	My---	Your, his - (polite)	Your, his--- (less polite)
Mother	HAHA	ŌKĀSAN	
Father	TITI	ŌTŌSAN	
Wife	SAI	OKUSAN	SAIKUN
Husband	SYUZIN	GO-SYUZIN	
Elder brother	ANI	ONIISAN	
Younger brother	OTŌTO	OTŌTO-SAN	OTŌTO
Elder sister	ANE	ONĒSAN	
Younger sister	IMŌTO	IMŌTO-SAN	IMŌTO
Uncle	OZI	OZI-SAN	

(4) IN ASKING SOMEONE'S AGE, you may say tosi wa ikutu desu ka?, or simply, ikutu desu ka? It is also correct to say nansai desu ka? In the answer, -sai may be added after the number or it may be omitted. "I am thirty-five years old" may be translated sanzyū gosai desu or sanzyū go desu.

N.B. In speaking of one's age, tō is customarily used for "ten" instead of zyū.

(5) ŌZEI ("MANY PEOPLE, A CROWD") is one of several nouns (cf. takusan) used much as if they were numerals---that is, you will say ōzei desita, "there was a crowd," and not "ōzei ga desita." However, although ōzei by itself means a crowd of people, hito, "people," is commonly added. In that case, "there was a crowd" may also be translated hito ga ōzei desita.

(6) ZUTU may be translated "apiece, at a time, each" depending on the context. With hitori, for example, the phrase hitori zutu will be "one at a time, one by one." Further examples:

Kodomo ni itien zutu okurimasu.	I'll send the children 1 yen apiece.
Sono empitu wa ippon gosen zutu desu.	Those pencils are 5 sen each.

(7) IROHA will correspond to the English "A,B,C," for i, ro, and ha are the first three letters of the Japanese alphabet (i.e. syllabary). Iroha, then, will be used in Japanese in much the same way that we use the words "alphabet, alphabetical" in English. "Alphabetical order," for instance, will be iroha zyun. It should be noted that the words kō and otu, which have also been translated "A" and "B," will be used in grading, e.g. at school, and also, as we have used them, in denoting the first and second speakers in a dialogue. Although the translations into English are the same, their usage in Japanese is not interchangeable.

Notice that the phrase "to call in alphabetical order" will be iroha zyun de yobu, with de the preferred form for "in" with the verb yobu. With other verbs ("to sit," for example), "in alphabetical order" will be iroha zyun ni, with ni for "in."

(8) TUGI will be followed by no when it is to modify a noun, as in tugi no hito, "the next man." Sometimes, however, especially in rapid dialogue, tugi may be used to mean "the next (one), the next (man)."

TUGI O DŌZO. This is an abbreviated phrase ("the next, please,") with some verb like "call" omitted; notice, however, that the o of the direct object is used just as it would be if the verb yobu were actually expressed. Observe, too, the use of dōzo for "please" when no verbs are given----as contrasted with the complete sentence, tugi

no hito o yonde kudasai, where kudasai is used for "please" after the -te form of the verb.

(9) HAZU. HAZU followed by forms of desu serves to express a strong likelihood or expectation, something that should happen in the due course of events, or something that is due to happen. When hazu is followed by a negative, the English equivalent will be "cannot possibly, ought not, cannot be expected to..." Examples:

Kuru hazu desu.	He is due to come.
Kuru hazu ga nai.	There's no reason to expect him to come.
Dekiru hazu da.	He should be able to. He ought to be able to.
Dekiru hazu wa nai.	There's no reason why he should be able to. There's no reason why we should expect him to be able to. He cannot possibly be able to.
Dekinai hazu wa nai.	There's no reason why he shouldn't be able to. He should certainly be able to.

(10) TO IŪ ("...CALLED,...NAMED"). The to here is used almost as we might use quotation marks and so it will be omitted entirely in an English translation. To iū mono or to iū hito means " a person called.." but to iū may be followed by any other noun. Examples:

Tanaka to iū hito ga kimasita.	A man called Tanaka came.
Kasugatyō to iū tokoro desu.	It is a place called "Kasugatyō"
Mitukosi to iū mise ga arimasu.	There is a store called Mitukosi.
Nan to iū hito desu ka?	What is the man's name?
Murata Eisaku to iū mono de gozaimasu.	My name is Eisaku Murata.

(11) MONO ("THING") 'ND MONO ("PERSON") are homonyms, although when written in Japanese two different characters are used. Mono may be regarded as a rather humble equivalent of hito.

(12) DAREKA, NANIKA. Ka added to interrogative pronouns or adverbs serves to make these indefinite pronouns or adverbs. For example:

itu	when	ituka	sometime, sometime or other
doko	where	dokoka	somewhere, somewhere or other
dare	who	dareka	someone, somebody, somebody or other
nani	what	nanika	anything, something, something or other

Several points should be noted when particles are involved with these indefinite forms. The particle ga is very often omitted after an indefinite pronoun as subject. For example:

Dareka kimasita ka? Did anyone come?

When other particles such as ni, de, s, etc., are to follow the indefinite form, usually the particle follows directly, but with one or two particles, the indefinite form is split up and the particle is inserted between the pronoun (or adverb) and -ka. Examples:

Dare kara ka kikimasita. I heard it from someone.

Dokoka e ikimasita. He went somewhere.

NANIMO with a negative verb will mean "not anything, nothing."
Similarly, other interrogatives followed by mo and used with a negative verb or adjective will become negatives. For example:

Daremo kimasen desita. Nobody came.

Doko e mo ikimasen desita. I went nowhere. I didn't go anywhere.

Daremo mimasen desita. I didn't see anyone. I saw no one.

Interrogatives plus mo follow the same rules as interrogatives plus ka with respect to the omission of ga, wa, and o; with other particles

the interrogative and mo are usually separated by the particular particle, as in doko e mo instead of dokomo e.

(13) SUNDE IRU. Notice that the verb sumu meaning "to live, to reside" is carefully used in the progressive -te iru form when it refers to an action that is continuing over a period of time.

Example:

Kenburizi ni sunde imasu.	I am living in Cambridge. or I live in Cambridge.

(14) OKURANAIDE KUDASAI ("Please do not send"). The negative of the -te kudasai construction ("please do not...") is made by adding -de to the negative verb in -nai plus kudasai. Examples:

Nanimo sinaide kudasai.	Please don't do anything.
Soko ni kosikakenaide kudasai.	Please don't sit there.

(15) -TE SIMAU. Simau after the -te form of a verb is an auxiliary that indicates the completion of an action. Sometimes it may seem redundant from the English point of view but usually its force can be expressed by the use of words like "...thoroughly,...through,..up," etc. For example:

Yonde simaimasita.	I read it through; or I finished reading it.
Oboete simaimasita.	I've learned it (thoroughly).
Wasurete simaimasita.	I forgot it completely.
Itte simaimasita.	He went away.
Utte simaimasita.	He sold it.

-TE SIMAU can often be translated "finish...-ing" but this usage must not be confused with the intransitive verb sumu meaning "to finish, to be finished." If you have the English, "I finished reading the book" or "I finished the book," in Japanese you will say hon o yonde simaimasita for both sentences.

(16) SORE WA ARIGATŌ. This literally is "As for that, I am obliged" or "As for that, thank you." The sore wa refers to what the other person has just promised to do. A normal English equivalent will be "That will be very kind of you."

(17) -TE MORAU. As we have seen, the verb morau by itself means "to receive" or "to get." Examples:

Hai, sore wa sugu ekityō kara moraimasu.	Yes sir, I'll get that right away from the station master.
Tanaka-san kara kono hon o moraimasita.	I received this book from Mr. Tanaka.

N.B. Ni may be used in the above sentences instead of kara. The English translation will be the same.

-TE MORAU means "to have someone (do something) for oneself." The agent who does the action, the "someone," will be followed by the particle ni. Examples:

Titi ni zidōsya o kattę moraimasita.	I had my father buy me a car. or I had a car bought for me by my father.
Otōto ni sinbun o yonde moraimasita.	I had my younger brother read the newspaper for me.
Tanaka-san wa zyotyū ni tegami o dasite moraimasita.	Mr. Tanaka had the maid mail the letter for him.

CLASS II

LESSON XV

Parts 1 and 2. **Vocabulary**

á	Oh! Ah!
ane	elder sister (see Comment 3)
áni	elder brother (see Comment 3)
arígatō	thank you, I am obliged to you (see Comment 16)
atúmáru	to assemble, gather (intrans.)
atúméru	to assemble, gather (trans.)
áza	village ward, village section
-banti	house number, street number
bantō	salesman, clerk
dáiku	carpenter
dánsi	a man, a male
dáreka	anyone, someone, somebody (see Comment 12)
de gozaimasyō	(polite form of desyō)
densin-kōhu	telegraph lineman
dótira	where, which way
ekíin	railway station employee
ekityō	stationmaster
gekkyū	monthly salary
go-syúzin	your husband (see Comment 3)
gunyō	military use
gunyō-kamotu-zidōsya	army truck
gunyō-zidōsya	army vehicle, army car

háha	my mother (see Comment 3)
haitatu-suru	to deliver (especially of regular delivery)
hazime	the beginning (hazime no, "the first")
hazu	(see Comment 9)
hikōsi	pilot, aviator
hyakusyō	farmer, peasant
imōtó	younger sister
iróha	1st, 2nd and 3rd letters of Japanese alphabet (see Comment 7)
iróhá zyun	alphabetical order
kázoku	family, household
keisatusyotyō	chief of police
kikánsyu	railroad engineer
kōhu	a workman
kosikakeru	to sit, to sit down
kyōdai	brothers, brothers and sisters
meibo	register of names, list of names
meisi	calling card, "name card" (in Japan carried by people of all classes)
minna, mina	all, everyone (minna de, "in all, all together")
monó	person (see Comment 11)
mótte iku	to take, to take along
myōtyō	tomorrow morning
-náide kudasai	please do not....(see Comment 14)
namae, o-namae	name, your name
nánika	anything, something (see Comment 12)
nánimo	anything, nothing (with negatives--see Comment 12)

NAIDE KUDASAI

Please do not,

SONO HOKA NI

Besides That,

nikkyū	daily wages
nōhu	farmer
okāsan	your mother (see Comment 3)
okuranáide kudasai	please do not send (see Comment 14)
ókusan	your wife (see Comment 3)
onēsan	your elder sister
oniisan	your elder brother (see Comment 3)
onná no ko	girl, daughter
otóko no ko	boy, son
otōsan	your father (see Comment 3)
otōtó	younger brother
ōzéi (Ozay)	crowd, great number of people (see Comment 5)
ozi (Ojee)	uncle (see Comment 3)
rentai	regiment
rōdōkumitō (rōdō kumi-tō)	labor union head, union leader
rōdōsya	laborer, coolie
-sai	NA for age, ...years old (see Comment 4)
sái	my wife (see Comment 3)
sáikun	wife (see Comment 3)
sayō de gozaimasu	(polite form of sō desu)
séiméi (Say May)	full name
séngetu	last month
simau	(see Comment 15)
sityō	mayor (of a city)
sono hoka ni	besides that, besides them, other than that
sónty5	village head, village mayor (sontyō-san, "Mr. Mayor"...see Comment 1)

sore kara	after that, then
sumu	to live, to reside (see Comment 13)
syōi	second lieutenant
syokúgyō	occupation, profession, calling
syúzin	master, my husband (see Comment 3)
tabete simaimasita	(I) have finished eating (see Comment 15)
-te morau	(see Comment 17)
-te simau	(see Comment 15)
tíngin	wages, pay
tití	my father (see Comment 3)
tō	ten (see Comment 4)
....to iū	named, called (see Comment 10)
....to iū monó	a person called, my name is...(see Comments 10, 11)
tosí	years, age (see Comment 4)
túgi	(see Comment 8)
tukúru	to make, to manufacture, to produce
-tyō	street, block
tyōtyō	mayor (of a town)
tyūi	first lieutenant
umare	birthplace
unsōya	expressman
unten	driving (noun)
unten-suru	to operate, to drive
untensyu	operator, driver, chauffeur
uti	inside, interior (sono uti, "among them")
wasureru	to forget

yaru - to do (humble form of suru)

yobu - to call, to summon

zaimokuya - lumber dealer, lumber yard

...zútu - apiece, at a time (See Comment 6)

zyósi - a woman, a female

zyun - order, sequence

zyúsyo - residence, address

CLASS II

VERB CHART - LESSONS XIV AND XV

SIMPLE FORM	MEANING	-MASU FORM	-TE FORM	-EBA FORM	-NAI FORM
atumaru	gather, collect	atumarimasu	atumatte	atumareba	atumaranai
atumeru	gather, collect	atumemasu	atumete	atumereba	atumenai
benkyō-suru	study	-simasu	-site	-sureba	-sinai
denwa o kakeru	telephone	kakemasu	kakete	kakereba	kakenai
haitatu-suru	deliver	-simasu	-site	-sureba	-sinai
hazimeru	begin	hazimemasu	hazimete	hazimereba	hazimenai
honyaku-suru	translate	-simasu	-site	-sureba	-sinai
kaeru	return	kaerimasu	kaette	kaereba	kaeranai
kaitiku-suru	rebuild	-simasu	-site	-sureba	-sinai
kaku	write	kakimasu	kaite	kakeba	kakanai
kiku	ask	kikimasu	kiite	kikeba	kikanai
korareru	can come	korare masu	korarete	korarereba	korarenai
kosikakeru	sit	kosikakemasu	kosikakete	kosikakereba	kosikakenai
kuru	come	kimasu	kite	kureba	konai
mairu	come	mairimasu	maitte	maireba	mairanai
motte iku	take	ikimasu	itte	ikeba	ikanai
motte iru	have	imasu	ite	ireba	inai
motte kuru	bring	kimasu	kite	kureba	konai
okoru	break out	okorimasu	okotte	okoreba	okoranai
setumei-suru	explain	-simasu	-site	-sureba	-sinai
siraberu	investigate	sirabemasu	sirabete	sirabereba	sirabenai
sumu	reside	sumimasu	sumde	sumeba	sumanai
syūzen-suru	repair	-simasu	-site	-sureba	-sinai

tateru	build	tatemasu	tatete	tatereba	tatenai
todokeru	deliver	todokemasu	todokete	todokereba	todokenai
tomaru	lodge, stop at	tomarimasu	tomatte	tomareba	tomaranai
toru	take	torimasu	totte	toreba	toranai
tukuru	make	tukurimasu	tukutte	tukureba	tukuranai
unten-suru	drive	-simasu	-site	-sureba	-sinai
wasureru	forget	wasuremasu	wasurete	wasurereba	wasurenai
yakeru	burn	yakemasu	yakete	yakereba	yakenai
yakusu	translate	yakusimasu	yakusite	yakuseba	yakusanai
yameru	stop	yamemasu	yamete	yamereba	yamenai
yaru	do	yarimasu	yatte	yareba	yaranai
yobu	summon	yobimasu	yonde	yobeba	yobanai
yomeru	can read	yomemasu	yomete	yomereba	yomenai
yomu	read	yomimasu	yonde	yomeba	yomanai

Parts 3 and 4.

