 五十音 gojuuon (Japanese Syllabaries)

Japanese boys and girls are taught "Gojuuon" or Syllabaries, in primary schools, by which they learn to write "Katakana," one kind of the Japanese letters which was derived from the abbreviated or cursive style of Chinese characters. Gojuuon consists of ten groups. The basic group consists of the five vowels referred to in the previous exercise. Further groups are formed by adding a consonant to the basic vowels. These ten groups are made complete by adding  $\nu$  [n] at the end.

#### RECORD

7	a	イ	i	ウ	u	エ	е	才	0
カ	ka	牛	ki	ク	ku	ケ	ke	コ	ko
サ	sa	シ	shi	ス	su	セ	se	ソ	so
タ	ta	チ	chi	ッ	tsu	テ	te	ŀ	to
ナ	na	=	ni	ヌ	nu	ネ	ne	1	no
1	ha	Ł	hi	フ	fu	^	he	本	ho
7	ma	3	mi	4	mu	X	me	モ	mo
ヤ	ya	1	i	ユ	yu	工	е	3	yo

ラra リri ルru レre ロro ワwa ヰi ウu ヱe ヲo ンゕ

In the standard pronunciation 4 and 4, 4 and 4, and 4 and 4 are pronounced in the same way, though the characters are different, so that viewed phonetically this table of Katakana includes only 47 different syllables.

Consonants are approximately like those in English.

e.g. sh—in she
ch—in church
j—in joy
g̃—ng in sing

#### RECORD

Sonants or Voiced Sounds

The five sounds ga, gi, gu, ge, go, when pronounced in a word from and after the second syllable, should be pronounced as nga, ngi, ngu, nge, ngo. For the phonetic explanation of these sounds in Katakana,  $h^{\circ} + {}^{\circ} J^{\circ} J^{\circ} = {}^{\circ}$  are used.

 $\nu$  [n] stands for a variety of nasals according to the following consonants.

 $\mathbf{m}$  before p, b, m.

n before t, d, n.

ng before k, g, ng.

an imperfect ng. i.e. ng with imperfect closure at the back of the tongue and the soft palate.

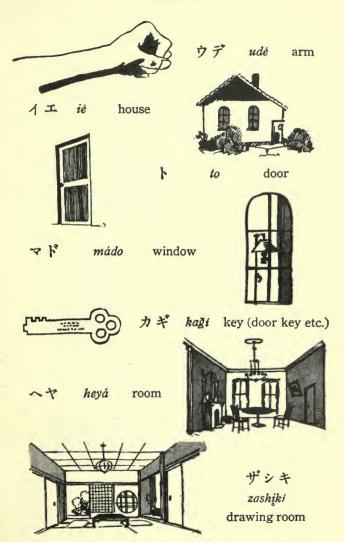
## IB日本語の發音 二 PRONUNCIATION OF JAPANESE-2

## iii 単語ニヨル練習

#### PHONETIC EXERCISE WITH WORDS

i u stand for "unvoiced" vowels.

	×	me	eye
3 3	mimi	ear	5
	ハナ	hana	nose
クチ	kụchi	mouth	
	アタマ	atámá	head
4			
ユビ	yubi	finger	
Alla	テ	te	hand



カベ kabe wall





レンガ renga brick

ヤネ yáne roof

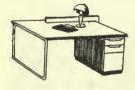




ケムリ kemuri smoke

12 isu chair





ツクエ tsukue desk

ホン hóñ book





エノグ enogu paints

1 p irò colour

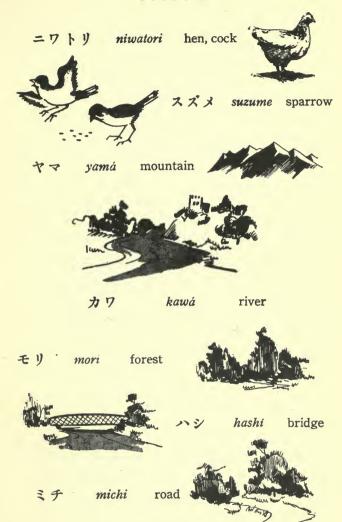
センス fan sensu ポオシ booshi cap, hat wooden foot-wear (wooden clogs) geta ゾオリ zoori sandals 丰 ki. tree branch eda leaf ha flower haná

ネ

ne

root

クキ kuki stem háru spring ナツ natsis summer アキ áki autumn fuyú winter by tori bird dog inú ネコ nėko cat ushi ox, cow buta pig



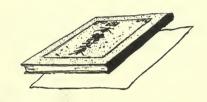
ソラ	sóra	sky
アサ	ása	morning
E IV	hirú	day-time
ョル	yoru	night
ゴゼン	gozen	fore-noon (a.m.)
ゴゴ	góğo	afternoon (p.m.)
チチ	chịchí	father
ハハ	háha	mother
アニ	áni	elder brother
アネ	ane	elder sister
オトオト	otóótó	younger brother
イモオト	imóótó	younger sister
オヂ	oji	uncle
オパ	oba	aunt

Note on Accent (') "Accent" in Japanese is a difference in the pitch of voice, so-colled "pitch-accent" or "word tone." 'shows the syllable with higher pitch than the rest of the word.

Unmarked words (e.g. hana) are those with practically even or level pitch.

# レコードによる日本語の學習 THE FIRST COURSE IN THE STUDY OF THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE

# II A) 日本語基本文型 Japanese Sentence Formulas—I



ホンガアリマス カミガアリマス hóñ-ga arimásy kami-ga arimásy

ホンガ [hóñ-ga]

アリマス [arimásu]

カミガ [kami-ğa]

アリマス [arimásu]

#### **MEANING**

Hon means "book." Ga is a particle, or postposition, showing that hon which preceeds it is in the nominative case. Arimasu is for "is," and hon ga arimasu means "There is a book."

Note: Japanese nouns and pronouns make no inflexion and when they are used as a subject word either  $\pi$  ga, nga or  $\pi$  wa follows it, and when used as an object word, either  $\pi$  o or  $\pi$  if follows it, as "postposition."

No article is used in the Japanese language, and hon can be used for "a book," "books" "the book" or "the books."

Kami means "paper" or "a sheet of paper" or "sheets of paper." Kami ga arimasu means either "There is a sheet of paper," or "There are sheets of paper."

In spoken Japanese, > su at the end of a sentence usually becomes voiceless, and arimasu is pronounced as arimas, dropping the final vowel. In the record, when it is pronounced as a word and not a part of a sentence, > su is pronounced with u (su and not as su only).

To specify a vowel which should not be sounded, o will be put under it.



#### MEANING

Hito means "man." Imasu is just like "arimasu," but imasu is used with animate things in the meaning of existence, while arimasu is used with inanimate things in the same meaning.

Hito-ga imasu therefore means "There is a man," or "There are men." As was explained before there is no inflexion for singular and plural numbers in Japanese nouns.

Inu means "dog." Inu-ga imasu means either "There is a dog," or "There are dogs."



ネズミガ ニゲマス Nezumi-ga nigémásy

ネコガ オツカケマス néko-ga okkákémásy

ネズミ [nezumi]ニゲマス [niğémásu]ネコ [néko]

オツカケマス [okkáké másu]

#### MEANING

Nezumi means "rat." Nigemasu is for "run away." Neko means "cat." Okkakemasu means "run after."



## ウシガ ネテ イマス ushi-ga nete imásų

コドモガ アソンデイマス kodomo-ga asóndé imásy

ウシ	[ushi]
ネテイマス	[nete imásu]
コドモ	[kodomo]
アソンデイマス	[asondė-imasu]

#### MEANING

Ushi is the general term for a cow or an ox, or cows or oxen. Neteimasu is equivalent to "is lying down."

Here ushi-ga nete imasu means "A cow is lying down."

Kodomo is either for a child or for children. Asonde imasu is equivalent to "is (or are) playing or at play."



ホンガ アリマスカ hóñ-ga arimásyka

イヌガ イマスカ inú-ga imásyka

ウシガ ネテイマスカ ushi-ga nete imásyka

コドモガ アソンデイマスカ kodomo-ga asóndé imásyka

 アリマスカ
 [arímásyka]

 イマスカ
 [imásyka]

 ネテイマスカ
 [nete imásyka]

 アソンデイマスカ
 [asóndé imásyka]

Hon ga arimasuka is an interrogative form of hon ga arimasu. In the Japanese interrogative sentence neither the position of a verb is changed nor any interrogative pronoun is used as in the English sentences, but in the very last the particle ka is inserted. Interrogative sentences are usually pronounced by raising the intonation of the last word, same as in English.

Hon ga arimasu-ka—Is there a book?
Inu ga imasu-ka—Is there a dog?
Ushi ga nete imasu-ka—Is the cow lying down?
Kodomo ga asonde imasu-ka—Are the children playing? (at play?)

カミガ アリマスカ
kami-ga arimásyka
ハイ アリマス
hái, arimásy
イ、エ アリマセン
iie, arimáséñ
イヌガ イマスカ
inú-ga imásyka

ハイ イマス hái, imásu

イ、エイマセン
iie, imáséñ

ネコガ オツカケマスカ néko-ga okkáké-másyka

ハイ オツカケマス hái, okkáké másu

イ、エ オツカケマセン iie, okkáké-máséñ

コドモガ アソンディマスカ kodomoga asóndé imásyka

ハイ アソンデイマス hái, asóndé imásų

イ、エ アソンデイマセン iie, asóndé imásén

ハイ [hái]

イ、エ [iie]

アリマセン [arimáséñ]

イマセン [imáseñ]

アソンディマセン [asónde imáseñ]

#### MEANING

Kami-ga arimasuka. "Is there (any) paper?"

Hai, arimasu. "Yes, there is." (subject word
kami is omitted.)

*Iie, arimasen.* No, there isn't. (subject word *kami* is omitted.)

Inu-ga imasuka. Is there a dog?

Hai, imasu. Yes, there is. (subject word inu
is omitted.)

*Iie, imasen.* No, there isn't. (subject word *inu* is omitted.)

Neko-ga okkakemasuka. Does the cat run after?

Hai, okkakemasu. Yes, it does. (subject word neko is omitted.)

*Iie*, okkakemasen. No, it doesn't. (subject word neko is omitted.)

Kodomo-ga asonde imasu-ka. Are the children playing?

Hai, asonde imasu. Yes, they are. (at play) (subject word kodomo is omitted.)

*Iie, asonde imasen.* No, they are not. (subject word *kodomo* is omitted.)

カミガ アリマシタ

kami-ga arimáshita

ヒトガ イマシタ

hito-ğa imáshita

ネズミガ ニゲマシタ nezumi-ga nigé-máshita

ネコガ オツカケマシタ néko-ga okkáké-máshita

ウシガ ネテイマシタ ushi-ga nete imáshita

コドモガ アソンデイマシタ kodomo-ĝa asóndé imáshita

アリマシタ [arímáshita]
イマシタ [imáshita]
ニゲマシタ [nigémáshita]
オツカケマシタ [okkáké máshita]
ネテイマシタ [nete imáshita]
アソンデイマシタ [asóndé imáshita]

#### MEANING

Arimashita is the past tense of arimasu. All verbs are inflected as mashita in the past tense.

Kami ga arimashita. There was a sheet of paper. Hito-ga imashita. There was a man.

Nezumi-ga nigemashita. The rat ran away.

Neko-ga okkakemashita. The cat ran after.

Ushi-ga nete imashita. The cow was lying down.

Kodomo-ga asonde imashita. The children were playing. (at play)

# II 日本語基本文型—2 Japanese Sentence Formulas—2



i オトオサン ワ ホンオ ヨンデイマス otóosañ-wa hói-o yónde-imásu

オカアサン ワ キモノ オ ヌツテイマス okáasañ-wa kimono-o nútte-imásy

オトオサン ワ [otóosañ-wa]
ホンオ [hóñ-o]
ヨンデイマス [yónde-imás』]
オカアサン ワ [okáasan-wa]
キモノオ [kimono-o]
ヌツテイマス [nútte-imás』]

#### **MEANING**

Neesan-wa piano-o hikimashita.

The elder sister played the piano.
Imooto-wa uta-o utaimashita.

The younger sister sang a song.

ネエサン [neesan] elder sister ピアノ piano / (cf. ハヒフヘホ パピプペポ) ヒキマシタ [hikimashita] played

Note: The root (infinitive) form of hikimashita is hiku. In everyday conversation, hiku is inflected to hikimasu for the present tense and hikimashita for the past tense. All verbs are inflected as mashita in the past tense. The Japanese verbs have no such forms as the present perfect tense, the past perfect tense, and the like. The inflexion mashita in the past tense is used for the present perfect tense and also for the past perfect tense.

The root form of utaimashita is utau.

This record has been made by students actually born and educated in Tokyo

Mr. Tashiro Takizawa Mr. Toshio Sakai Miss Kimi Yoshida Miss Taka Kaneko

under the supervision of Prof. K. Jimbo.



iii タカイ ヤマガ アリマス takái yamá-ga arimásu

> オオキイ カワガ アリマス oókii kawá-ga arimásu

> > ヤマ [yamå]

タカイヤマ [takái yamá]

カワ [kawá]

オオキイカワ [oókii kawá]

#### MEANING

Takai yama-ga arimasu.

There is a high mountain.

Ookii kawa-ga arimasu.

There is a large river.

タカイ [takai] high (adjective).

₹マ [yama] mountain

タカイヤマ a high mountain

オオキイ [ookii] big or large (adjective)

カワ [kawa] river

オオキイカワ a large river

Note: The position of the Japanese adjectives in a sentence is just like the English adjectives. They are inserted before the nouns and pronouns and modify them.



iv コドモノ クツガ アリマスカ kodomo-no kytsú-ĝa arimásyka

ハイアリマス

h**ái, ar**imásy

オトナノ ボオシガ アリマスカ

otona-no booshi-ga arimasuka

イ・エアリマセン

iie, arimasėn

クツ [kytsú]
コドモノクツ [kodomo-no kytsú]
アリマス [arimásu]
オトナノボオシ [otona-no booshi]
アリマセン [arimásěň]

#### MEANING

Kodomo-no kutsu-ga arimasuka.

Are there children's shoes?

(or Have you children's shoes?)

コドモノクツ kodomo-no kutsu children's shoes コドモノ "children's" or "of children" ("child's" or "of child")

オトナノボオシ *otona-no booshi* men's hats or caps オトナ man, men, or grown-ups (male)

**Note:** / no is a particle following a noun or pronoun, expressing the possessive case. In English for some nouns apostrophe s ('s) is used, while in Japanese no such mark is used.

Hai, arimasu. Yes, there are. (or Yes, we have.)

Otona-no booshi-ga arimasuka. Are there men's hats?

*Iie, arimasen.* No, there are not. (No, we have not.)



マ アナタワ ナニオ シテイマスカ anáta-wa náni-o shite imásyka

> ワタシワ ホンオ ヨンデイマス watashi-wa hóñ-o yónde-imásų

アノヒトワ ダレ デスカ ano hito-wa dáre-desyka

ワタシノ イモオトデス watashi-no imóótó-desu

ナニオ [náni-o]

シテイマスカ [shite imásuka]

アノヒト [ano hito]

ダレデスカ [dáre-desyka]

イモオトデス [imóótó-desu]

### MEANING

Anata-wa nani-o shite-imasuka.

What are you doing?

Watashi-wa hon-o yonde-imasu.

I am reading a book.

Ano hito-wa dare desuka.

Who is she?

Watashi no imooto desu.

She is my younger sister. (Younger sister of mine.)

- アナタ anata "you".
  - 7 wa a particle, postposition, showing the preceeding "you" is in the nominative case.
- t = nani "what"
  - → o a particle, postposition, showing that the preceding "what" is in the objective case.
- シテイマス shite imasu "is doing," "are doing," "am doing"
  - $\hbar$  ka a particle showing that this sentence is interrogative.
- ワタシ watashi "I"
- "T) ano "that"
  - ヒト hito "man" "person"

Ano hito here means "she," but it may be used for "he" too.

- ダレ dare "who"
- デス desu "is"
- ワタシノ watashi-no "my"

Note: In watashi-no imooto desu, the subject word is omitted. In English, however, it should be as "She is my younger sister."



vi アナタノ ニイサンワ ドコエ イキマシ タカ

anáta-no níisañ-wa dóko-e ikímáshitaka

ガツコオエ イキマシタ gakkoo-e iktmáshita.

イツ カエリマスカ
itsu kaéri-másyka

ユウガタ カエルデショオ yuugata káeru-deshoo.

ドコエ	[doko-e]
イキマシタカ	[ikt-máshitaka]
ガツコオエ	[gakkoo-e]
イキマシタ	[ikí-máshi̯ta]
イツ	[itsu]
カエリマスカ	[kaéri-másyka]
ユウガタ	[yuugata]
カエルデショオ	[kåeru-deshoo]

#### MEANING

Anata-no niisan-wa dokoe ikimashitaka.

Where did your brother go?

Gakkoo e ikimashita.

He went to school.

Note: The Japanese verbs have not any such forms as the present perfect tense, the past perfect tense, and the like. The inflexion mashita in the past tense is used for the present perfect tense and also for the past perfect tense. These two sentences may be past, present perfect, or past perfect, and Gakkooe ikimashita may be either one of the following three.

He went to school.

He has been to school.

He had been to school.