A.	Sontyō-san wa dare desu ka?	Who is the village head?
	tyōtyō-san	town mayor
	sityō-san	city mayor
	syuzin	master
	bantō	clerk
	ekiin	railway station employee
	ekityō	stationmaster
	daiku	carpenter
	keisatusyotyō	chief of police
	rōdōkumitō	labor union head
	unsōya	expressman
	untensyu	driver
	zaimokuya	lumber dealer
	kikansyu	engineer
	hikōsi	pilot
B.	Watakusi desu.	I am.
A.	Namae wa nan desu ka?	What is your name?
B.	Imamura Tarō desu.	Tarō Imamura.
	Zirō	Zirō
	Saburō	Saburō
	Haruko	Haruko
A.	Uti wa doko desu ka?	Where is your home?
B.	Kōzimati-ku Sakasita-tyō gobanti desu.	No. 5 Sakasita Street, Kōzimati Ward.
A.	Kazoku minna de nannin desu ka?	How many in the family all together?
B.	Kyūnin desu.	Nine.

A.	Otoko wa?	Males?
B.	Sannin dake desu. Otoko no ko ga hutari imasu.	Only three. I have two boys.
A.	Sono hoka ni?	And besides them?
B.	Onna no ko ga gonin to saikun desu.	Five girls and my wife.

A.	Otoko no ko no tosi wa ikutu desu ka?	How old are the boys?
B.	Yottu to muttu desu.	Four and six.
	Tō zyū nisai	ten twelve

Parts 5 and 6.

Used as a noun just as takusan

A.	Soto ni hito ga (ōzei) imasu.	There are a lot of people outside.
B.	Nannin gurai?	About how many?
A.	Sanbyakunin izyō imasu.	There are over 300.
B.	Dewa hitori zutu yonde kudasai.	Then please call them one at a time.
A.	Iroha zyun de yobimasyō ka?	Shall I call them in alphabetical order?
B.	E, dōzo.	Yes, please.
A.	Kono hito wa untensyu desu.	This man is a driver.
	rōdōsya	laborer
	hikōsi	pilot
	kikansyu	engineer
	kōhu	workman
	nōhu	farmer
A.	Tugi no hito wa zidōsya o unten-suru yō desu. (TO DRIVE) (IT SEEMS)	It seems that the next man drives a car.
B.	Sore zya yonde kudasai. (HIM) (THEN) (PLEASE CALL)	Then please call him.
B.	Donna zidōsya o unten-site imasita ka? (Use te form with present tense of progressive verb.)	What kind of car were you driving?
C.	Kamotu-zidōsya desu.	A truck.
B.	Otōsan mo unten ga dekimasu ka?	Can your father drive, too?
C.	Hai, dekimasu.	Yes, he can.
B.	Otōto-san mo unten-suru koto ga dekimasu ka?	Can your younger brother drive, too?
C.	Iie, otōto wa unten ga dekimasen.	No, my younger brother cannot drive.

A.	Kono zidōsya o unten-site kudasai.	Please drive this car.
B.	Dotira e ikimasyō ka?	Which way shall I go?
A.	Kono miti o massugu ikimasyō.	Let's go straight along this road.

He should

Can he drive?

A. Tarō wa gunyō-kamotu-zidōsya o unten-suru koto ga dekiru desyō ka? — Do you think Tarō can drive an army truck?

B. Dekiru hazu desu. — He should be able to.

A. Gunyō-zidōsya o nannen unten-simasita ka? — How many years did you drive an army car?

B. Gonen gurai. — About five years.

A. Itu unten-sita no desu ka? — When did you drive?

B. Rentai ni ita toki. — When I was in the regiment.

A. Sore wa nannen mae desita ka? — How many years ago was that?

B. Zyūnen hodo mae desita. — It was about ten years ago.

A. Denwa de untensyu o yonde kudasai. — Please call the driver by phone.

B. Sugu desu ka? — Right away?

A. Ē, sugu yonde kudasai. — Yes, please call him right away.

NAN TO IÏMASITA KA_

What did he say—

Parts 7 and 8.

Namae wa nan desu ka?	What is your name?
Imamura Tarō to iū mono de gozaimasu.	My name is Tarō Imamura.
Kinō dareka kimasita ka?	Did somebody come yesterday?
Tanaka to iū hito ga kimasita.	A man named Tanaka came.
Itu kimasita ka?	When did he come?
Asa kuzi han goro desita.	It was about 9:30 in the morning.
Kore wa nan to iū tokoro desu ka?	What is this place called?
Kasugatyō desu.	Kasugatyō.
Akasaka to iū tokoro wa doko desu ka?	Where is a place called Akasaka?
Koko kara densya de zippun gurai desu.	It is about 10 minutes from here by streetcar.
Kita no hō desu ka?	Is it to the north?
Iie, minami desu.	No, it's south.
Mitukosi to iū hyakkaten ga arimasu ne?	There is a department store called Mitukosi, isn't there?
E, asoko desu.	Yes, it's over there.
Ōkii mise desu ne?	It's a big store, isn't it?
Tōkyō de itiban ōkii hyakkaten desu.	It's the largest department store in Tōkyō.
Ima koko ni ita hito wa nan to iū hito desu ka?	What is the name of the man who was just here?
Koko ni tatte ita hito desu ka?	The man who was standing here?
Sō desu.	Yes.
Watanabe-san desu.	Mr. Watanabe.
Watanabe-san wa Tōkyō ni sunde iru no desu ka?	Does Mr. Watanabe live in Tōkyō?
Sō rasii desu.	It seems so.

Kono uti ni nannin sunde imasu ka?	How many people live in this house?
Zyūnin sunde imasita.	Ten people were living (here).
Ima wa?	And now?
Gonin sika sunde imasen.	Only five are living (here).

Use negative.

Anata wa zidōsya o motte imasu ka?	Do you have a car?
Boku wa motte imasen ga ani ga motte imasu.	I don't own one but my older brother does.
Tyotto, enpitu o motte imasu ka?	Hey, do you have a pencil?
Dōzo.	Here you are. (Literally, "Please!")
Kimi wa kono hon o motte imasu ka?	Do you have this book?
Motte imasita ga Tarō-san ni age-masita.	I had it, but I gave it to Tarō.
Kono tegami o dasimasyō ka?	Shall I send this letter?
Iie, honbu e motte itte kudasai.	No, please take it to headquarters.
Honbu kara nanika kimasita ka?	Did something come from headquarters?
Zyōnzu-syōi ga kimasita ga nanimo motte kimasen desita.	Lt. Jones came, but he didn't bring anything.

anything didn't bring

AGARANAI DESYŌ
I dont think it will go up—

Parts 9 and 10.

Kyō hatizyūdo made agaru desyō ka?	Do you think it will go up to 80° today?
Agaranai desyō. hairimasu—enter	I don't think it will.
Kono mise ni hairimasyō ka?	Shall we go into this store?
Hairanai hō ga ii desyō.	It will probably be better not to go in.
Kyō wa ame ga huru desyō ka?	Do you think it will rain today?
Huranai desyō.	It probably won't.
Tanaka-san wa kyō kaerimasu ka?	Will Mr. Tanaka go home today?
Kaeranai desyō.	He probably will not.
Tōkyō made hune de ikkagetu kakarimasu ka?	Will it take one month to Tōkyō by boat?
Kakaranai desyō.	I don't think it will.
Konban mizu ga kōru desyō ka?	Do you think it (the water) will freeze tonight?
Kōranai desyō.	It probably won't.
Sumisu-tyūi wa rainen taii ni naru desyō ka?	Do you think Lt. Smith will become a captain next year?
Naranai desyō.	I don't think he will.
Kono zidōsya ni norimasyō ka?	Shall we ride in this car?
Kono zidōsya ni norenai hō ga ii desyō.	It probably would be better not to go in this car.

Kozutumi o kyō okurimasyō ka?	Shall I send the package today?
Kyō okuranaide kudasai.	Please don't send it today.
Konban kandankei wa nizyū godo made sagarimasu ka?	Will the thermometer go down to 25° tonight?
Sagaranai desyō.	It probably won't.
Koko ni suwaranaide kudasai.	Please don't sit here.
Dōzo kotira ni sumatte kudasai.	Please sit over here.
Kono isu ni kosikakete kudasai.	Please sit in this chair.
Kono noriai wa tugi no kado de tomarimasu ka?	Does this bus stop at the next corner?
Tomaranai yō desu.	It doesn't look as if it does.
Densya wa hyakkaten no mae o tōrimasu ka?	Does the streetcar pass in front of the department store?
Tōranai to omoimasu.	I don't think it does.
Denki o kesimasyō ka?	Shall I turn off the light?
Kesanaide kudasai.	Please don't turn it off.
Harada-san ni kikimasyō ka?	Shall I ask Mr. Harada?
Iie, kikanaide kudasai.	No, please don't ask him.
Sake o mō ippai nomimasyō ka?	Shall we drink another cup of sake?
Nomanai hō ga ii desyō.	It would probably be better not to.
Bōsi o nugimasyō ka?	Shall I take off my hat?
Gunbō wa nuganai hō ga ii n'desu.	It's better not to take off a military cap.

Kozutumi o kyō okurimasyō ka?	Shall I send the package today?
Kyō okuranaide kudasai.	Please don't send it today.
Konban kandankei wa nizyū godo made sagarimasu ka?	Will the thermometer go down to 25° tonight?
Sagaranai desyō.	It probably won't.
Koko ni suwaranaide kudasai.	Please don't sit here.
Dōzo kotira ni suwatte kudasai.	Please sit over here.
Kono isu ni kosikakete kudasai.	Please sit in this chair.
Kono noriai wa tugi no kado de tomarimasu ka?	Does this bus stop at the next corner?
Tomaranai yō desu.	It doesn't look as if it does.
Densya wa hyakkaten no mae o tōrimasu ka?	Does the streetcar pass in front of the department store?
Tōranai to omoimasu.	I don't think it does.
Denki o kesimasyō ka?	Shall I turn off the light?
Kesanaide kudasai.	Please don't turn it off.
Harada-san ni kikimasyō ka?	Shall I ask Mr. Harada?
Iie, kikanaide kudasai.	No, please don't ask him.
Sake o mō ippai nomimasyō ka?	Shall we drink another cup of sake?
Nomanai hō ga ii desyō.	It would probably be better not to.
Bōsi o nugimasyō ka?	Shall I take off my hat?
Gunbō wa nuganai hō ga ii n'desu.	It's better not to take off a military cap.

Kore wa sanzi made ni sumu desyō ka?	Do you think this will be finished by three o'clock?
Sumanai desyō.	It probably won't be.
Yasai o denwa de tanonimasyō ka?	Shall I order the vegetables by phone?
Denwa de tanomanai hō ga ii desyō.	It would probably be better not to order them by phone.
Sā tatimasyō ka?	Well, shall I stand up?
Mada tatanaide kudasai.	Please don't stand up yet.
Kyō denpō o utimasyō ka?	Shall I send a telegram today?
Kyō utanai hō ga ii desyō.	It would probably be better not to send it today.
Hyakkaten de hon o urimasu ka?	Do they sell books in department stores?
Tiisai hyakkaten de wa uranai no desu.	They don't sell them in small department stores.
Wakaranai tokoro ga arimasu ka?	Are there any places you don't understand?
Wakaranai tokoro ga areba kikimasu.	If there are any places I don't understand, I shall ask.
Mainiti aruite gakkō e ikimasu ka?	Do you walk to school every day?
Ame no huru hi wa arukanai koto mo arimasu.	Sometimes on rainy days I don't walk.
Kono tegami o dasimasyō ka?	Shall I send this letter?
Mada dasanai hō ga ii desyō.	It would probably be better not to send it yet.

Kyō wa eigo de hanasimasyō ka?	Shall we speak in English today?
Kyō wa eigo de hanasanaide kudasai.	Please don't talk in English today.
Mainiti zimusyo e ikimasu ka?	Do you go to the office every day?
Iksnai koto mo arimasu.	There are times when I don't go.
Kono kami ni kakimasyō ka?	Shall I write it on this paper?
Sore ni kakanaide kudasai.	Please don't write it on that.
Sugu o-yu o wakasimasyo ka?	Shall I boil the water right away?
Mada wakasanaide kudasai.	Please don't boil it yet.
Nihongo de wa konna koto o iimasu ka?	Do they say such a thing in Japanese?
Iwanai desyō.	They probably don't.
Goen morau tumori desu ka?	Do you expect to get 5 yen?
Goen wa morawanai desyō.	I probably won't get 5 yen.

KONNA NI
This much.

agenai tumori desu
— I DON'T INTEND TO GIVE

Parts 11 and 12.