It is also for "He is gone to school."

Itsu kaerimasuka.

When will he be back?

Yuugata kaerudeshoo.

He will probably be back in the evening.

アナタノ=イサン anata-no niisan "your elder brother"

ドコエ doko e "where"

イキマシタ ikimashita past or past particle of ikimasu "go"

ガツコオ gakkoo "school"

= e a particle following a noun or pronoun, meaning "to" in" or "at."

イツ itsu "when"

カエリマス kaerimasu "be back," "come back"

ユウガタ yuugata "evening," ("in the evening" or "toward evening")

**Note:** Yuugata here is used as an adverb, meaning "in the evening."

カエルデショオ kaerudeshoo "will be back" "will come back"

**Note:** Shoo is an auxiliary verb in the future tense.

kaeru is an infinitive verb and de acts as a conjunction.

# レコードによる日本語の學習 THE FIRST COURSE IN THE STUDY OF THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE

# III A やさしい文 EASY SENTENCES—I

# i いろは Iroha syllabaries

The Japanese uses two sets of characters besides a lot of Chinese characters which they imported from China many hundred years ago. One is *katakana* which we used in the first and the second records, and the other is *hiragana*, which is more commonly used at present. *Hiragana* is also called *iroha* taking the first three characters.

\$ P	ろ	は	12	E	^	3
i	ro	ha	ni	ho	he	to
5	b	n	3	を	b	か
chi	ri	nu	ru	0	wa	ka
ょ	12	n	7	2	ね	な
yo	ta	re	so	tsu	ne	na
5	む	ń	わ	の	お	<
ra	mu	u	i	no	0	ku
P	*	け	3	J	え	T
ya	ma	ke	fu	ko	e	te

あ	3	\$	10	め	4	L
a	sa	ki	yu	me	mi	shi
為	C	8	せ	す		
e	hi	mo	se	su		

# ii はる [háru] SPRING

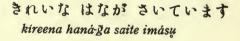
あたたかい はる
atátákái háru

はるは あたたか

háru-wa atátákái

あたたかい はる が きました

atátákái háru-ga kimáshita



さりが うれしそうに うたつています tori-ga uréshisóoni utatte imásy

こごもたちも おもしろそうに あそんでいます

kodómótachi-mo omóshírósóo-ni asóndé imásu



#### MEANING

atatakai (adjective) warm.

haru spring (season).

atatakai haru warm spring.

Haru wa atatakai Spring is warm. (It is warm in Spring.)

Atatakai haru ga kimashita Warm spring has come.

Note: Kimashita is the present perfect tense of kimasu "come." It is also used for the past tense.

Kireena hana ga saite imasu Beautiful flowers are blooming.

Note: kireena "beautiful": hana "flower."

Tori ga ureshisoo-ni utatte-imasu. Birds are singing joyfully.

Note: Tori also means "fowls." The original form of ureshisooni is ureshii meaning "joyful" or "joyous."

Kodomotachi mo omoshirosooni asonde-imasu. Children are also playing (happily).

Note: Kodomotachi specify the plural number of kodomo. Mo is a particle following nouns or pronouns or verbs or adjectives, or adverbs, meaning "also" or "too." The original form of omoshirosooni is omoshiroi.

### iii なつ [natsú] SUMMER

あつい なつ
atsúi natsú

なつは あつい natsú-wa atsúi



くろい くもが でてきました kurói kúmo ga déte kimáshita

あたりが うすぐらく なりました átari-ga usuğuraku narimáshita

すずしい かぜが ふいてきました suzúshii kaze-ĝa fúite kimáshita

きつさ ゆうだちが くるでしよう kitto yuudachi-àa kúrudeshoo

### **MEANING**

atsui (adjective) hot

natsu summer

Kuroi kumo-ga dete kimashita. Dark clouds have appeared.

Note: Kuroi means "dark" or "black." The present tense of detekimashita is detekimasu.

Atari-ga usuguraku narimashita. It has grown dusky all about.

Note: Atari means "surroundings," "about" or "near," and usuguraku "gloomy," "dim,"

"dusky." The present form of narimashita is narimasu.

Suzushii kaze-ga fuitekimashita. A cool wind has begun to blow.

Note: Suzushii means "cool," and kaze "wind." Fuitekimashita is a combination of fuku ("blow") and kimashita ("began" or "has begun").

Kitto yuudachi-ga kurudeshoo. It will certainly shower.

Note: Kitto means "to be sure," "surely," and yuudachi "shower." Kurudeshoo is a future form of kuru adding a suffix shoo.

# iv あき [áki] AUTUMN

すずしい あき suzúshíi áki

あきは すずしい áki-wa suzúshíi

あきに なりました áki-ni narimáshita

だいそう すずしく なりました táisoo suzúshiku narimáshita

きようは よい おてんきです kyóo-wa yói oténki desų

やまへ あそびに いらつしやいませんか vamá·e asobi-ni irásshúimásénka

#### MEANING

Aki-ni narimashita. "Autumn has come." or "It is autumn now."

Note: Aki-ni naru means "become autumn." .....ni naru is an incomplete verb just like "become" or "grow."

Taisoo suzushiku narimashita. It became very cool.

Note: Taisoo is an adverb equivalent to "very" or "very much."

Kyoo-wa yoi otenki-desu. It is fine weather today.

Note: Kyoo-wa means "today." Yoi or ii is an adjective very often used meaning "good," "fine," "nice," "splendid," etc.

In this sentence  $\nearrow$  is used instead of 7, and it is pronounced as wa and not ha. In the previous two records we used the kanas exactly according to their proper pronunciation, but in the ordinary written Japanese somewhat different spellings are used at present.

Yama-e asobi-ni irasshai-masenka. Would you not go to mountains for pleasure?

Note: e is a postposition just like an English preposition "to." asobi-ni literally means "(in order) to play," but yama e asobi ni is just like the English "go for a picnic." Irasshai is a polite imperative form of iku "go," and irasshaimasenka

is equivalent to the English "Would you not like to go.....?"

# v sho [fuyü]

させい ふゆ samúi fuyú

ふゆは さむい fuyú-wa samúi

さむい ひ: ですね samúi hi desyne



あさから ゆきが ふつています ása-kara yuki-ga futte-imásu

のも やまも しろく なりました nó-mo yamá-mo shíroku narimáshíta

ばんまでには よほご つもるでしよう bam-máde-niwa yohodo tsumórú-déshóo

### MEANING

Samui hi desu-ne. Cold day, isn't it?

Note: Samui means "cold," and hi means "day." Desu-ne is just like "isn't it" in English.

Asakara yuki-ga futte-imasu. From the morning, it is snowing.

Note: Asa means "morning" and kara means "from" or "since." Yuki means snow. The

original form of futte is furu meaning "fall." Yuki ga futte-imasu may be translated as "snow is falling."

No-mo yama-mo shiroku narimashita. Both mountains and fields have grown (become) white.

Bam-madeniwa yohodo tsumorudeshoo. By evening, it will pile up quite a lot.

# vi b'f [kázu] NUMERALS

1	2	二つ	三つ	四つ	五つ
	h <sub>i</sub> tótsu	fytátsú	mittsü	yottsü	itsütsi
	六つ	七つ	八つ	九つ	+
	muttsü	nanátsu	yattsu	kokónotsu	tóo
2	-			四	五
	ichi	ni	sañ	shi	go
	六	七	八	九	十、
	rokü	shịchi	hachi <sup>*</sup>	ku	juu

This record has been made by students actually born and educated in Tokyo

Mr. Toshiro Takizawa

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Mr. Toshio Sakai Miss Taka Kaneko

under the supervision of Prof. K. Jimbo.

# III B やさしい文

### EASY SENTENCES—2



i.

「つくえの うえに なにが ありますか」 Tsykue no uéni náni-ga arímásyka.

「ほんこ えんぴつが あります」 Hoñ-to empitsu-ĝa-arimásų.

「ほんは なんさつ ありますか」 Hóñ-wa nánsatsu arimásuka.

「一さつ 二さつ 三さつ 四さつ みんなで四さつ あります」

Issatsu nisatsu sánsatsu shisatsu, minnáde shisatsu arimásu.

「えんぴつは なんぽん ありますか」 Empitsu-wa námbon arímásyka.

「一ほん 二ほん 三ぽん 四ほん 五ほん」 六ほん 七ほん 八ほん 九ほん 十ほん み

# んなで十ほんあります」

Íppon nihon sámbon shihon gohon róppon shịchihon hachihon kuhon jüppon, minnáde jüppon arimásu.

#### MEANING

Tsukue no ueni naniga arimasuka.

What is there on the desk?

Note: Ue or ueni means "on" or "upon," and no and ni are used as connectives.

Hon to empitsus-ga arimasu.

There are books and pencils.