Kyō mo kore o ageru no desu ka?	Are we going to give them this today too?
Kyō wa konna ni agenai tumori desu.	I don't expect to give them this much today.
Ano hito wa nihongo o yomu koto ga dekimasu ka?	Can that man read Japanese?
Dekinai to omoimasu.	I don't think he can.
Kyō wa sinbun ga deru desyō ka?	Will the paper come out today, do you think?
Denai to omoimasu.	I don't think it will.
Sanzi ni hazimeru desyō ka?	Will they start at three o'clock, do you think?
Hazimenai desyō.	They probably won't.
Zitensya de ikeru desyō ka?	Is it possible to go by bicycle, do you think?
Ikenai desyō.	I don't think you can.
Kono hako ni iremasyō ka?	Shall I put it in this box?
Iremaide kudasai.	Please don't put it in.
Koko ni gunseikan ga imasu ka?	Are there any M.G. officers here?
Inai to omoimasu.	I don't think there are.
Konban kooraremasu ka?	Can you come tonight?
Kooraremasen desyō.	Probably not.

Takada-san wa Ōsaka de eiga o miru desyō ka?

Do you think Mr. Takada will see a movie in Ōsaka?

Minai desyō.

Probably not.

Kono hon o kodomo ni miseru desyō ka?

Will they show this book to children, do you think?

Misenai desyō.

They probably won't.

Asu made ni kore o zenbu oboeru desyō ka?

Will they learn all this by tomorrow, do you think?

Oboenai desyō.

They probably won't.

Sinagawa-eki de oriru desyō ka?

Do you think he will get off at Sinagawa Station?

Orinai desyō.

He probably won't.

Gunseikan wa gakkō o siraberu desyō ka?

Do you suppose the M. G. officers will investigate the schools?

Sirabenai desyō.

They probably won't.

Beikokuzin wa o-sasimi o taberu desyō ka?

Will the Americans eat o-sasimi, do you suppose?

Tabenai desyō.

I don't think they will.

Koko ni kōba o tateru desyō ka?

Do you think they will build a factory here?

Sā, tatenai desyō.

Well, I don't think they will.

Nitiyōbi mo sinbun o haitatu-simasu ka?

Do they deliver newspapers on Sundays too?

Iie, haitatu-sinai to omoimasu.

No, I don't think they do.

Zirō wa kōba o yamemasita ka?

Iie, mada yamenai desyō.

Did Zirō quit the factory?

No, not yet, I don't think.

Kono gunseikan wa nihongo ga yomemasu ka?

Yomenai yō desu.

Can this M. G. officer read Japanese?

He doesn't seem to be able to.

Kono mise ni tabako ga aru desyō ka?

Nai to omoimasu.

Do you think they have cigarettes in this store?

I don't think they do.

Kono syōkō wa benkyō-simasu ka?

Benkyō-sinai to omoimasu.

Does this officer study?

I don't think he does.

Kanzume-kōba o kaitiku-suru desyō ka?

Kaitiku-sinai yō desu.

Do you think they will rebuild the cannery?

It doesn't look as if they will.

Makudonarudo-taii wa kyō gakkō e kuru desyō ka?

Konai desyō.

Do you think Capt. MacDonald will come to school today?

He probably won't.

Ima setumei-simasyō ka?

Ima setumei-sinai hō ga ii desyō.

Shall I explain it now?

It would probably be better not to explain it just now.

Kyō wa sore o suru no desu ka?

Iie, sore wa sinai tumori desu.

Are you going to do that today?

No, I don't plan to do that.

Kono zidōsya o itu syūzen-suru tumori desu ka?

Syūzen-sinai tumori desu.

When do you plan to repair this car?

I don't intend to repair it.

Have finished eating

Itu tabemasu ka?	When will you eat?
Mō tabete simaimasita.	I've already finished eating.
Kono hon o yomimasita ka?	Have you read this book?
E, yonde simaimasita.	Yes, I've finished it.
Kore o oboemasita ka?	Have you learned this?
Hai, oboete simaimasita.	Yes, I have learned it.
Gakkō e denwa o kakemasita ka?	Did you call the school?
Ā, wasurete simaimasita.	Oh, I forgot it completely.
Tarō-kun wa nanzi ni yūbinkyoku e ikimasu ka?	What time will Tarō go to the post office?
Mō itte simaimasita.	He has already gone.
Kōba o itu uru tumori desu ka?	When do you plan to sell the factory?
Mō utte simaimasita.	I have already sold it.

Literally- He is completely gone. - (He has already gone)

LEARN.
Simasu

Parts 13 and 14.

Syōkō:	Soto ni atumatte iru hito wa dare desu ka?	Who are the men gathered outside?
Sontyō:	Are wa rōdōsya de gozaimasu.	They are the laborers.
Syōkō:	Minna de nannin imasu ka?	How many all together?
Sontyō:	Sanbyakunin gurai de gozaimasu.	There are about three hundred.
Syōkō:	Sono uti hyakusyō wa nannin desu ka?	How many farmers among them?
Sontyō:	Sā, hanbun wa hyakusyō de gozaimasyō.	Well, probably half are farmers.

Syōkō:	Zya, hazimemasyō ka?	Then, shall we begin?
Sontyō:	Koko e yobimasyō ka?	Shall I call them here?
Syōkō:	Hito ga amari ōzei desu kara hitori zutu yonde kudasai.	Since there is such a large crowd, please call them one at a time.
Sontyō:	Syōti-itasimasita. Iroha zyun de yobimasyō ka?	Very well. Shall I call them in alphabetical order?
Syōkō:	Nandemo kekkō desu.	Any way will be all right.

Syōkō:	Ekiin no meibo to sono gekkyū o sirabete kudasai.	Please find out about a list of the railway station employees and their monthly salaries.
Sontyō:	Hai, asu ekityō kara moraimasu.	Yes, sir, I'll get it from the stationmaster tomorrow.
Syōkō:	Sore kara nōhu de nizissai kara gozissai made no dansi no meibo o tukutte kudasai.	And then please make a list of the males from 20 to 50 years old who are farmers.

Site moratte kudasai

HAVE HIM DO IT.

Sontyō:	Sore mo myōtyō made ni o-todoke-itasimasu.	I'll deliver that too by tomorrow morning.
Syōkō:	Sore wa arigatō.	That will be very kind of you.
	Dewa hazime no hito o yonde kudasai.	Now then, please call the first man.

COMMON POLITE THANKS FOR SOMETHING SPECIFIC.

Thank you for that
or
That will be very kind of you.

iten site moran

this means for us
if I will explain
for us again

Part 15.

Syōkō:	Namae wa nan desu ka?	What is your name?
A.:	Imamura Tarō de gozaimasu.	I am Imamura Tarō.
Syōkō:	Tosi wa ikutu desu ka?	How old are you?
A.:	Sanzyū gosai de gozaimasu.	I am thirty-five years old.
Syōkō:	Umare wa doko desu ka?	Where is your birthplace?
A.:	Kono mura no mono de gozaimasu.	I am a native of this village.
Syōkō:	Syokugyō wa nan desu ka?	What is your occupation?
A.:	Daiku de gozaimasu.	I am a carpenter.
Syōkō:	Kazoku wa nannin desu ka?	How many people in your family?
A.:	Haha hitori to kodomo gonin to sai de gozaimasu.	A mother and five children and my wife.
Syōkō:	Zyūsyo wa doko desu ka?	Where is your residence?
A.:	Aza Imagawa de gozaimasu.	It is in the Imagawa section.
Syōkō:	Tyotto, koko ni seimei to tosi to zyūsyo o kaite kudasai.	Just write your full name, age, and address here, please.
B.:	Hai.	Yes, sir.
Syōkō:	Dōsite koko ni sunde imasu ka?	Why are you living here?
B.:	Sankagetu mae ni sigoto o yamete tonari no murakara koko no ozi no uti e mairimasita.	Three months ago I stopped work and came to my uncle's house here from the neighboring village.
Syōkō:	Saikun mo koko desu ka?	Is your wife here, too?
B.:	Sayō de gozaimasu.	Yes, she is.
Syōkō:	Kimi wa gunyō-zidōsya no unten o sita koto ga arimasu ka?	Have you ever driven an army vehicle?
B.:	Hai, rentai ni ita toki sore o yatte imasita.	Yes, sir, that is what I did when I was in the regiment.
Syōkō:	Sore zya kimi ni nanika site morau koto ni simasu. Sore dake desu. Sontyō-san, tugi o dōzo.	Then I shall plan to have you do something for me. That's all. Mr. Mayor, the next, please.

For use by
War and Navy Department Agencies only
Not for sale or distribution

KYUSHU 1:50,000

LEGEND

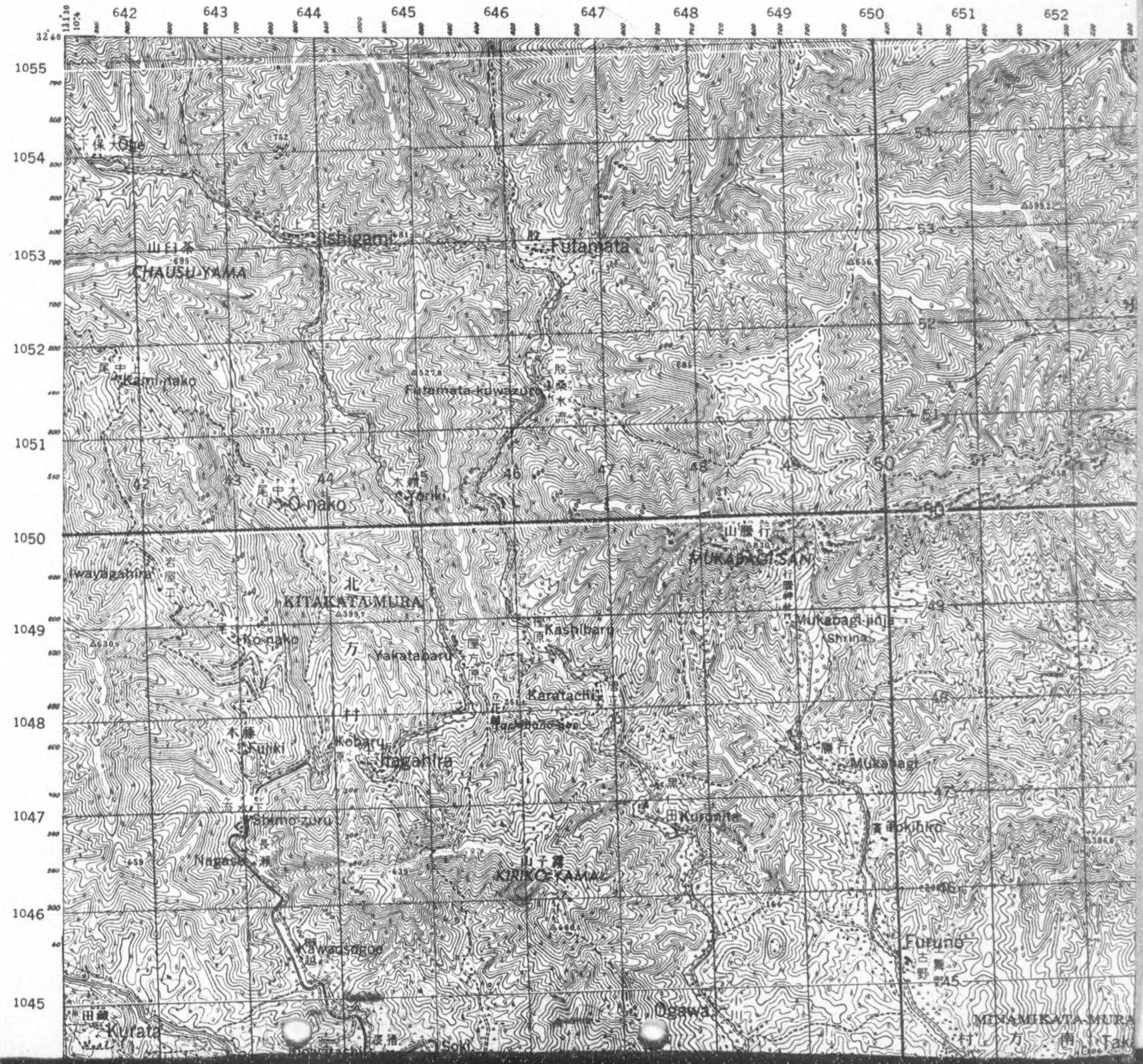
Density of Construction in Urban Areas

Dense | Moderate | Sparse

- Navy Lookout Tower
- Factory
- Bank
- Powder Magazine
- Water Wheel or Mill
- Generating Plant
- Masonry Wall
- Fences
- Bamboo Fences
- Stone Wall
- Earthen Wall
- Hedge
- Cemetery
- Ditches
- Shrine Gate
- Stone Lantern
- Monument
- Statue
- Signpost
- Stone Steps
- Crane
- Oil Well
- Mileage Marker
- Stumps
- Isolated Trees
- Chimney
- Triangulation Point
- Secondary Control Point
- Bench Mark

above Sea Level

- Shrine
- Temple
- Grave
- Pagoda
- Church
- Japanese Government Building
- Foreign Government Building
- Military Reservation
- Naval Reservation
- Division Headquarters
- Brigade Headquarters
- Fortress and Defense Headquarters
- Battalion Headquarters and Garrison
- Regimental Headquarters
- Naval Station
- Secondary Naval Station
- Naval Camp
- Army Camp
- Shipyard
- Prefectural Seat
- Sub-prefectural, Island-office or Gun Seat
- City Office
- Town, Village or Ward Office
- School
- Hospital
- Isolation Hospital
- Gendarmerie Post
- Police Station
- Court of Appeals
- Prison
- Customs House
- Tax Office
- Forestry Office



96.1 Triangulation Point
365.37 Secondary Control Point
423.42 Bench Mark
32.5 Spot Elevation
All above Sea Level

Old Battlefield
Spring
Tomb
Castle Site
Volcano
Mineral Spring
Material Dump
Mine
Boundary Marker

Customs House
Tax Office
Forestry Office
Mining Office
Government Monopoly Bureau Office or Factory
Office of Maritime Affairs
Meteorological Station
Post Office (with Telegraph and Telephone service)
Post Office
Telegraph Office
Telephone Office

National Highway
Main Prefectural Roads
More than 3 Meters Wide
More than 2 Meters Wide
More than 1 Meter Wide
Less than 1 Meter Wide
Impassable for Carts
(A) (B) Tree-lined Roads: (A) Narrow (B) Wide
Power Lines along Road: (A) Ordinary (B) High Tension
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) Government Railways: (A) Two Tracks (B) Single Track (C) Station
Feeder Railways: (D) Double (E) Single
Boundaries: International
Prefectural
Province (Obsolete)
Gun, shi or Sub-prefectural
Ward, Machi or Mura
Government Lands
Property Lines