**Note:** To is a particle following a noun or pronoun meaning "and" in the case of enumerating nouns or pronouns.

Hon-wa nansatsu arimasuka.

How many books are there?

Note: In counting things different numerals are used in Japanese, and books are counted by..... satsu. Nansatsu means how many (books).

Issatsu nisatsu sansatsu shisatsu, minnade shisatsu arimasu.

(counting) One, two, three, four; there are four books in all.

Empitsu-wa nambon arimasuka.

How many pencils are there?

Ippon nihon sambon shihon gohon roppon shichihon hachihon kuhon juppon, minnade juppon arimasu.

One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight,

nine, ten; there are ten pencils in all.

**Note:** Pencils are counted by.....hon which, according to the previous sounds, changes to.....pon or.....bon. Anything long and thin like pencils and sticks are counted by adding.....hon.

ii.

「りんごが 六つ あ ります。みかんが 三 つ あります」

Riñgo-ga muttsú arimásu. Míkan-ga mittsú arimásu.





「こごもが 八 人います。おこ このこが 五に んで おんなの こが 三にんで す」

Kodomo-ĝa hachinin imásų. Otókónoko-ĝa gonín de, onnánoko-ĝa sannín desu.



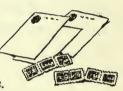
「ねこが 六ぴ きいます。五ひ きは こねこで す」

> Néko-ga roppiki imásu. Góhikiwa konéko desu.

「はがきこ き

つてが あります。は がきが 三まい きつ てが 七まいです」

Hağaki-to kitte-ğa arı- / másy. Hagaki-ğa sámmai, kitte-ğa shichimai desy.



### MEANING

Ringo-ga muttsu arimasu. Mikan-ga mittsu arimasu.

There are six apples. There are three oranges. (*Literally*: As to apples there are six. As to oranges, there are three.)

Note: Fruits are usually counted as follows: hitotsu, futatsu, etc.

Kodomo-ga hachinin imasu. Otokonoko-ga gonin de onnanoko-ga sannin desu.

There are eight children; five (of them) are boys and three are girls.

(*Literally*: As to boys there are five, and as to girls there are three.)

**Note:** Men, women and children are counted as follows: *hitori*, *futari*, etc. This is given at the the end of this lesson.

Neko-ga roppiki imasu. Gohiki wa koneko desu.

There are six cats. Five (of them) are kittens.

**Note:** Animals, not so large in size, are counted by adding......hiki, which is pronounced.....piki according to the previous sounds.

Hagaki-to kitte-ga arimasu. Hagaki ga sammai, kitte-ga shichimai desu.

There are postcards and postage stamps. As to postcards there are three, and as to postage stamps there are seven.

**Note:** Cards or stamps and the like, made of paper, are counted by adding.....mai. The pronunciation is always mai.

一人	二人	三人	四人	五人
hįtóri	futari	sannin	yonin	gonin
六人	七人	八人	九人	十人
rokúnin	shịchínin	hachinin	kunin	júunin
UC	二匹	三匹	四匹	五匹
ippįki	nihiki	sámbiki	shihiki	góhik <b>i</b>
六匹	七匹	八匹	九匹	十匹
roppiki	shichihiki	hachihiki	kühiki	juppiki

一枚 二枚 三枚 四枚 五枚 ichimai nimai sámmai yomai gomai 六枚. 七枚 八枚 九枚 十枚 rokúmai shichimai hachimai kumai júumai

Note: 一、二、三……人、亚、梭 are Chinese characters which are very commonly used in Japan. Their pronunciation sometimes differs according to the other characters they are combined, e.g. 匹 hiki (nihiki) piki (ippiki), but 人 is always pronounced nin and 校 always mai.



「あなたの かぞくは なんにんですか」 Anáta no kázoku-wa nánnin desyka.

「わたしの かぞくは みんなで 八にんで す。おぢいさんさ おこうさんさ おかあさ んご にいさんこ ねえさんご おこうごこ いもうごです」

Watashi-no kázoku-wa minnáde hachínin desy. Ojiisan-to, otóosan-to, okáasan-to, níisan-to, néesan-to, otóótó-to, imóótó desy.

「おぢいさんは おいくつですか」 Ojiisañ-wa oikútsú désyka.

「ことし 七十九です おばあさんは きよねん なくなりました」

Kotoshi shichijuukú desu. Obáasan-wa kyónen nakúnárimáshita.

「おこうさんは おいくつですか」 Otóosañ-wa oikútsú désyka.

「おこうさんは 五十一で おかあさんは 四十八です。にいさんは 二十五で いま き ようこにいます。 ねえさんは 二十一 おこ うこは 十六 で いもうこは 十一です」

Otóosan-wa gojuuichi-de okáasañ-wa shijúúháchi desu. Niisañ-wa nijuugo de ima Kyooto-ni imásu. Néesan-wa nijuuichi, otóótó-wa juúrókú de imóótó-wa juútchi desu.

 十一
 十二
 十三
 十四
 十五

 juúichi
 juúní
 júusan
 juúshi
 júugo

 十六
 十七
 十八
 十九
 二十

 juúrókú
 juúshichi
 juúháchi
 júuka
 níjuu

三十	四十	五十	六十	七十
sánjuu	shijuu	gojúu	rokújúu	shịchijúu
八十	九十一	百	干	萬
hachijuu	kujúu	hyakü	sen	man

### MEANING

Anata-no kazoku-wa nannin desuka.

How many people are there in your family?

Note: Kazoku here means "members of a family." Anata-no is used as the possessive case of anata "you."

Watashi-no kazoku-wa minnade hachinin desu.

The members of my family are eight in all.

ojiisan "grandfather" niisan "elder brother" neesan "elder sister"

otooto "younger brother" imooto "younger sister"

Ojiisan-wa oikutsu desuka.

How old is your grandfather?

Note: Oikutsu is a term of respect for ikutsu meaning "how many."

Kotoshi shichijuuku desu.

He is seventy-nine years old this year.

Note: Kotoshi means "this year," and the subject word ojiisan is omitted in this sentence.

Obaasan-wa kyonen nakunarimashita.

Grandmother died last year.

Note: Kyonen means "last year." Nakunarimashita (passed away) is a polite way of expressing shinda meaning "died."

Otoosan-wa oikutsu desuka.

How old is your father?

Otoosan-wa gojuuichi de okaasan-wa shijuuhachi desu.

Father is fifty-one (years old) and mother is forty-eight.

Niisan-wa nijuugo de ima Kyooto ni imasu.

Elder brother is twenty-five and is now in Kyooto.

Neesan wa nijuuichi, otooto wa juuroku de imoto wa juuichi desu.

Elder sister is twenty-one, younger brother is sixteen and younger sister is eleven.

From this record on, we use a different *kanazukai* (writing in *kana*) which was very recently established by *the Rinji-kokugo-chosakai* under the Ministry of Education. In the previous two records we wrote just as it is pronounced, but by this *kanazukai*. And as postposition are used instead of 7 and a though they are pronounced same as *wa* and *e*.

# レコードによる日本語の學習 THE FIRST COURSE IN THE STUDY OF THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE

# IX 会話の基礎練習 -FUNDAMENTAL EXERCISE IN CONVERSATION—I

(i)

おはようございます。 Good morning! おはようございます。 Good morning! んきですね。 んきです。

きようはい、おて Fine weather to-day, isn't it? ほんさに い、おて Yes, it is. (Excellent!)

Note: Ohavoo is a word of greeting used when people meet in the morning. Ii means "good," "fine," "lovely," "nice," etc. Hontoni means "quite true," "you are right," etc.

こんにちは。 こんにちは。 よくふりますね。 ほんこに いやな お Yes, really unagree-てんきです。

Good day! Good day! How it rains! able weather.

Note: Konnichiwa is a word of greeting used on meeting in the daytime. Furimasu is a verb for "rain."

こんばんは。 こんばんは。 だいぶ すずしく な りましたね。 うすずしく なりま 1,12.

Good evening! Good evening! It is getting quite cool, isn't it? そうですね。 たいそ Yes, it is. It has become quite cool.

Note: Daibu or daibun means "quite," "greatly," "considerably." Taiso is of nearly the same meaning, but is used to emphasize a little more.

すみなさい。

おやすみなさい。 おやすみなさい。

もう 十時です おや | It is already ten o'clock. Won't you go to bed? ではしつれいします | Then excuse me. Good night. Good night.

Note: Moo means "already" "now." Hours are counted as follows: ichiji, niji, sanji and so on. Oyasuminasai is either "go to bed" or "Would you not like to go to bed!" It can also be used to mean "Good night!"

(ii)

いつて まいります。 I will go. いつで いらつしゃ You are go.

いつかえりますか。 | When will you be back?

> I shall be back in the evening.

Note: Ittemairimasu is a conventional word used when one is leaving, and itteirasshai is said by one when seeing another off.

(戸をノツクする)

はい おはいりなさ 60

ごめんください。

やああなたですか。

はい おさしつかえあ りませんか。

けください。

(knocks at the door)

Yes, come in.

Excuse me. (May I enter into the room?)

Oh, is it you? Yes, aren't you very busy? (Yes, hope vou're not too busy.)

No, please, sit down.

Note: Osashitsukae arimasenka means "Aren't you busy?" "Is that all right?" "May I come in?"

た。しばらくでし 120

ごぶさたいたしまし | I haven't seen you for a long time.

ですか。

はい ありがとうござ Yes, they are, thank います。

みなさん おたつしや | Are the members of your family all well?

you.

Note: Shibarakudeshita literally means "It is a long time (since I saw you last)" and gobusata itashimashita means "I did neither see you nor write to you all the while."

いまなんじですか。

十じです。 おや もう 十じです か。わたしはまだ 九時ごろだと おも つていました。

What time (o'clock) is it, now?

It is ten o'clock.

O, ten o'clock already? I was thinking it was about nine o'clock vet.

Note: The original form of omotte is omou meaning "think." Mada means "yet" or "as yet." It also means "still" in other cases.

おいごま いたしま す。

おや もう おかえり ですか。

I must be going. (I must say goodbve.)

O, are you going already?

では ごうぞ みなさ んによろしく。

はい ありがこうござ います。さような 5. さようならん

Please give my regards to vour family.

Thank you. Goodbve.

Good-bye.

Note: Dewa, hai, here are not necessarily translated. They are only conventionally used.

たいそう くらくなり めがふりますよ。

それは こまりました ね。わたしはかさ を もつて きませ んでしたが。

それでは ごうぞ こ のかさを おもちく ださい。

It has become very ました。きつき あ dark. Surely it will rain. (It is sure to rain.)

> That's too bad. I have not brought an umbrella with me.

> Then take this umbrella with you. please.

Note: Ame is a noun for "rain," and furimasu is a verb for rain. & and & are pronounced nowadays exactly in the same way, but in the ordinary spelling & is used when it works as a particle following nouns or pronouns in the objective case.

(iii)

ボーイを よんでくだ Will you please call るい。

なにか ごようです かっ

みずが ほしいので す。

それでは わたしが もつてきましょう。

in a waiter?

What do you want?

I want some water.

I shall bring it for you, then.

Note: Literally goyoo-desuka means "have something to do" or "have business upon one's hand" (goyoo ga aru).

ナイフを おもちです か。

はいもつています。 ちょつご かして く ださい、えんぴつ をけずりたいので

ごうぞ おつかいくだ さい。

す。

Have you a knife with you?

Yes, I have.

Please lend it to me for a short time. I want to sharpen my pencil.

Please. (use it.)

ほんをこつて くだ

すみませんが その | Sorry to trouble you. but will you please

さいませんか。

これですか。 えゝそうです。ごう もありがこうござ いました。 take that book for me?
This one?
Yes, that's it. Thank you very much.

This record has been made by students actually born and educated in Tokyo.

Mr. Toshiro Takizawa Mr. Toshio Sakai Miss Kimi Yoshida Miss Taka Kaneko

under the supervision of Prof. K. Jimbo.

# IV B 会話の基礎練習 ニ FUNDAMENTAL EXERCISE IN CONVERSATION—2



(i)

あなたの おなまえ はなんご おかっ たなか いちろう こ います。 おくには ごちらです か。 ふくおかです。

What is your name?

My name is Ichiroo Tanaka.

Where is your native place?

My native place is in Fukuoka.

あのかたは あなたの おくさん ですか。 そうです。 わたしの かない です。 あのかたは あなたか。 いっさん ですか こ ざも では ありません。

Is that person your wife?

Yes, she is my wife.

Is that person your little boy?

No, he is not my

child.

Note: Osshaimasuka is a polite form of iimasuka. Anata-no namae-wa nanto iimasuka is a sentence to be used by a superior to an inferior. Tanaka is a family name and in Japanese it is pronounced first. Okusan is a term of respect, and when a husband speaks of his wife he should use kanai and not okusan. Okosan means any one of "your children," "your sons," "your daughters," etc. When the parents speak of their sons, etc. they should use watashi-no kodomo and not watashi-no okosan which is funny.

(ii)

いつ こちらへ いら つしやいましたか。 一しゆうかん まえ です。 ごんな ごようじ で いらつしやいまし たか。

When did you come here?

I came here a week ago.

On what business did you come?

けんぶつに きたので

これから ざちらへいらつしゃいますか。

はこねへいきます。

あっ、そうですか。それから ごちらへい らつしやいますか。 かまくらへいきます。

いつ おかえりに な りますか。

こんげつの すえに かえるつもりです。

I came here for sightseeing.

Where are you going from here?

I am going to Hakone.

Is that so? Where are you going from there?

I shall go to Kamakura.

When will you come back?

I expect that I shall be back at the end of this month.

Note: Irasshaimashilaka is a polite word of kimashilaka, like osshaimasuka to iimasuka.

Goyooji is a polite word for yooji.  $\Rightarrow$  and  $\Rightarrow$  is an honorific prefix of nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs. O is of genuine Japanese origin, while go is of Chinese origin and mostly used with Chinese compounds.

Kongetsu-no sue means the end of this month. Kaeru tsumori desu is somewhat different from kaerudeshoo which is equivalent to "I shall be back."

From this lesson we will use some Chinese characters. The present Japanese language is composed of four different elements: 1. Word of genuine Japanese origin: 2. Chinese words (including Buddhist terms other than Sanscrits): 3, Word of foreign origin; and 4, Word of mixed origin. You will gradually be taught Chinese characters which are very commonly used at present.

何日 nannichi "what day" 四月二十五日 shigatsu nijuugonichi "April 25th" 何曜日 nan-yoobi "what day of the week" nan or nani means "what" 土曜日 doyoobi "Saturday" 何時 nanji "what time" or "what o'clock" 十一時二十一分 juuichiji nijuu-ippun twenty-one minutes past eleven o'clock 二時 niji two o'clock 田中さん Tanaka-san Mr. Tanaka

きようは 何日 です | What day is it today?

四月二十五日 です。 | It is April 25th.

きようは 何曜日 で | What day of the week is it today?

土曜日 です。 | It is Saturday.

いまは 何時 ですか。 十一時二十一分 で す。

もうおひる ですね、 ごご ごこかへ い らつしやいますか。

二時から 笛中さんの さころへ いきま What time is it now? It is twenty-one minutes past eleven.

It is noon now. Are you going anywhere in the afternoon?

I am going to Mr. Tanaka's from two o'clock.

### Months:

月 ichigatsu January 月 nigatsu February 月 sangatsu March 74 月 shigatsu April Ti. A May gogatsu 六 月 June rokugatsu t 月 shichigatsu July 八 月 hachigatsu August 11 A September kugatsu + 月 juugatsu October A juuichigatsu November

# 十二月 juunigatsu December

# Days:

		日	ichijitsu	the first day
		H	hutsuka	the second day
=		日	mikka	the third day
20		日	yokka	the fourth day
Ŧi.		H	itsuka	the fifth day
六		日	muika	the sixth day
七		日	nanoka	the seventh day
八		日	yooka	the eighth day
九		日	kokonoka	the ninth day
+		日	tooka	the tenth day
+		日	juuichinichi	the eleventh day
+		日	juuninichi	the twelfth day
+		日	juusannichi	the thirteenth day
+	四	日	juuyokka	the fourteenth day
+	Ŧi.	日	juugonichi	the fifteenth day
+	六	日	juurokunichi	the sixteenth day
+	t	日	juushichinichi	the seventeenth day
+	八	日	juuhachinichi	the eighteenth day
+	九	日	juukunichi	the nineteenth day
	+	日	hatsuka	the twentieth day

二十一日 nijuuichinichi the twenty-first day

三十日 sanjuunichi the thirtieth day

# Week Days:

日曜日 nichiyoobi Sunday

月曜日 getsuyoobi Monday

水曜日 kayoobi Tuesday

水曜日 suiyoobi Wednesday

木曜日 mokuyoobi Thursday

金曜日 kin-yobi Friday

土曜日 doyoobi Saturday

(iv)

日本では ゆうびんの りようきんは い くらですか。

はがきが 一錢五厘で、てがみが 三錢です。

がいこくゆきの ゆう びんも おなじ で すか。 What is the cost of postage in Japan?

They charge one sen five rin for a postcard and three sen for a letter.

Is it the same for out-going mails?

いゝえ、がいこくゆ。 きは はがきが 六 鍵で てがみが 十 鍵です。

それでは 六錢の切手 を十枚ご、 十錢の 切手を 十枚 くだ さい。

二圓ですね。それで は 四十錢の おつ りです。 No. They charge six sen for a postcard and ten sen for a letter for outgoing.