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H)
Height of Bank
Depth of Water

(A) Iron Bridge
(B) Wooden Bridge
(C) Foot Bridge
(D) Foot Ford
(E) Vehicular Ford
(F) Passenger Ferry (Single Boat)
(G) Passenger and Horse Ferry (Two Boats)
(H) Steam Ferry

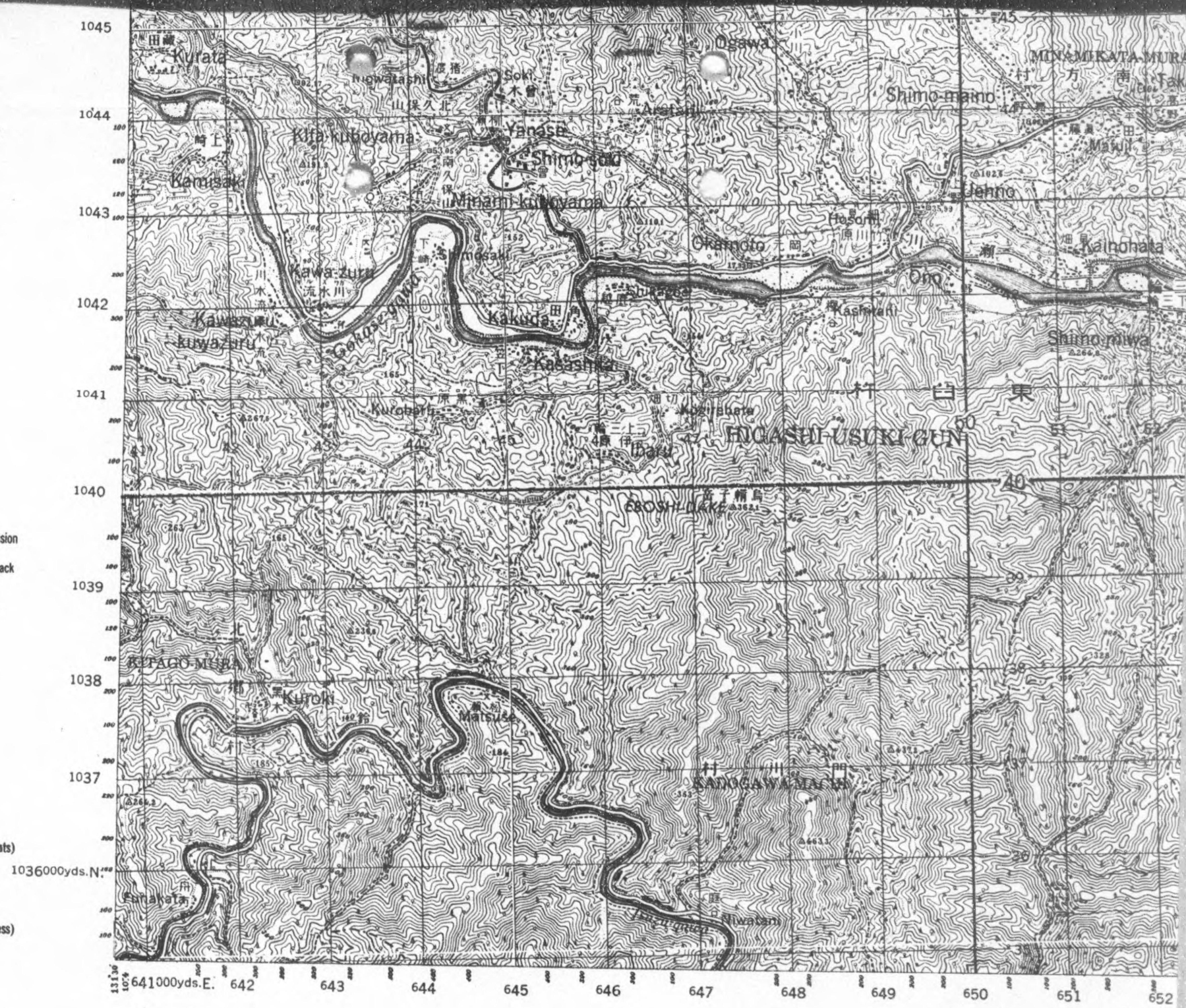
Lighthouse
Radio Mast
Warning Signal

Boat Anchorage
Ship Anchorage
Anchorage

Commercial Port
Fixed Beacon
Fixed Beacon (Lightless)
Buoy (Lightless)

(A) (B) (C) (A) Flower Garden (B) Grove (C) Truck Garden

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (A) Orchard (B) Tea (C) Mulberry (D) Cultivated marsh (E) Irrigated rice field (F) Dry Rice Field



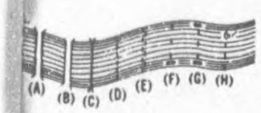
A.M.S. L772

First Edition (AMS 1), 1943; revised (AMS 2), 1945.

Prepared under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army, by the Army Map Service

- Castle Site
- Volcano
- Mineral Spring
- Material Dump
- Mine
- Boundary Marker
- Meteorological Station
- Post Office (with Telegraph and Telephone service)
- Post Office
- Telegraph Office
- Telephone Office

- National Highway
- Main Prefectural Roads
- More than 3 Meters Wide
- More than 2 Meters Wide
- More than 1 Meter Wide
- Less than 1 Meter Wide
- Impassable for Carts
- Tree-lined Roads: (A) Narrow (B) Wide
- Power Lines along Road: (A) Ordinary (B) High Tension
- Government Railways: (A) Two Tracks (B) Single Track (C) Station
- Feeder Railways: (D) Double (E) Single
- Boundaries: International
  - Prefectural
  - Province (Obsolete)
  - Gun, shi or Sub-prefectural
  - Ward, Machi or Mura
  - Government Lands
  - Property Lines

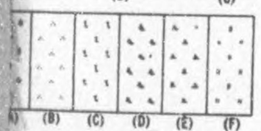


Height of Bank
Depth of Water

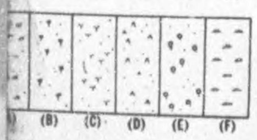
- (A) Iron Bridge
- (B) Wooden Bridge
- (C) Foot Bridge
- (D) Foot Ford
- (E) Vehicular Ford
- (F) Passenger Ferry (Single Boat)
- (G) Passenger and Horse Ferry (Two Boats)
- (H) Steam Ferry

- Lighthouse
- Radio Mast
- Warning Signal
- Boat Anchorage
- Ship Anchorage
- Anchorage
- Commercial Port
- Fixed Beacon
- Fixed Beacon (Lightless)
- Buoy (Lightless)

- (A) Flower Garden
- (B) Grove
- (C) Truck Garden



- (A) Orchard
- (B) Tea
- (C) Mulberry
- (D) Cultivated marsh
- (E) Irrigated rice field
- (F) Dry Rice Field



- (A) Wild Land
- (B) Palm
- (C) Bamboo
- (D) Conifers
- (E) Broad-leaf Trees
- (F) Grass Land

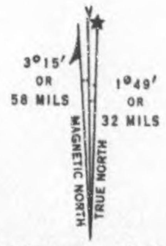
- (A) Cliff
- (B) Rock Outcropping
- (C) Scattered Rock
- (D) Talus Slope
- (E) Depression
- (F) Ravine, Gully
- (G) Crumbling Bank

A. M. S. L772

First Edition (AMS 1), 1943; revised (AMS 2), 1945.

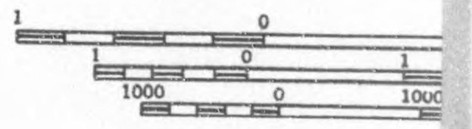
Prepared under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, by the Army Map Service (CV), U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., 1943. Copied from Sheet 8-5, 1:50,000, Japanese Imperial Land Survey, published 1935. All places names transcribed according to the Modified Hepburn (Romaji) System.

Elevation measured from the mean tide of Tōkyō Bay.



APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION 1945
FOR CENTER OF SHEET
ANNUAL MAGNETIC CHANGE 1′ WESTERLY

Use diagram only to obtain numerical values. To determine magnetic north line, connect the pivot point "P" on the south edge of the map with the value of the angle between grid



ONE THOUSAND
THE LA

NOTE: OFF

SCHOOL FOR OVERSEAS ADMINISTRATION
HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CIVIL AFFAIRS TRAINING SCHOOL - FAR EAST

LANGUAGE PROGRAM

CLASS II

LESSON XVI

Parts 1 and 2.

abura	(vegetable)oil; lard, suet; lubricating oil
bátā	butter
bókusi	pastor, minister, clergyman
bōseki-gaisya	spinning company
bóti	a cemetery
denkyū	electric light bulb
dobu	a ditch
dorómiti	dirt road
gakusei	student
ginkō	a bank (savings)
gohukuya	dry-goods store
gunzin	serviceman, a military man
haka, o-haka	a grave
harigane	wire (metal)
hasí	bridge
hatake	dry field
hataraku	to work
hatudensyo	power station, power plant

heitai	soldier
hibati	a brazier
himo	string, cord
hoken-gaisya	insurance company
hu-tizi	governor (of a hu)
ido	a well
iru	to need, to be necessary
kakine	a fence
kinu	silk
kire	cloth
kokudō	national highway
kore kara	from here on; from now on, after this
kusuri	a medicine
kusuriya	druggist, drug store
kyōkai	church
magaru	to turn, to bend (magatte iru, "to be crooked")
maki	firewood
mekata	weight
mokutan	charcoal
momen	cotton cloth
mon	gate
mukōgawa	the other side, the opposite side, over there
nawa	rope
nohara	open field
ono	hatchet, ax
sekitan	coal

EXAMPLES

ISYA NI MITE MORATTA.
Literally: I had the Kindness
King examined by a Doctor.

YOMU TO WAKARIMASU.
If you read you will understand

YOMEBA WAKARIMASU.
If you read you will understand

gurai = APPROX. AMOUNT

goro = ABOUT A CERTAIN TIME.

sekiyu	kerosene oil, petroleum
senkyōsi	a missionary
sió	salt
sōko	warehouse, storehouse
suidōkyoku	water bureau, water department
sumí	charcoal (for domestic use)
syōbō-zidōsya	fire truck
syōbōhu	a fireman
syōbōkumitō	fire chief
syōbōsyo	fire station
syōkasen	fire hydrant
syúzin	proprietor, owner, master
tá	rice paddy
tekkyō	iron bridge
tetúdōsen	railroad line
tízi	governor (of a ken)
tomodati	a friend
tukú	to reach, to arrive at
úmi	sea
wataru	to cross, to go across
yatóu	to employ, to hire
yokotyō	side street, alley
zaimoku	lumber
zibíki	a dictionary
zimúin	office clerk, office worker

Part 3.

Commonly used in Japanese

Imo wa ikkan ikura desu ka?	How much is a kan of potatoes?
Kono kozutumi wa nikan gurai desu.	This package is about 2 kan.
Sōko ni sakana ga gozikkoku gurai arimasu.	There are about 50 koku of fish in the warehouse.
Pan o ikkin kaimasita. niku nikin batā satō	I bought one kin of bread. 2 kin meat butter sugar
Satō o ikkin agemasyō ka, nikin, agemasyō ka?	Shall I give you one pound of sugar or two?
Tonari no mura made nanri desu ka?	How many ri is it to the next village?
Sā, gori gurai desyō.	Well, it's probably about 5 ri.
Yūbinkyoku kara keisatusyo made zittyō desu.	It is 10 tyō from the post office to the police station.
Mon kara ido made niken gurai arimasu.	It is about two ken from the gate to the well.
Miti no haba wa ikken han desu.	The width of the street is one and a half ken.
Sono nawa o gosyaku kudasai.	Give me 5 syaku of that rope.
Kono harigane wa sanzyaku zissen desu.	This wire is 3 syaku for ten sen.
Dobu no haba wa gosyaku gosun desu.	The width of the ditch is five syaku five sun.
Ima kome ikkoku ikura desu ka?	How much is rice a koku now?
Yonzyūen gurai desu.	About 40 yen.
Sakaya e itte o-sake o issyō katte kudasai. syōyu Komeya kome	Go to the sake dealers' and buy a syō of sake, please. soy sauce rice rice dealers'

Kyō wa gyūnyū o sangō moraimasyō.	Let me have three gō of milk today.
Sono kire wa ittan sanen desyō. (ni)	That cloth is probably three (two) yen a tan.
Issyaku zissen desu.	It is 10 sen a syaku.

TE IMASU

TA YO DESU

KU TUMORI DESU.

OBOETE IMASU.

This form is the continuative
form of [To remember].
Think! To continue to remember
OR LEARN.

TUMORI DAKE DESU KA?

That is only your intention -

GORO —
GURAI — about — hours.

Parts 4 and 5.

hours

Mainiti goziken gurai hatarakimasu.	I work about five hours every day.
Ima sōko de hataraite imasu.	I am working at the warehouse now.
Koko de hatarakeba gekkyū wa sanzyūen desu.	If you work here, your monthly wage will be 30 yen.
Asu soto de hataraku tumori desu.	I expect to work outside tomorrow.
Ame no huru hi wa uti no naka de hataraku yō desu.	On rainy days they work inside the house, it seems.
Kōba de hataraita koto ga arimasen.	I have never worked in a factory.
Sakunen made Sendai de hataraite imasita.	I was working in Sendai up to last year.
Kawa o hune de wataru tumori desu.	I plan to cross the river by boat.
Hasi o aruite watatta yō desu.	It looks as if he crossed the bridge on foot.
Zidōsya ga hasi o watatte imasu.	The car is crossing the bridge.
Ano yadoya de hito o zyūgonin yatotte imasu.	They employ 15 people in that inn.
Kore de nani o tukuru tumori desu ka?	What do you plan to make with this?
Hikōki wa omoni Nagoya de tukurimasu.	They make planes mostly in Nagoya.
Kisya wa sanzi ni tukimasu.	The train arrives at 3 o'clock.
Kisya ga eki ni tuita yō desu.	It looks as if the train has arrived in the station.
Kono kokudō wa kore kara zuibun magarimasu.	This highway turns a lot from here on.
Tugi no kado o migi ni magatte kudasai.	Please turn right at the next corner.
Syōbōsyo no mae de hidari ni magaru no desu.	You turn left in front of the fire station.
Kono kado de magarimasita.	I turned at this corner.