Then give me ten six sen postage stamps and ten ten sen ones.

Two yen, is it? Then here is your change of forty sen.

	錢	issen	one sen
	錢	nisen	two sen
	錢	sansen	three sen
四	錢	yonsen	four sen
Fi.	錢	gosen	five sen
六	錢	rokusen	six sen
七	錢	nanasen	seven sen
八	錢	hassen	eight sen
TL	錢	kyusen	nine sen
+	錢	jissen	ten sen

Note: This may as well be pronounced jussen.

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二十錢 nijissen twenty sen 二十錢 thirty sen saniissen 四十錢 voniissen forty sen 五十錢 gojissen fifty sen 六十錢 rokujissen sixty sen 七十錢 nanaiissen seventy sen 八十錢 hachijissen eighty sen 九十錢 kyujissen ninety sen

一圓二十三錢 ichiennijuusansen one yen and twenty three sen

四十八圓五十八錢 yonjuuhachiyen gojuuhassen forty-eight yen and fifty-eight sen

百 圓 hyaku-yen one hundred yen 千 圓 sen-yen one thousand yen 一 萬 圓 ichiman-yen ten thousand yen

百七十九圓五十六錢 Hyakunanajuukyuyengojuurokusen One hundred and seventy nine yen and fifty-six sen.

Note: 十一錢 juu-issen. 十二錢 juu-nisen. 十三錢 juu-sansen. 十四錢 juu-yonsen. | 五錢 juu-gosen. 十六錢 juu-rokusen. 十 七錢 juu-shichisen. 十八錢 juu-hassen. 十九錢 juu-kyuusen.

#### 33354 A

## レコードによる日本語の學習

# THE FIRST COURSE IN THE STUDY OF THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE

### V やさしい会話 EASY CONVERSATION

i On Meeting a Friend (Men)



「本田さん」
「やあ 水野さんです
か。今日は」
「今日は。 ごちらへ」

「ちょつこ 伯父の家 まで」 「いつしよに お茶を のみませんか」 (Hallo) Mr. Honda!Hallo, Mr. Mizuno.How are you?How are you? Where are you going?I am going to my

Would you not like to take tea with me?

uncle's.

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「えゝありがこう。で も 今日は すこし いそぎますから、 またこのつぎに、 「そうですか。それで はまた、さような 6, 「さようなら、

Thank you, but I must hurry today.

Is it so? Then, goodbye.

Good-bye.

Note: Konnichi-wa is just like "How are you?" or "Good day," and is a word of greeting. Chotto has no special meaning; it means "just" or a "bit," etc. Kono tsugini is a word Japanese people say very often meaning "Let us leave that for another time." Mata in the answer means "some other time."



(women)

いませんか。 「まあ 波多野さん し | O, Miss Hatano. Isn't

「大川さんでは ござ | Isn't it Miss Ookawa?

ばらく」

「しばらく。お買物」

「いゝえ、ちょつさ 伯 母の家まで」 「そう、ではまた」

「ではまた。さような ら」 「さようなら、 it quite a long time since I saw you last?

Yes, quite a long time. For shopping?

No; just to go to my aunt's.

Is it so? Then see you again.

Yes, again. Goodbye.

Good-bye.

Note: San is extensively used as an honorific title both for men and women, married or not. Shibaraku is quite a common word Japanese people use, meaning "You are quite a stranger" or "It is a long time since I saw you last."

#### 二、訪問 A Visit

客「ごめんくだい」 女中「ごなた です か」 客「中山ですが、 御

客「中山ですが、 御 主人はおいでにな りますか」 Visitor:—Excuse me.

Servant:—Your name,
please.

Visitor:—I am Nakayama. Is the master in?

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女中「はい、 おいで になります。 ちよ つさおまちくださ い」

主人「やあ、ようこそ。 さあ、ごうぞ おあ がりください」

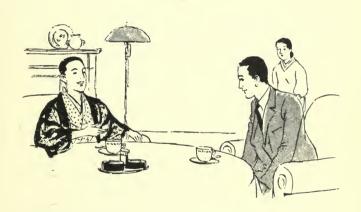
客「おじやま いたします」

Servant:—Yes, he is.

Please wait a minute.

Master:—Oh, welcome!
Please come in.

Visitor:-Excuse me.



主人「ほんとに しば らく でしたね」

客「ごうも ごぶさた

Master:—It's a long time since I saw you last.

Visitor:-Really, you

いたしました」

主人「みなさま おか わり ありません か」

客「はい みなたつし やで おります。お たくでは いかが ですか」

主人「ありがこう。み な たつしやで お ります。 さあ、お 茶を一つごうぞ」

客 「ありがこうござ います。いただき ます」

主人「もうーつ いか がですか」

客「いえ、もう けつ こうです」

客「それでは もう お いさま いたしま す。ごちそうさま must forgive my long absence.

Master:—Is everybody well at home?

Visitor:—Yes, thanks.

They are all well.

How is your family?

Master:—Thanks, all are well. Here, have a sip of tea.

Visitor:-Thank you.

Master:—How about another?

Visitor:—No, thank you.

I have had enough.

ing. Many thanks for your courtesy.

でした。

主人「いゝえ、なんの おかまいも いた しませんで。もう すこし ゆつくり して くださるこ いゝのですが」

客「でも、これからまだ ゆかなければ ならないこころが ありますから しっつれい いたしま

主人「そうですか。そ れでは ざうぞ ま た おいでくださ い」

客 「ありがこうござ います。では ごめ んください<sub>も</sub>

主人「ごうぞ みなさまに よろしく」

Master:—Don't mention it. Nothing at all. It would be so nice if you could stay a little longer.

Visitor:—But I have another call to make, so will you please excuse me?

Master:—Is that so?

Please come again.

Visitor:—Many thanks, indeed. Excuse me.

Master:—Best regards to everybody.

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#### 三、道をたづねる Asking the way



中「ちょつさ おたず ねします。ゆうび んきよくへは ご う いつたら いゝ でしようか」

乙「それは もうひさ つさきの さほり です。この さおいだっ を ずるさ ひだら がわに ぎんこう があります」

甲「はい」

乙「その ぎんこうの かごを まがつて、 A:—I beg your pardon. Which is the way to the postoffice?

B:—Just one block further. If you go straight down this road, there is a bank to the left.

A:-Yes.

B: When you reach the bank and turn

つぎの 四つかご を みぎへ おいで に なりますこ」

甲 「つぎの四つかご を みぎへですか」

乙「えゝ、みぎへ まがつて まつすぐに おいでになる こ ひだりがわに あります」

甲 あゝ そうです か。 ごうも あり がこうございまし た」

乙「いゝえ、 ごうい たしまして」 to the left, there is a four-way crossing. Then turn to the right—

A:—Turn to the right at the four-way crossing?

B:—Yes, if you turn to the right and follow the road straight down, you will find the postoffice to the left.

A:—Is that so?

Thank you very much.

B:-No. Not at all.

### V. やさしい會話 EASY CONVERSATION

#### i. 紹介 Introduction

- 甲「ごしようかい い たします。このか たは 長崎から お いでに なつた 山 本良雄さんです」
- 乙「はじめて おめに かゝります。わた くしが 山本で ご ざいます。ごうぞ よろしく」
- 丙 「わたくしは大村 豊吉で ございま す。ごうぞよろし く」
- 乙「つい さくじつ こ ちらへ まいりま した。
- 内「ああ そうです か。しばらくごた いざい ですか」

- A:—Allow me to introduce Mr. Yamamoto. He has just arrived from Nagasaki.
- B:—Very pleased to meet you. My name is Yamamoto.
- C:—I am Oomura Toyokichi. Very glad to know you.
- B:—I arrived just yesterday.
- C:—Do you intend to stay here for a while?

乙「一月ほざの よて いでおります。

内「そうですか。 かなり ゆつくり ごたいざいですね。 ごちらにおこまりですか」

乙「帝國ホテルに ご まつて おります」

B:—I expect to remain here for about a month.

C:—Is that so? You are staying on more or less for a long time, aren't you? Where are you staying?

B:—At the Imperial Hotel.



甲 「いらつしやいま | A:—What can I do し」 for you?

- 乙「ハンケチを みせ てください」
- 甲「きぬのさ あさの さ ありますが、ざ ちらに いたしま しようか」
- 乙 「そうですね、あ さのを みせて く ださい」
- 甲 「かしこょくました。こんなのではいかがでしようか」
- 乙「これは いくらで すか」
- 甲「一枚 二圓でございます」
- 乙「もうすこし やす いのは ありませ んか」
- 甲「これなら一枚一 圓五十錢で ござ います。

- B:—Show me a few handkerchiefs.
- A:—We have both silk and linen. Which do you prefer?
- B:—Well, show me the linen ones.
- A:—Yes, sir. How about these?
- B:—How much do these cost?
- A:—Two yen per piece.
- B:—Haven't you got some a little cheaper?
- A:—If these will do, it will cost you one yen fifty a piece.

乙「これに しましよ う。 これを 三枚 ください」

甲 「ありがこうござ います」

乙「十圓 ですが」

甲「かしこまりました。四圓五十錢ですから 五圓五十 錢 のおつりで ございます。ごうぞおあらため ください」

乙「たしかに」 甲 「おまちごうさま でした。まいご あ りがこうございま す」 B:—I'll take this.

Please give me three.

A:—Thank you very much.

B:—Here is a ten yen bill. Will you please break it for me?

A:—Yes, certainly.

The total charge comes up to four yen fifty, therefore you will receive a change of five yen fifty. Please examine it.

B:—Quite correct.

A:—Many hanks.

Please come again.

#### iii. 料理店で At the Restaurant

- 甲「料理は 何が できますか」
- 乙「日本料理も 西洋料理も できます」
- 甲「スキ燒は できませんか」
- 乙「はい、できます」
- 甲「では、スキ焼にしましょう」
- 乙「おのみものは 何 に いたしましよ うか」
- 甲「そうですね。 ビ ールを ください」
  - 乙 「かしこまりました」
- 甲「ねえさん、 手を あらうこころは ごちらですか」
- 乙「はい、こちらで

- A:—What can you make here?
- B:—Both Japanese and foreign dishes.
- A:—How about *suki-yaki*?
- B:—Yes, we can make it.
- A:—Then I'll have sukiyaki.
- B:—What would you like to drink?
- A:—Let me see.
  Bring me some beer.
- B:-Yes, sir.
- A:—Neesan, where is the lavatory?
- B:-This way, please.

#### 33354 B

んない いたしま しよう、

甲「いそいで 用意し て くださいね.

乙「はい、かしこま りました。

ございます。ごあ | (I'll show you the way.)

> A:—Please hurry up with the preparation.

B:—Yes. sir.

#### iv. 停車場で At the Station



甲「このつぎの 京都 ゆきの きしやは なんじに でます か、

乙「九時二十五分で す、

A:-At what time does the next train for Kyoto leave?

B:-Nine twentyfive.

- 甲「きゆうこう です」
- 乙「はい、そうです」 甲「それでは きつぷ を。二等です」
- 乙 「十一圓四十六錢 さ きゆうこうけ ん 二圓 いただき ます」
- 甲「しんだいが ありますか」
- 乙「ございます。 う えも したも ござ います」
- 甲 「それでは したを」
- 乙「四圓五十錢で ご ざいます」
- 甲「しよくごうは ありますね」
- と「はい、ございます。ではきつぶこ

- A:—Is it an express:
  - B:-Yes, it is.
  - A:—Then, please let me have a ticket. Second class.
  - B:—Eleven yen fortysix plus two yen for express charge.
- A:—Have you any berths available?
- B:—Yes, sir. Both upper and lower.
- A:—Then let me have one lower.
- B:—Four yen fifty, please.
- A:—I suppose there is a ·diner.
- B:—Yes, there is. As the total cover-

きゆうこうけんさ しんだいけんごで 十七圓九十六錢で すから二圓四錢の おつりで ござい ます」

甲「ありがこう」

ing fare, express charge and berth is seventeen yen ninety-six sen, your change will be two yen four sen.

A:—Thank you.

#### v. ホテルで At the Hotel

甲「へやが ありますか」

乙、「お二人さまです ね。ございます。 このへやこ この へやが あいてお ります」

甲「では これに し ましょう」

乙 「ありがこうござ います。すぐ ご あんない いたし ますから ちよつ こ おまちくださ A:—Have you any rooms?

B:—For two people? Yes, we have. This room and this room are vacant.

A:—I'll fix on this room.

B:—Thank you very much. Please wait a minute. I will show you to the room right away.

6.

甲 「西洋しきの おふろが ありますね」

乙「ございます」

甲「すぐ しよくじを したいさ おもい ますが」

乙「いつでも よろし うございます」

甲 「それでは へやへ 行きましよう。こ の にもつを もつ てきて ください」

乙「はい、かしこまりました」

A:—I suppose there is a European bath.

B:-Yes, sir.

A:—I would like to eat right away.

B:—We are ready any time.

A:—Then I will go up to my room. Please bring this luggage along.

B:—Yes, sir.

This record has been made by students actually born and educated in Tokyo.

Mr. Toshiro Takizawa

Mr. Toshio Sakai

Miss Kimi Yoshida Miss Taka Kaneko

under the supervision of Prof. K. Jimbo.

#### 33355 A

## レコードによる日本語の學習

## THE FIRST COURSE IN THE STUDY OF THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE

#### VI. 會 話 CONVERSATION

#### 日 本 NIPPON

- 甲「日本は 地圖で見 るミ、たいへん小 さい 國のやうで すが、面積は ごの くらゐ あります か」
- 乙 「六十七萬五千平 方キロメートルあ ります」
- 甲 「そんなに ありますか。それではイ ギリスや フラン スよりは 大きい ですね」
- 乙「えゝ、本州 : 北海 道、 九州、 四國、 臺灣 : 樺太の南の

- A:—Although Nippon looks very small on an atlas, what is the total area?
  - B:—Six hundred seventy-five thousand square km.
  - A:—As large as all that? Then actually it is larger than England or France.
  - B:—Yes, the country consists of the main land, Hok-

## NIPPON



ほうご 朝鮮、 そ のほか たくさん の 島が ありま す」

甲「人口は ごれほご ありますか」

乙「およそ九千萬 です」

甲「ずゐぶん たくさん ですね。いちばん 大きな都會は やはり 東京ですか」

乙「さうです。 東京 は 人口が 五百萬 ちかく あつて、世 界で 三番目の 大 きな 都 です」

甲「東京の つぎは」

kaido, Kyushu, Shikoku, Formosa, Southern Sagha-lien, Korea and many other small islands.

A:--What is the population?

B:— Approximately ninety million.

A:—Quite a large number, oh! Is the largest city Tokyo after all?

B:—Yes, it is. Tokyo has a population of nearly five million, and is the third largest city in the world.

A:—What comes next?

- 乙「大阪です。 大阪 は 人口は 二百四 十五萬ほご あり ます」
- 甲 「東京 と 大阪は、 ごのくらわ はな れて わますか」
- 乙 「五百七十キロメ ートルぐらゐ は なれて**る**ます」
- 甲 「そのほかの 大き な 都會は」
- 乙「京都の 九十五萬 人、名古屋の 九 十萬人、神戸の 七 十八萬人、横濱の 六十二萬人で、こ れを 六大都市こ いひます。まだこ

- B:—Osaka. It has a population of about two million four hundred fifty thousand.
- A:—How far apart are Tokyo and Osaka?
- B:— Approximately five hundred seventy km.
- A:—Beside these, what are the other big cities?
- B:—Kyoto with nine hundred iffty thousand, Nagoya, with nine hundred thousand, Kobe, with seven hundred eighty thousand, Yokohama with six hundred

のほかに 人口十 萬以上の都會が 三十も あります」

甲 「まあ、さうです か。 商業や 工業 の さかんな 地方 は」

乙「東京から 西の方です。ことに、名古屋、大阪、北九州なごが さかんです」

甲「九州に大きな 都會が ありますか」

twenty thousand. These are called the six largest cities. In addition to these, there are thirty cities with a population of over one hundred thousand.

A:—Ah, is that so? In what districts of Japan are commerce and industry most active?

B:—Tokyo and districts lying to the west. Especially are Nagoya, Osaka and Northern Kyushu most active.

A:—Are there any large cities in Kyushu?

- 乙 「えゝ、福岡だの 長崎だのが あり ます」
- 甲「臺灣は ずわぶん 南ですね」
- 乙「えゝ、臺灣は も う 熱帶に はいつ て ゐます」
- 甲「さうするミ、北の はてから 南の臺 灣まで、ごのくら ゐ あるのですか」
- 乙「五千キロメートル以上 あります」
- 甲「ずゐぶん 長いで すね。 さころで、 名所さしては ざ こを みれば いゝ でせうか」

- B:—Yes, cities like Fukuoka and Nagasaki.
- A:—Formosa is located very much to the south, isn't it?
- B:—Yes, Formosa is already in the tropics.
- A:—Then what is the distance between the northernmost and the southern-most points in Formosa?
- B:—It is over five thousand km.
- A:—Quite a distance, isn't it? By the way. What famous places should one visit?