Kono kado o magarimasita.	I turned this corner.
Zuibun miti ga magatte iru.	The street is very crooked.
Kono hasi wa zidōsya de wataranaide kudasai.	Please do not cross this bridge by car.
Untensyu wa mō iranai kara yatowanaide kudasai.	We do not need any more drivers, so please do not hire any.
Noriai de kureba kuzi ni tukimasu.	If he comes by bus, he will arrive at nine o'clock.

VERB CHART - LESSON XVI
CLASS II

SIMPLE FORM	MEANING	-MASU FORM	-TE FORM	-EBA FORM	-NAI FORM
hataraku	to work	hatarakimasu	hataraite	hatarakeba	hatarakanai
iru	to need	irimasu		ireba	iranai
magaru	to turn	magarimasu	magatte	magareba	magaranai
tuku	to reach	tukimasu	tuite	tukeba	tukanai
wataru	to cross	watarimasu	watatte	watareba	wataranai
yatou	to employ	yatoimasu	yatotte	yatoeba	yatowanai

Japanese Weights and Measures

Weights

Kan=1,000 monme=(8.26733 lb. (Avoir.) / 10.04711 lb. (Troy)) =3.75000 kilograms

Monme =(0.13228 oz. (Avoir.) / 0.12057 oz. (Troy)) =3.75000 grams

Kin=160 monme (1.32277 lb. (Avoir.) / 1. 60754 lb. (Troy)) =0.60000 kilogram

Old Japanese Measure, MONME ↓ KIN ↓ KAN ↓ KOKU

Koku (fish) =40 kan

Metric system

Kilogram=2.20459 pounds (Avoir.)=0.26667 kan

Gram =15.43210 grains (Avoir.) =0.26667 monme

Ton =1,000 kilograms =2,204.6 pounds

Gross Ton= 1,016.064 kilograms = 2,240 pounds

Measures of Length

Ri = 36 tyō = 2,160 ken = 2,44030 miles = 3,92727 kilometers
Ken =6 syaku = 5,96516 feet = 1.81818 meters
Syaku =10 sun = 0.99419 foot = 0.30303 meter
Syaku(cloth measure) = 1.25 syaku
Tan (a roll of cloth) = about 35 syaku
Metric system,
Kilometer = 0.62137 mile = 3,280 feet 10 inches = 9.16667 tyō.

Tyō = 109.0909 meters
Hanmiti = half a ri

Measures of Surface

Tyō (tyōbu) = 10 tan = 3,000 tubo = 2.45064 acres = 99.17355 ares
Tubo (bu) = 3.95369 sq. yards = 3.30579 centiares
Ko (Formosa) = 2,934 tubo

Measures of Capacity

Koku = 10 to =100 syō =1,000 gō = (4.96005 bushels) (5.11902 bushels (U.S.A.)) (47.95389 gallons (U.S.A.)) (39.6804 gallons (British)) =1.80391 hl.

Syō = 1/10 koku =1,000 gō= 1.588 quart

Gō = 1/1000 koku = 1/100 syō

Koku (capacity of vessels) = 10th of a ton.
Koku (timber) = about 1 cubic foot X 10
Syakuzime (timber) = about 1 cubic foot X 12
Taba (fagot, etc.) = about 3X6X6 feet

Metric system
Hectoliter = (2 bush., 3.35 pecks (Dry)) (26.42 gal. (Liquid)) =5.54352 syō

GO
↓
SYŌ (1000 go)
↓
TO (10 SYŌ)
↓
KOKU (1000 SYŌ)

SCHOOL FOR OVERSEAS ADMINISTRATION
HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CIVIL AFFAIRS TRAINING SCHOOL - FAR EAST

LANGUAGE PROGRAM

April 16-17

CLASS II

11.	Miss Fujii	Room C-1
12.	Mr. Yamashita	Room C-2
13.	Miss Shigematsu	Room C-3
14.	Mrs. Kawase	Room C-4
15.	Mr. Hirabayashi	Room C-5
16.	Mr. Nakagawa	Room C-6
17.	Mr. Iwamuro	Room C-7
18.	Mr. Endō	Room C-8
19.	Mr. Himeno	Room C-9
22.	Mr. Nakanishi	Room S-13
23.	Mr. Kawase	Room S-12
24.	Mr. Matsukata	Room S-14
25.	Mr. Shiramizu	Room S-21

CLASS III

1.	Mrs. Kawase, Misses Fujii and Shigematsu	Room C-1
2.	Mr. Endō, Himeno, Iwamuro	Room C-2
3.	Mr. Nakanishi, Yamashita, Nakagawa	Room C-3
4.	Mrs. Himeno	Room C-4
5.	Mr. Tayenaka	Room C-5
6.	Mr. Arakawa	Room C-6
7.	Mr. Iijima	Room C-7
8.	Mr. Sakohira	Room C-8
9.	Mr. Shiramizu, Matsukata	Room C-9
10.	Mr. Takiguti	Room S-14
20.	Mr. Yoshiyasu	Room S-12
21.	Miss Niwa	Room S-13

KYUSHU 1:50,000

For use by
War and Navy Department Agencies only
Not for sale or distribution

LEGEND

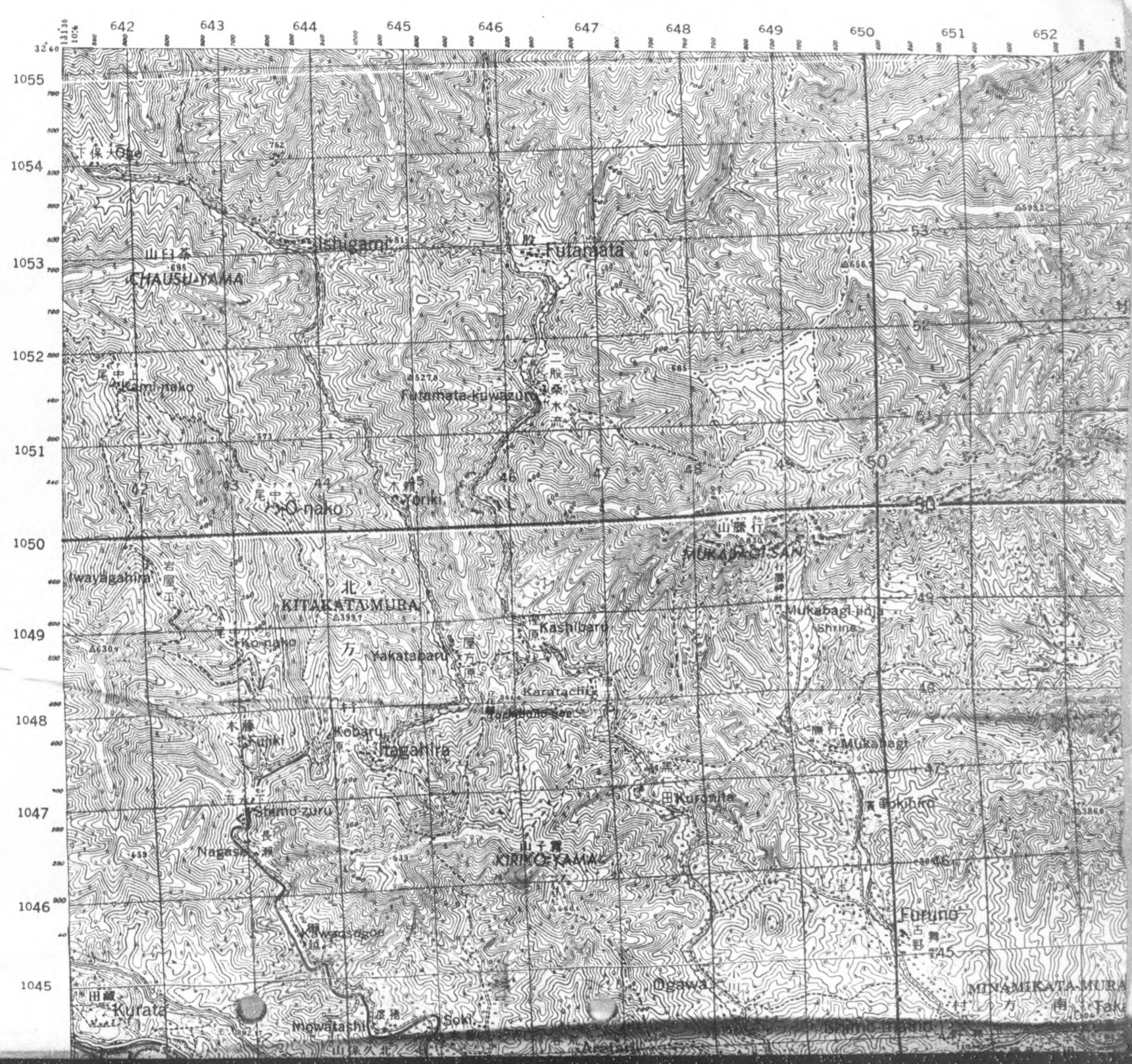
Density of Construction in Urban Areas

Dense | Moderate | Sparse

- Navy Lookout Tower
- Factory
- Bank
- Powder Magazine
- Water Wheel or Mill
- Generating Plant
- Masonry Wall
- Fences
- Bamboo Fences
- Stone Wall
- Earthen Wall
- Hedge
- Cemetery
- Ditches
- Shrine Gate
- Stone Lantern
- Monument
- Statue
- Signpost
- Stone Steps
- Crane
- Oil Well
- Mileage Marker
- Stumps
- Isolated Trees
- Chimney
- Triangulation Point
- Secondary Control Point
- Bench Mark

Above Sea Level

- Shrine
- Temple
- Grave
- Pagoda
- Church
- Japanese Government Building
- Foreign Government Building
- Military Reservation
- Naval Reservation
- Division Headquarters
- Brigade Headquarters
- Fortress and Defense Headquarters
- Battalion Headquarters and Garrison
- Regimental Headquarters
- Naval Station
- Secondary Naval Station
- Naval Camp
- Army Camp
- Shipyard
- Prefectural Seat
- Sub-prefectural, Island-office or Gun Seat
- City Office
- Town, Village or Ward Office
- School
- Hospital
- Isolation Hospital
- Gendarmerie Post
- Police Station
- Court of Appeals
- Prison
- Customs House
- Tax Office
- Forestry Office



All above Sea

- 265,37 Secondary Control Point
- 423,42 Bench Mark
- 32,5 Spot Elevation
- Old Battlefield
- Spring
- Tomb
- Castle Site
- Volcano
- Mineral Spring
- Material Dump
- Mine
- Boundary Marker

- Tax Office
- Forestry Office
- Mining Office
- Government Monopoly Bureau Office or Factory
- Office of Maritime Affairs
- Meteorological Station
- Post Office (with Telegraph and Telephone service)
- Post Office
- Telegraph Office
- Telephone Office

- National Highway
- Main Prefectural Roads
- More than 3 Meters Wide
- More than 2 Meters Wide
- More than 1 Meter Wide
- Less than 1 Meter Wide
- Impassable for Carts
- (A) (B) Tree-lined Roads: (A) Narrow (B) Wide
- Power Lines along Road: (A) Ordinary (B) High Tension
- (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) Government Railways: (A) Two Tracks (B) Single Track (C) Station; Feeder Railways: (D) Double (E) Single
- Boundaries: International, Prefectural, Province (Obsolete), Gun, shi or Sub-prefectural, Ward, Machi or Mura, Government Lands, Property Lines

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H)

Height of Bank
Depth of Water

- (A) Iron Bridge
- (B) Wooden Bridge
- (C) Foot Bridge
- (D) Foot Ford
- (E) Vehicular Ford
- (F) Passenger Ferry (Single Boat)
- (G) Passenger and Horse Ferry (Two Boats)
- (H) Steam Ferry

Lighthouse
Radio Mast
Warning Signal

- Boat Anchorage
- Ship Anchorage
- Anchorage
- Commercial Port
- Fixed Beacon
- Fixed Beacon (Lightless)
- Buoy (Lightless)

(A) (B) (C)

- (A) Flower Garden
- (B) Grove
- (C) Truck Garden

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F)

- (A) Orchard
- (B) Tea
- (C) Mulberry
- (D) Cultivated marsh
- (E) Irrigated rice field
- (F) Dry Rice Field

- (A) Wild Land
- (B) Palm
- (D) Conifers
- (E) Broad-leaf Trees

1045 1044 1043 1042 1041 1040 1039 1038 1037 1036000yds.N.

641000yds.E. 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652

Mowatashi · Soki · Yanase · Shimo-tsuki · Kifa-kubo-yama · Kamisaki · Shimo-tsuki · Minami-kubo-yama · Jenno · Hosoo · Kainohata · Ohno · Ohkamoto · Kawa-zuru · Kawazuru-kuwazuru · Gakuse-gawa · Kakuda · Kashitani · Shimo-niwa · Kurotani · Kozirotate · HIGASHI-USUKI-GUN · Iharu · EBOSHI-DAKE · KITAGO-MURA · KUTOKI · Matsuse · KAGOGAWA-MACHI · Tanakata · Niwatani

A.M.S. L772

First Edition (AMS 1), 1943; revised (AMS 2), 1945.

Prepared under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, by the Army Map Service (CV), U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., 1943. Copied from Sheet 8-5, 1:50,000, Japanese Imperial Land Survey, published 1935. All places names transcribed according to the Modified Hepburn (Romaji) System.

3°15′ OR 58 MILS MAGNETIC
1°49′ OR 32 MILS NORTH

1 0
1 0 1
1000 0 1000

Castle Site
Volcano
Mineral Spring
Material Dump
Mine
Boundary Marker

Meteorological Station
Post Office (with Telegraph and Telephone service)
Post Office
Telegraph Office
Telephone Office

National Highway
Main Prefectural Roads
More than 3 Meters Wide
More than 2 Meters Wide
More than 1 Meter Wide
Less than 1 Meter Wide
Impassable for Carts
Tree-lined Roads: (A) Narrow (B) Wide
Power Lines along Road: (A) Ordinary (B) High Tension
Government Railways: (A) Two Tracks (B) Single Track (C) Station
Feeder Railways: (D) Double (E) Single
Boundaries: International
Prefectural
Province (Obsolete)
Gun, shi or Sub-prefectural
Ward, Machi or Mura
Government Lands
Property Lines

(A) Iron Bridge
(B) Wooden Bridge
(C) Foot Bridge
(D) Foot Ford
(E) Vehicular Ford
(F) Passenger Ferry (Single Boat)
(G) Passenger and Horse Ferry (Two Boats)
(H) Steam Ferry

Height of Bank
Depth of Water

Lighthouse
Radio Mast
Warning Signal

Boat Anchorage
Ship Anchorage
Anchorage

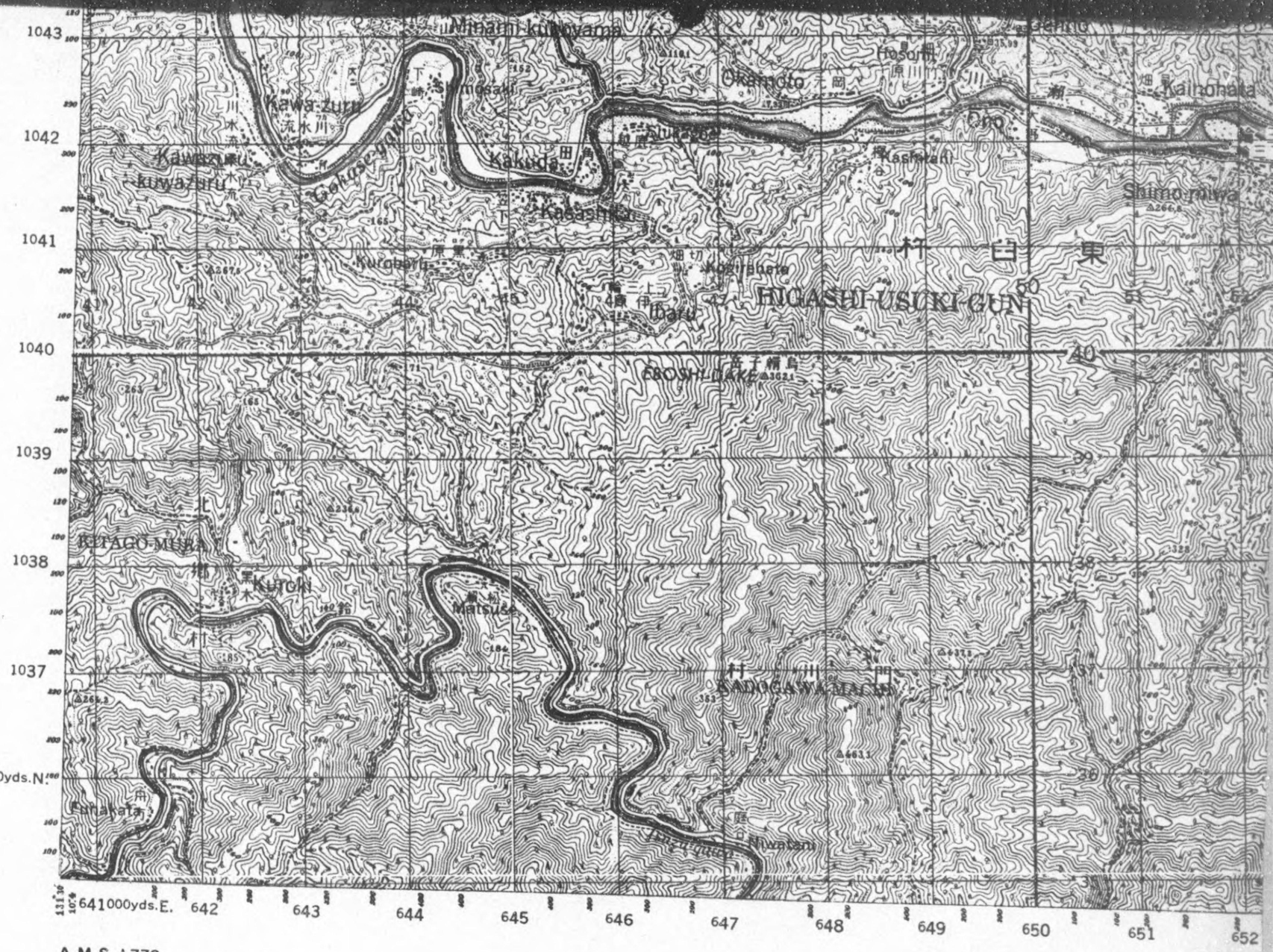
Commercial Port
Fixed Beacon
Fixed Beacon (Lightless)
Buoy (Lightless)

(A) Flower Garden
(B) Grove
(C) Truck Garden

(A) Orchard
(B) Tea
(C) Mulberry
(D) Cultivated marsh
(E) Irrigated rice field
(F) Dry Rice Field

(A) Wild Land
(B) Palm
(C) Bamboo
(D) Conifers
(E) Broad-leaf Trees
(F) Grass Land

(A) Cliff
(B) Rock Outcropping
(C) Scattered Rock
(D) Talus Slope
(E) Depression
(F) Ravine, Gully
(G) Crumbling Bank

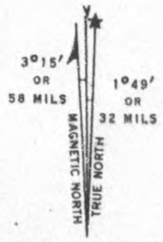


A.M.S. L772

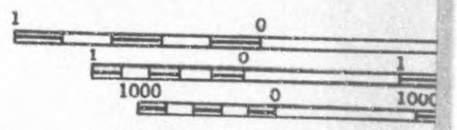
First Edition (AMS 1), 1943; revised (AMS 2), 1945.

Prepared under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, by the Army Map Service (CV), U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., 1943. Copied from Sheet 8-5, 1:50,000, Japanese Imperial Land Survey, published 1935. All places names transcribed according to the Modified Hepburn (Romaji) System.

Elevation measured from the mean tide of Tōkyō Bay.



APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION 1945
FOR CENTER OF SHEET
ANNUAL MAGNETIC CHANGE 1′ WESTERLY
Use diagram only to obtain numerical values.
To determine magnetic north line, connect the



ONE THOUSAND
THE L

SCHOOL FOR OVERSEAS ADMINISTRATION
HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CIVIL AFFAIRS TRAINING SCHOOL - FAR EAST

LANGUAGE PROGRAM

CLASS II

LESSONS XI and XII

COMMENT:

(1) GOZAIMASU is a polite verb for any of the forms of "to be." Thus, it may be equivalent to arimasu; de gozaimasu will correspond to desu. Here the waitress and salesgirl use these forms to the customer, who answers with the less formal verbs, desu and arimasu. The introductory phrase sayō de gozaimasu, as used by the waitress, will be equivalent to sō desu ne.

Similarly, the forms kotira and sotira are used here as rather formal equivalents of koko and soko. Actually, they are less definite than the koko and soko adverbs, and mean "this way, hereabouts," and "that way, thereabouts," but in polite speech they are used instead of koko and soko. Compare:

kotira de gozaimasu: koko desu

sotira ni gozaimasu: soko ni arimasu

An adjective in -i, when it comes before gozaimasu, is put in a special form. An example is found in the phrase yorosyū gozaimasu; yorosyū is from the adjective yorosii. However, since these polite forms are all forms that you will not use yourselves, but only hear others use, it will not be necessary for you to memorize any special adjectival forms.

(2) -MASYŌ is a form of the -masu verb (it is therefore added to the same stem to which -masu is added) which serves several functions. First

of all, as in the sentence: Dono kutu o hakimasyō ka? "Which shoes shall I wear?" it is used to express (in a question) "shall I" or "shall we." Again, as in the sentence: Sā, ikimasyō, "Well, let's go," it is to be translated "let us" or "let me." In all cases, therefore, it is closely associated with the first person, whether singular or plural. Examples:

Tabemasyō.	Let us eat.
Ikkai e orimasyō.	Let us go down to the first floor.
Sore zya enpitu o sanbon moraimasyō.	In that case, let me have 3 pencils.

N.B. This sentence may also be translated, "In that case, I'll take 3 pencils."

Kore o Tanaka-san ni agemasyō ka?	Shall I give this to Mr. Tanaka?

(3) ARUKITAI. The -tai ending of the verb is added to the same verb stem to which -masu is added with the meanings "want to, wish to, desire to, would like to," etc. The verb in -tai may be followed by no desu or n' desu to make it less abrupt. Examples:

Tabetai n' desu.	I want to eat.
Ikitai no desu.	I want to go.

When the verb in -tai has an expressed direct object, this object will be followed not by the regular particle o but by ga. It is true that it is fairly common to hear o used in this case, instead of ga, but strictly speaking, the correct form is the usage with ga. Examples:

Udedokei ga kaitai n' desu.	I want to buy a wrist watch.
Bīru ga nomitai n' desu.	I'd like (to drink) some beer.
Ryōriya e ikitai no desu ka?	Do you want to go to a restaurant?

When mo is to be used, mo replaces ga:

Kōhī mo nomitai n' desu. I'd like (to drink) some coffee, too.

Since -tai is, strictly speaking, an adjectival ending, it changes to -taku before the negative arimasen (or nai) to express "(I) do not want to..." Examples:

Kaitaku wa arimasen. I do not want to buy.

Tabetaku wa arimasen. I do not want to eat.

When a subject is expressed in Japanese, the particle used will be wa:

Taii wa sinbun ga mitai no desu. The captain wants to look at the newspaper.

(4) KORE O KUDASAI. Kudasai, in addition to its use with a verb in the -te form, has a literal meaning as a main verb: give me. (Kudasai is the imperative of a verb kudasaru, meaning "to give to a person of lower station, i.e. to give me.") In this usage as a main verb, it takes a direct object with the regular particle o. Compare the uses of kudasai as main and auxiliary verb:

Mannenhitu o misete kudasai. Please show me some fountain pens.

Mannenhitu o kudasai. Give me a fountain pen.

Sinbun o mite kudasai. Please look at the newspaper.

Sinbun o kudasai. Give me the newspaper.

(5) DONNA IRO NI ITASIMASYŌ KA? This sentence, as spoken by the salesgirl, will be equivalent to the English, "What color do you want?" although more literally, it is "What color shall I make it?" Itasimasyō is the -masyō form of a verb itasu, which serves as the polite form for suru. (Itasu is also thought of as a humble form, because in polite speech it is used of

one's own actions.)

Notice the use of the particle ni here in the construction "to make it (something."

(6) TABE NI IKIMASYŌ. In this construction, the particle ni is used with the regular continuative stem of a verb (the form to which -masu is added) before a final verb of motion, with the meaning "in order to, to." Examples:

Tabe ni ikimasyō.	Let's go eat.
Mi ni ikimasyo.	Let's go to see.

(7) SUKI DESU, O-SUKI DESU. Suki desu means "(I) like, (I) am fond of." As with the -tai form, the object of one's affections is followed by ga (sometimes wa) instead of o:

Pan ga suki desu.	I like bread.
Taii wa tabako ga suki desu.	The captain is fond of tobacco.

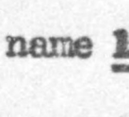
In the above examples, the first and third persons are used with suki desu. When the second person "you" is involved the polite o is prefixed to make the form o-suki desu:

Pan ga o-suki desu ka?	Do you like bread?
Seiyō-ryōri wa o-suki desu ka?	Are you fond of Western cooking?

The negative of suki desu may be expressed in two ways:

Suki de wa arimasen.	I do not like.
Kirai desu.	I dislike. I do not like.

(8) JAPANESE RESTAURANTS AND SHOPS OFTEN HAVE INDIVIDUAL SIGNS "PICTURING" THEIR NAMES, much like the signs of stores and inns in old England and colonial America, or the branding signs of western

ranches. These signs frequently serve as "trademarks." Thus, the well-known Mitubishi Company has a name that means "three diamonds," and has for its mark: . A noted department store in Ōsaka, the Daimaru Company, uses the character dai 大 (great) in a maru (circle): . One restaurant famous for its sea food, which Kō and Otu discuss, has the abbreviated form of the character for man 万 ("10,000") in a circle to picture its name Maruman:  .

(9) TUMORI MEANS "INTENTION" and tumori desu may be preceded by the simple form of a verb asserting whatever is intended. In English you will normally have a personal subject, "I, you, he, they."

Iku tumori desu.	I intend to go.
Yomu tumori desu.	I intend to read (it).
Kyō iku tumori desu ka?	Do you intend to go today? Do you expect to go today?
Iie, iku tumori de wa arimasen.	No, I don't intend to go. No, I don't expect to go.

(10) KONO KODOMO WA NIHONGO GA WAKARIMASU KA? "Does this child understand Japanese?" The verb wakaru, "to understand, to know," takes its direct object with ga (or wa) instead of o. This is because wakaru is felt to be a potential verb in meaning, even though it is not potential in form. Thus, you never say, "I can't understand" in Japanese; you say simply, "I don't understand." Examples:

Eigo ga wakarimasu ka?	Do you understand English? Can you understand English?
Kore ga wakarimasen.	I don't understand this. I can't understand this.

(11) KOZUTUMI DE OKUREBA... "If you send it by parcel post..." Notice the abbreviation kozutumi de instead of the complete form kozutumi-yūbin de.

(12) O-HUTARI-SAN. The sentence: O-hutari-san desu ka? is here used by the waitress as a more polite form of hutari desu ka? "Are there two of you?" The polite prefix o- is added to hutari and the suffix -san is also added. The addition of -san in sentences of this type is very characteristic of shopkeepers, waitresses, salesgirls, etc.

(13) KYŌ WA TYOTTO KIRASITE ORIMASU. The verb kirasu means "to run out of, to run short of, to be out of"; -te orimasu is equivalent to -te imasu. The verb oru (orimasu is the -masu form) is the same as iru in meaning, although it may be regarded as a shade more formal. The relative frequency of the two forms oru and iru cannot be stated in fixed terms, since it is a matter of individual preference.