乙「まづ、東京の近くでは 箱根、 東京の近く 第根、 など 箱根で、 大かれば 京ざ 見せな 都はなな 富子 なりまる 高子 なかかな ながなな なかかな ながかかな ない はいれば あ山 汽 見ます なかかます」

甲 「船は 横濱に つ くのでしたね」

乙「さうです。 アメ リカから くれば 横濱に つきます が、支那の方から くるこ 神戸に つ B:—Well, near Tokyo one should
visit Hakone, Kamakura and Nikko,
and also Kyoto,
Osaka, and Nara
should definitely
be included in the
itinerary. The
famous Fujisan
(Mt. Fuji) can be
seen from the
train going down
to Kyoto.

A:—The steamer arrives at Yokohama, doesn't it?

B:—Yes, sir. 'If you come from America, you will touch Yokohama first, however if you are coming up

きます。支那から くるご、神戸につ くまへに 船の中 から 瀬戸内海の うつくしい 景色 が見られます」

甲「日本は なかなか 景色が いゝさう ですね」

乙「えゝ、けしきの いいのさ おんせ んの多いのは 日 本の じまん で す。殊に春は 櫻 が 咲いて ごこも 實に きれいです」 from China, you will touch Kobe first. From China you will be able to enjoy the beautiful scenery of the Inland Sea (setonaikai) from the steamer before reaching Kobe.

A:—I understand that the scenic beauty of Japan is very attractive.

B:—Yes, sir. Natural beauty of the country and the large number of natural hot springs is Japan's outstanding features. Especially in spring when the cherry trees are in blossom everywhere is extremely beautiful.



Fujisan



A Night Scene of an Old Castle and Cherry Blossoms

#### 33355 B

#### VI. 會 話 CONVERSATION

#### 日 光 NIKKO

- 甲「日光を 見たいさ 思ひますが、ごう 行つたら いいで せうか」
- 乙「は、日光ですか。 日光なら 東京から 汽車でも 電車 でも 行けます」
- 甲「自動車では 行けませんか」
- 乙「自動車でも 行け ますが、汽車の方 が 便利でせう」
- 甲「汽車は ざこから 出ますか」

- A:—I would like to visit Nikko. How shall I go?
- B:—Oh, Nikko. You can go from Tokyo by either the Government train or private electric line.
- A:—Is it not possible to go by car?
- B:—Of course you can go by car; but it is more convenient to take the train.
- A:—From where does the train start?

- 乙「上野驛から 出ます」
- 甲「何時間 かかりますか」
- 乙 「普通列車ならば 三時間二十分です が、急行ならば 二 時間十分で 行き ます」

- 甲「汽車賃は いくら ですか」
- 乙「三等が 二圓十三 錢です。 二等は、 三等の倍ですか ら、四圓二十六錢 です」

- B:--From the Ueno station.
- A:—How many hours will the trip take?
- B:—If you go by an ordinary train, it will take you three hours twenty minutes, however if you take an express the trip can be made in two hours ten minutes.
- A:—What is the fare?
- B:—Three yen thirteen sen for third class. As the second class fare is twice that of the third, it will cost you four yen twenty-six sen.

甲「片道ですね」

乙「さうです」

甲「東京から 日歸りが できますか」

乙「朝早く 行けば ゆつくり 見物し て 歸へれます」

.甲 「見物するさころ は」

乙「さうですね。 ま づ第一に 日光廟 ですね」

甲「日光廟と いふのは 何ですか」

乙 「徳川家康さいふ えらい将軍を ま A:—I suppose this is for one way only?

B:-Yes, sir.

A:—Can one make a day's trip from Tokyo?

B:—If you leave early in the morning, you can do your sightseeing at leisure.

A:—Where would you recommend that I visit?

B:—Well, first of all I would suggest the Nikko Shrine.

A:—What is the Nikko Shrine?

B:—It is a shrine built for the famous shoogun (warつ、た お宮です。 三百年も前に で きた 建物で じつ に きれいです」

甲 「それは 驛から遠い ですか」

乙「いゝえ、 すぐで す。 電車か バス だこ 五六分です」

甲「見物するのに よ ほご 時間が かゝ りませうか」

乙 「二時間 ぐらゐ ですが いそげば 一時間半でも 見 られます」 rior) Tokugawa
Ieyasu. It was
built over three
hundred years ago,
and is a very
pretty sight.

A:—Is it very far from the station?

B:—No, close by. If you go by street car or bus, it will take you only five or six minutes.

A:—Will it take a considerable time to inspect the shrine?

B:—It usually takes about two hours, but if you hurry, you can cover everything in an hour and a half.

甲 それから ざこを 見物したら いい でせうか」

乙 「日光廟を 出て また 雷重か バス で二十分ほご行 きますご 馬返ご いふところに つ きます。電車はそ こまでゝ そこか らこんざは 自動 車で けはしい 坂 路を 八キロメー トルほご のぼる さ 中禪寺湖ミい ふ湖水にでます。 阪の上に つくご 華嚴ノ瀧が 眼の

A:—From there, where shall I go?

B:—After leaving the Nikko Shrine, if you go on a street car or bus for twenty minutes, you will arrive at a place called Umagaeshi. This is the terminus of rhe street car. From there, after a climb by motor car over a steep mountain road covering a distance of eight km., you will arrive at Lake Chuzenji. From the summit of the mountain you will



Nikko Shrine



Lake Chuzenji

したに見えます。

甲 「華嚴ノ瀧は 大きな 瀧 ださうですね」

甲「中禪寺湖は そのすぐ近く ですね」

乙「さうです 瀧の上 が 中禪寺湖です から 歩いて 五六 see the Kegon Waterfall at your feet.

A:—I understand that the Kegon Waterfall is quite large.

B:—Yes, it is approximately a hundred feet in height and is a grand sight. An elevator is available, so if you take same to the base of the fall, the sight is even grander.

A:—Lake Chuzenji is very close to the Fall isn't it?

B:—Yes, it is. The top of the water-fall being Lake

分です。その湖水 ル の あ 十 三 百 い ま も り メート の あ 二 十 ル も の 高 中 れ い です」

甲 「見物するこころ は それだけ です か」

乙「い、え そこから また 十三キロション はたいほご 湯元温泉が あいま す。こ、も 景色

Chuzenji, it is a walk of only five or six minutes. The lake is situated a thousand three hundred meters above sea level and has a circumference of about twentyseven or eight km. Near by are tall mountains making a pretty picture.

A:—Are there no other places to visit?

B:—Yes, there are.

If you go a further thirteen km. there is a hotspring resort called Yumoto. This is also

のいいさころです が、まあ たいて いの人は 中禪寺 湖から ひきかへ します

甲 「中禪寺湖の近く に 宿屋が ありま すか」

甲 「ありがたう ご ざいました。よく わかりました」 a very pretty spot, but usually people return after seeing Lake Chuzenji.

A:—Is there a hotel near Lake Chuzenji?

B:—Yes, very many. Foreign-style hotels also. Owing to the coolness in summer, there are many people who make it into a resort, and in winter there are many people who go there to skii and skate. The maples in autumn are especially popular.

A:—Thank you very much. I have understood everything very well.

### JAPANESE CHARACTERS. KATA-KANA.

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		ku	ke	ko
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### HIRA-GANA.



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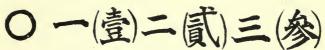
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### IMPURE SOUNDS.

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#### NUMERALS.



rei ichi ni
0 1 2
(zero) (one) (two)

3 (three)

san

## 四五六七八九

shi roku shichi hachi go ku 4 5 6 7 8 9 (four) (five) (six)(eight) (nine) (seven)

# 十(拾)百千萬

jū hyaku sen man 10 100 1,000 10,000 (ten) (hundred) (thousand) (ten thousand)

億

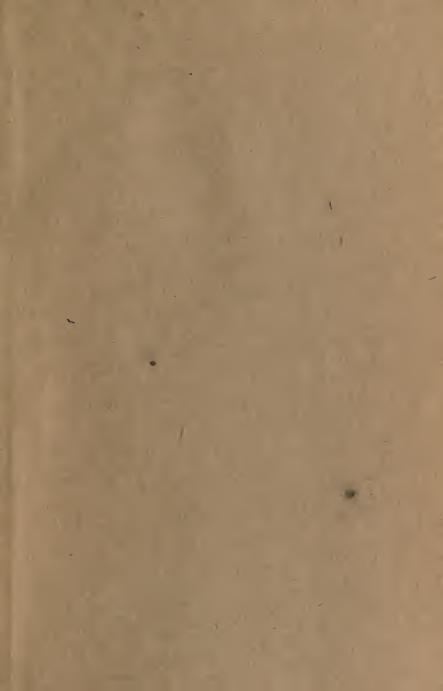
oku 100,000,000 (hundred million) 兆

cho 1000,000,000,000 (billion)









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