(14) SAKANA NI SIYŌ (LET'S MAKE IT FISH) Ni suru means literally, "to make (something) into"; in translation you may use "to decide on" or simply (since we have a similar idiom in English) "to make it." Examples:

Kono hon ni simasyō.	Let's decide on this book.
Bīru ni simasyō ka?	Shall we make it beer?

THE FORM SIYŌ is the abrupt form corresponding to the -masyō form. It is used in exactly the same way as the -masyō form but is much less polite. The ending will be -ō or -yō depending on the type of verb. For verbs ending in-eru and -iru (with some exceptions) this form is made by dropping the final -ru and adding -yō. For verbs like iku, yomu, nomu, etc., the final -u becomes -ō: ikō, yomō, nomō. (See verb chart in this lesson.)

(15) KOTO NI SURU is a further extension of the ni suru idiom; when koto (a noun meaning "fact, thing") is preceded by a verb in the simple form, and followed by ni suru, the resulting construction may be translated "to plan to (do, etc.), to decide to..." Examples:

Kōhu e iku koto ni simasyō.	Let us plan to go to Kōhu.
Ano eiga o miru koto ni simasita ka?	Have you decided to see that movie?

CLASS II

LESSON XI - II

Vocabulary

Parts 1 and 2

ageru	to give
arukitái	(I) want to walk (see Comment 3)
bōsi	hat, cap
-dāsu	dozen
dóko ka, dókka	somewhere
dóno	which (adjective)
eiga	movies
eigakan	movie theater
gaitō	overcoat
´geta	geta, wooden clogs
Ginza	Ginza (name of a street in Tōkyō, famous for its shops and restaurants)
gozaimasu	is, are (polite form - see Comment 1)
gunbō	military cap
gunpuku	military uniform
hakimasyō	shall I wear (see Comment 2)
hako	a box
haku	to put on, to wear(used for shoes, socks, trousers, etc.)
hánketi	handkerchief
hen	neighborhood, vicinity
hō ga suki desu	I like better (see Comment 7)
ikkai	one floor, first floor, first story
iku kóto ni simaryō	let us arrange to go, let's plan on going (see Comment 15)

irássyáimase	Please come in! Welcome!
issoku	one pair (socks, shoes, etc.)
itasimasyó	let us make it...(see Comment 5)
kabúru	to put on, to wear (used for hats, caps)
-kai	NA for counting floors---floor, story
kimono	clothes (Japanese style)
kirai desu	(I) do not like (see Comment 7)
kirásite orimasu	we are out of...(see Comment 13)
kiru	to put on, to wear (used of clothes)
kotira	here, this way (see Comment 1)
koto ni suru	to decide, to arrange, to plan (see Comment 15)
kudasái	give me (see Comment 4)
kutú	shoes
kutusita	socks, stockings
mā	oh! Good gracious!
máde ni	by (asu made ni, "by tomorrow")
-mai	NA for shirts, handkerchiefs, uniforms; NA for newspapers
mannénhitu	fountain pen ("10,000 year pen")
Maruman	name of a restaurant (see Comment 8)
mí ni	in order to see, to see (see Comment 6)
míru	to see, to look at
miséru	to show
mō	more, another
monó	thing

moraimasyó	let me have, I'll take (see Comment 2)
morau	to receive, to have, to get, to take
nándemo	anything, everything
ni	to (kore o kodomo ni agete kudasai, "Please give this to the child.")
nihonsyoku	Japanese food
nikai	two floors, second floor; upstairs
..ni siyó	let us make it (see Comment 14)
núgu	to remove, to take off
nyúsu	news
o-hútári-san	(see Comment 12)
oisii	delicious, tasty
onitábi	sneakers (Japanese style)
oríru	to go down, to descend, to get off
o-sasimi	sliced raw fish
o-suki desu ká	do you like? (see Comment 7)
o-turi, turi	change (i.e. money returned)
ryóri	food, cooking, cuisine
sangai	three floors, third floor, third story
sanzoku	three pairs
sarumata	drawers, trunks, shorts
-satu	NA for books, notebooks, magazines
seyó de gozaimasu	let me see, well...(see Comment 1)
seiyó-ryóri	Western cooking, Western food
sekken	soap
siyó	(see Comment 14)
-soku	a pair, NA for shoes, socks, etc.

soré zyá	in that case, then
sotira	there, that way (see Comment 1)
súgu soko	right there
súgu tikáku	right near
sukí desu	I like (see Comment 7)
súmu	to finish (intransitive) (gohan ga sunde kara, "after dinner is finished, after (we) finish dinner")
suru	to do, to make
sutēki	steak
syátu	shirt, undershirt
tábe ni	in order to eat, to eat (see Comment 6)
tábi	bifurcated socks
-tai	(see Comment 3)
tanómu	to ask, to request, to order
tebúkuro	gloves
tikásitu	basement, cellar
tori	fowl, chicken
tumori désu	it is (my) intention to.., I intend to.. (see Comment 9)
tyōmén	notebook
tyótto	just, just a moment;(used to attract someone's attention)
udédókei	wrist watch
uriko	salesgirl
uwagi	jacket, coat
wakáru	to understand, to know (see Comment 10)
yakízákana	broiled fish
yorosyū gozaimasu	it is all right (polite form-see Comment 1)

yukkúri	slowly
zassi	magazine, periodical
zénbu de	in all, all together
zubón	trousers, pants
zubónsita	drawers
zya	then, in that case (contraction of dewa)
zyotyū	waitress

CLASS II

LESSONS XI and XII

Verb Chart

SIMPLE FORM	-MASU FORM	-TE FORM	-TA FORM	-EBA FORM	-TAI FORM	-MASYŌ FORM	-Ō, -YŌ FORM
ageru	agemasu	agete	ageta	agereba	agetai	agemasyō	ageyō
haku	hakimasu	haite	haita	hakeba	hakitai	hakimasyō	hakō
kaburu	kaburimasu	kabutte	kabutta	kaburеba	kaburitai	kaburimasyō	kaburō
kiru	kimasu	kite	kita	kireba	kitai	kimasyō	kiyō
miru	mimasu	mite	mita	mireba	mitai	mimasyō	miyō
miseru	misemasu	misete	miseta	misereba	misetai	misemasyō	miseyō
morau	moraimasu	moratte	moratta	moraeba	moraitai	moraimasyō	moraō
nugu	nugimasu	nuide	nuida	nugeba	nugitai	nugimasyō	nugō
oriru	orimasu	orite	orita	orireba	oritai	orimasyō	oriyō
sumu	sumimasu	sunde	sunda	sumeba	sumitai	sumimasyō	sumō
suru	simasu	site	sita	sureba	sitai	simasyō	siyō
tanomu	tanomimasu	tanonde	tanonda	tanomeba	tanomitai	tanomimasyō	tanomō
wakaru	wakarimasu	wakatte	wakatta	wakareba			

NI ARU
NI IRU } FOR LOCATION (place or thing)

DE UTTE etc } FOR LOCATION (place)

Verb Chart

-TAI FORM	-MASYŌ FORM	-Ō, -YŌ FORM	
agaritai	agarimasyō	agarō	
arukitai	arukimasyō	arukō	
dasitai	dasimasyō	dasō	
detai	demasyō	deyō	
hairitai	hairimasyō	hairō	
hanasitai	hanasimasyō	hanasō	
iitai	iimasyō	iō	
ikitai	ikimasyō	ikō	
iretai	iremasyō	ireyō	
kaitai	kaimasyō	kaō	
kesitai	kesimasyō	kesō	
kikitai	kikimasyō	kikō	
naritai	narimasyō	narō	
nitai	nimasyō	niyō	
nomitai	nomimasyō	nomō	nondemo nomeba
noritai	norimasyō	norō	
oboetai	oboemasyō	oboeyō	
okuritai	okurimasyō	okurō	
omoitai	omoimasyō	omoō	
suwaritai	suwarimasyō	suwarō	
tabetai	tabemasyō	tabeyō	
tatitai	tatimasyō	tatō	
tōritai	tōrimasyō	tōrō	
tuketai	tukemasyō	tukeyō	
uritai	urimasyō	urō	
utitai	utimasyō	utō	
wakasitai	wakasimasyō	wakasō	

CLASS II

LESSON XI and XII

Numeral Adjuncts

	-DĀSU (Dozen)	-KAI (Floor, story)	-SATU (NA for books, etc.)	-SOKU (Pair)
1.	itidāsu	ikkai	issatu	issoku
2.	nidāsu	nikai	nisatu	nisoku
3.	sandāsu	sangai	sansatu	sanzoku
4.	yondāsu	yonkai	yonsatu	yonsoku
5.	godāsu	gokai	gosatu	gosoku
6.	rokudāsu	rokkai	rokusatu	rokusoku
7.	sitidāsu (nanadāsu)	nanakai (sitikai)	nanasatu (sitisatu)	nanasoku (sitisoku)
8.	hatidāsu	hakkai	hassatu	hassoku
9.	kyūdāsu	kyūkai	kyūsatu	kyūsoku
10.	zyūdāsu	zikkai	zissatu	zissoku
how many	nandāsu	nangai	nansatu	nanzoku

Parts 3 and 4

NO ACTUAL MEANING (JUST A MOMENT)

MIRU - See
MIERU - Able to see
MISERU - Show.

Tyotto mannenhitu o misete kudasai.	Please show me some fountain pens.
bōsi	hats
gaitō	overcoats
geta	geta
gunbō	military caps
gunpuku	military uniforms
hanketi	handkerchiefs
kimono	clothes (Japanese)
kutu	shoes
kutusita	socks
sarumata	shorts
sekken	soap
syatu	shirts
tebukuro — Cannot be used with MISETE	gloves
tyōmen	notebooks
udedokei	wrist watches
uwagi	jackets
zubon	trousers
zubonsita	drawers
Kotira de gozaimasu. — 'NI' MAY ALSO BE USED FOR MORE PRECISION.	Here they are.
Ikura desu ka?	How much are they?
Hatien gozissen desu.	Eight yen fifty sen.
Kono enpitu wa ikura desu ka?	How much are these pencils?
Ippon (one (long object)) zissen desu.	They are ten sen apiece.
Itidāsu itien desu.	They are one yen a dozen.

KAITEIMASU
---- They are writing.

Syatu o (nanmai) kaimasita ka? (HOW MANY (FLAT OBJ.))	How many shirts did you buy?
Hanketi	handkerchiefs
Gunpuku	uniforms
Uwagi	jackets
Sinbun	newspapers
Kutu o (nanzoku) kaimasita ka? (HOW MANY PAIRS)	How many pairs of shoes did you buy?
Kutusita	socks
Geta	clogs
Tebukuro	gloves
Bōsi o ikutu kaimasita ka?	How many hats did you buy?
Gaitō	overcoats
Udedokei	wrist watches
Sarumata	pairs of drawers
Zubon	pairs of trousers
Sekken	cakes of soap
Tyōmen o (nansatu) kaimasita ka? (How many volumes)	How many notebooks did you buy?
Hon	books
Zassi	magazines
Issatu kaimasita.	I bought one.
Empitu o (nanbon) kaimasita ka? (How many long objects)	How many pencils did you buy?
Mannenhitu	fountain pens
Bōsi wa doko de utte imasu ka?	Where do they sell hats? (Kau is not used --- literally hats are being bought)
Nikai ni arimasu.	They are on the second floor.
Sangai	third floor
Arigatō gozaimasu. (Ahreegato)	Thank you.

Parts 5 and 6.

Kono zidōsya wa ano saka o agaru desyō ka?	Will this car go up that hill, do you think?
Agaru desyō.	It will go up, I think.
Dore ga Ibaraki-ken no tizu desu ka?	Which is the map of Ibaraki Prefecture?
Kore desyō.	This is probably it.
Kyō wa kisen ga deru desyō ka?	Will the ship leave today, do you think?
Kitto deru desyō.	It will certainly leave, I think.
Kyō wa ame ga huru desyō ka?	Do you think it will rain today?
Huru desyō.	It will, I think.
Densya de gakkō e ikeru desyō ka?	Can you go to school by streetcar, do you think?
Ikeru desyō.	You probably can.
Asu Tōkyō e iku desyō ka?	Do you think he will go to Tōkyō tomorrow?
E, iku desyō.	Yes, he will probably go.
Kanagawa-ken ni ringo ga dekimasu ka?	Are apples grown in Kanagawa Prefecture?
Sā, dekiru desyō.	Yes, they probably are (grown).
Sā, dekimasen desyō.	No, they probably are not (grown).
Saibansyo made zippun kakaru desyō ka?	Do you think it will take ten minutes to the courthouse?
Zippun wa kakaru desyō.	It will take (at least) ten minutes, I imagine.
Konban mizu ga kōru desyō ka?	Do you think the water will freeze this evening?
Kōrimasen desyō.	It probably won't freeze.
Koko kara Huzi-san ga mieru desyō ka?	Can you see Mt. Fuji from here, I wonder?

NI NARU.

To change into
(become)

ie.. ill
a captain
etc

THE BIG RAINS FELL

LITTLE BOY'S TALE

Mieru desyō.	You probably can.
Rainen taii ni naru desyō ka?	Do you think he will become a captain next year?
Naru desyō.	He probably will.
Karusan-taii wa kōhī o nomu desyō ka?	Do you think Captain Carson drinks coffee?
Nomu desyō.	He does, I imagine.
Asu wa reika sando made segaru desyō ka?	Do you think it will go down to 3° below zero tomorrow?
Sagarimasen desyō.	It probably won't.
Konban sakana o taberu desyō ka?	Do you think they will eat fish tonight?
Iie, niku desyō.	No, it will probably be meat.
Basu wa koko de tomarimasu ka?	Does the bus stop here?
Tomaru desyō.	I think it does.
Basu wa koko o tōrimasu ka?	Does the bus pass here?
Tōrimasen desyō.	I don't think it does.
Kingu-syōsa wa nihongo o hanasimasu ka?	Does Major King speak Japanese?
Sukosi hanasu desyō.	He probably speaks a little.
Kono hon wa sono hako ni hairu desyō ka?	Do you think this book will go in that box?
Hairu desyō.	It probably will.
Tanaka-san wa denki o kesita desyō ka?	Do you think Mr. Tanaka turned out the light?
Kesita desyō.	He probably did.
Tegami o kyō dasu desyō ka?	Do you think they will send the letter today?
Dasu desyō.	They probably will.
Tanaka-san wa kore o kau desyō ka?	Do you think Mr. Tanaka will buy this?

Kaimasen desyō.

He probably won't.

Sono uti o uru desyō ka?

Do you think they will sell that house?

Uru desyō.

Probably.

KŪTU O HAKU
BOSI O KABURU
SYAT

Parts 7, 8 and 19.

Kono kutu o haku koto ga dekimasu ka?	Can you wear these shoes?
bōsi kaburu	" hats
syatu kiru	" shirts
Dekiru desyō.	I probably can.
Dono kutu o hakimasyō ka?	Which shoes shall I wear?
Kono kutu o haita hō ga ii desyō.	You had probably better wear these shoes.
Koko de syatu o nugimasyō ka?	Shall I take my shirt off here?
Tonari no heya de nuide kudasai.	Please take it off in the next room.
Kyō wa bōsi o kaburimasyō ka?	Shall I wear a hat today?
Kabutta hō ga ii desyō.	It would probably be better to wear it.
Gaitō o kimasyō ka?	Shall I wear an overcoat?
Kita hō ga ii desyō.	You had better wear it, I think.
Kore o Sumisu-taii ni agemasyō ka?	Shall I give this to Capt. Smith?
Agete kudasai.	Please give it to him.
Yokohama made hikōki de ikeru desyō ka?	Can you go to Yokohama by plane, do you think?
Ikeru desyō.	You probably can.
Nanzikan kakaru desyō ka?	How many hours will it take, I wonder?
Itizikan kakaru desyō.	An hour, probably.
Sā, ikimasyō.	Well, let's go.
Doko e iku no desu ka?	Where are we going?
Ginza e ikimasyō.	Let's go to Ginza.
Gozi goro tabemasyō ka?	Shall we eat around five?

This phrase has been nominalized and used with desu. iRu desu would indicate more of a feeling of probability (uncertainty)

Iie, rokuzi ni tabemasyō.	No, let's eat at six.
Mō ippai nomimasyō.	Let's have another drink.
E, nomimasyō.	Yes, let's.
Ano yama no ue kara minato ga mieru desyō ka?	Can you see the harbor from the top of that mountain, do you think?
E, mieru desyō.	Yes, you probably can.
Ano eiga o mimasita ka?	Did you see that movie?
Iie, mimasen desita.	No, I didn't.
Ano mise de sono hon o utte iru desyō ka?	I wonder if they sell that book in that store?
Utte imasen desyō.	I don't think they do.
Denki o tukemasyō ka?	Shall I put the light on?
E, dōzo tukete kudasai.	Yes, please put it on.
Nanzi ni uti o demasyō ka?	What time shall we leave the house?
Rokuzi goro ikimasyō.	Let's go around six o'clock.
Uti e denpō o utimasyō ka?	Shall we send a telegram home?
E, utta hō ga ii desyō.	Yes, it would be better to send one, I think.

WITH OMOIMASU TO IS USED:

ie....

TAISA TO OMOIMASU?

KARA IN THE SENSE OF (BECAUSE).

Parts 9, 10 and 20.

Kyō wa basu ni notte ikimasu ka?	Will you go on the bus today?
Kyō wa arukitai kara basu de wa ikimasen.	I want to walk today, so I won't go by bus.
Tegami wa itu dasimasu ka? (When)	When will you mail the letter?
Kyō dasitai n' desu.	I'd like to mail it today.
Hon ga kaitai no desu.	I want to buy a book.
Kono kozutumi wa doko e okuru no desu ka?	Where are you going to send this parcel?
Sina e okuritai no desu.	I want to send it to China.
Kore wa Tanaka-san ni agemasyō ka?	Shall we give this to Mr. Tanaka?
Sore wa uritai to omoimasu.	I think I want to sell that.
Ima nani o suru no desu ka?	What are you going to do now?
Ginza e ikitai to omoimasu.	I think I'd like to go to Ginza.
Ryōriya e ikitai no desu ka?	Do you want to go to a restaurant?
Iie, tabetaku wa arimasen.	No, I don't want to eat.
Denki ga kesitai no desu ka?	Do you want me to turn off the light?
Sō desu.	Yes.
Denki wa doko de tukeru no desu ka?	Where do I turn on the light?
Koko de tukeru no desu.	You turn it on here.
Doko e ikitai no desu ka?	Where do you want to go?
Saibansyo e ikitai no desu.	I want to go to the courthouse.
Sono hon wa dono hako ni ireru no desu ka?	What box do I put that book in?
Kono hako ni irete kudasai.	Please put it in this box.
O-sake ga nomitai no desu ka?	Do you want to drink some sake?
Iie, nomitaku wa arimasen.	No, I don't want any.

Bīru ga nomitaku wa arimasen ka?	Don't you want to drink some beer?
Bīru nara nomitai n' desu.	If it's beer, I'd like some.
Kisya de iku no desu ka?	Will you go by train?
Hikōki de ikitai (to) omoimasu.	I think I want to go by plane.

USE (TO) WITH OMOIMASU

Parts 11 and 12.

(N.B. Do not memorize for your own use the speech of the salesgirl or waitress.)

Kō:	Tyotto mannenhitu o misete kudasai.	Please show me some fountain pens.
Uriko:	Kotira de gozaimasu.	Here they are.
Kō:	Kore o kudasai. Enpitu ga arimasu ka?	Give me this one. Have you any pencils?
Uriko:	Enpitu wa sotira ni gozaimasu.	The pencils are over there.
Kō:	Kono akai no wa ikura desu ka?	How much are these red ones?
Uriko:	Ippon gosen de gozaimasu.	They are 5 sen apiece.
Kō:	Sore zya sanbon moraimasyō. Zenbu de ikura desu ka?	In that case let me have three. How much is it in all?
Uriko:	Goen zyū gosen de gozaimasu.	It is 5 yen, 15 sen.
Kō:	Kutu wa doko desu ka?	Where are the shoes?
Uriko:	Nikai de gozaimasu.	They are on the second floor.
Kō:	Kutu o misete kudasai.	Show me some shoes, please.
Uriko:	Kore de yorosyū gozaimasu ka?	Will these be all right?
Kō:	Kekkō desu. Kutusita mo kudasai.	Fine. Give me some socks, too.
Uriko:	Donna iro ni itasimasyō ka?	What color would you like? (Literally, "What color shall I make it?")
Kō:	Kuroi no o sanzoku to siroi no o issoku moraimasyō.	I'll take 3 pairs of black ones and 1 pair of white.
Kō:	Doko ka e gohan o tabe ni ikimasyō.	Let's go somewhere and have a meal.
Otu:	Kono hen de donna ryōriya ga itiban ii no desu ka?	What is the best restaurant in this neighborhood?
Kō:	Donna mono ga o-suki desu ka?	What kind of thing would you like (to eat)?

* It is possible to use 'Suki de wa arimasen'

Otu:	Mā, nandemo ii n' desu.	Oh, anything will be good.
Kō:	Seiyō-ryōri wa o-suki desu ka?	Do you like Western cooking?
Otu:	Amari suki zya arimasen.	I'm not very fond of it.
Kō:	Tori wa dō desyō ka?	How about chicken?
Otu:	Tori yori sakana no hō ga suki desu.	I like fish better than chicken.
Kō:	Zya Maruman e ikimasyō.	Then, let's go to the "Maruman."

Ima ame ga hutte imasu ka?	Is it raining now?
Iie, yamimasita.	No, it has stopped.
Yuki ga hutte imasu ka?	Is it snowing?
E, hutte imasu.	Yes, it is snowing.
Itu yamu desyō ka?	When do you think it will stop?
Gogo yamu desyō.	It will probably stop in the afternoon.
Buraun-tyūi wa tabako o nonde imasu ka?	Is Lt. Brown smoking?
Iie, nonde imasen.	No, he isn't (smoking).
Nani o tabete imasu ka?	What is he eating?
Sā, siriasen.	Well, I don't know.
Sumisu-taisa wa nihongo o hanasite imasu ka?	Is Colonel Smith speaking Japanese?
eigo	English
Hai, hanasite imasu.	Yes, he is (speaking).
Zyōnzu-syōi wa tatte imasu ka?	Is Lt. Jones standing?
Iie, suwatte imasu.	No, he's sitting down. (He is seated.)
Kyō wa densya ga tōtte imasu ka?	Are the trolleys passing through today?
Iie, tōtte imasen.	No, they are not.
Tēra-tyūi wa basu ni notte imasu ka?	Is Lt. Taylor riding on the bus?
Iie, notte imasen.	No, he isn't (riding).
Sakuban Bosuton e ikimasita ka?	Did you go to Boston last night?
Ame ga hutte ikemasen desita.	It was raining, and I couldn't go.
Ima gakkō e itte imasu ka?	Do you go to school now? Is he at school now?
Hai, itte imasu.	Yes, I do. Yes, he is.

Kono kinzyo ni gakkō ga arimasu ka?	Is there a school in this neighborhood?
Kado ni wa saibansyo ga atte, sono tonari ni gakkō ga arimasu.	There is a courthouse on the corner, and next to it is a school.
Sumisu-san wa doko ni imasu ka?	Where is Mr. Smith?
Asoko de tatte tabete imasu.	He is standing over there and eating.
Soko de suwatte nonde imasu.	He is sitting there and drinking.
Ima ame ga hutte imasu ka?	Is it raining now?
Iie, ame ga yande o-tenki ni narimasita.	No, the rain has stopped and it has become fine.
Tomuson-taii wa nani o site imasu ka?	What is Capt. Thompson doing?
Kutu o haite imasu.	He is putting on his shoes.
Tanaka-san wa kutu o haite imasu ka?	Is Mr. Tanaka wearing shoes?
Yūbinkyoku e itte imasu.	He is at the post office.
Kome o doko de kaimasu ka?	Where do you buy rice?
Ano komeya de katte imasu.	I buy it at that rice dealer's.
Yasai o nimasita ka?	Did you cook the vegetables?
E, ima nite imasu.	Yes, we are cooking them now.
Kami o doko de utte imasu ka?	Where do they sell paper?
Ano kado de utte imasu.	They sell it at the corner (store).
O-yu o wakasimasita ka?	Did you boil some water?
Ima wakasite imasu.	We are boiling some now.
Eigo o oboete imasu ka?	Do you remember English?
Yoku oboete imasu.	Yes, I remember it well.
Kodomo ni gyūnyū o agemasita ka?	Did you give the children milk?
Ima asoko de agete imasu.	They are giving it to them over there now.

ZENBU DE ← How much is it IN ALL

Parts 15 and 16.

Kō: Kyō wa Bosuton e ikimasu ka? Will you go to Boston today?

Otu: Ame ga hureba ikimasen. If it rains, I won't go.

Kō: Kyō wa kisen ga demasu ka? Will the steamer leave today?

Otu: Hidoi kaze ga hukeba demasen. If there's a strong wind blowing, it won't leave.

Kō: Bosuton made nanzikan kakarimasu ka? How many hours does it take to Boston?

Otu: Kisya de ikeba nizikan kakarimasu. It takes 2 hours if you go by train.

Kō: Densya de Bosuton e ikemasu ka? Can you go to Boston by streetcar?

Otu: E, ikeru desyō. Yes, you probably can.

Kō: Zidōsya de ikereba nanpun kakarimasu ka? If you can go by car, how many minutes will it take?

Otu: Gozippun gurai. About 50 minutes.

Kō: Kyō Tōkyō e ikimasu ka? Will you go to Tōkyō today?

Otu: O-tenki (ni) nareba ikimasu. I'll go if it gets (to be) good weather.
IF IT BECOMES GOOD WEATHER

Kō: Kinō kōhī o nomimasita ka? Did you drink coffee yesterday?

Otu: E, asahan o tabeta toki nomimasita. Yes, I drank some when I ate breakfast.

Kō: Gyūnyū mo nomimasita ka? Did you drink milk too?

Otu: Asahan ni kōhī o nomeba gyūnyū wa nomimasen. If I drink coffee for breakfast, I don't drink any milk.

Kō: Hirugohan ni gohan o tabemasu ka? Do you eat rice for lunch?

Otu: Imo o tabereba gohan wa tabemasen. If I eat potatoes, I don't eat rice.

Kō: Kinō niku o tabemasita ka? Did you eat meat yesterday?

Otu: Iie, sakana o tabemasita. — No, I ate fish.

Kō: Mainiti sakana o tabemasu ka? — Do you eat fish every day?

Otu: Niku ga areba sakana wa tabemasen. — If there's any meat, I don't eat fish.

Sumu —
TO FINISH =

tanomu —
TO ORDER =

Parts 17 and 18.-

Doko e tabe ni iku tumori desu ka?	Where do you intend to go to eat?
Maruman e iku tumori desu.	I intend to go to the "Maruman."
Tebukuro o doko de kau tumori desu ka?	Where do you intend to buy your gloves?
Tonari no mise de kau tumori desu.	I intend to buy them at the store next door.
Kome o tikasitu ni ireru tumori desu ka?	Do you intend to put the rice in the cellar?
E, ireru tumori desu.	Yes, I intend to put it (there).
Asu made ni dekiru tumori desu ka?	Do you expect to have it completed by tomorrow?
Dekiru desyō.	It will probably be ready.
Konban takusan nomu tumori desu ka?	Do you intend to drink a lot this evening?
Iie, amari nomu tumori de wa arimasen.	No, I don't expect to drink very much.
Nanzi ni sumu tumori desu ka?	When do you expect it to be finished?
Nizi goro.	Around two o'clock.
Nani o tanomu tumori desu ka?	What do you intend to order?
Hon o nisatu tanomitai to omoimasu.	I think I should like to order two books.
Tanaka-san ni nani o ageru tumori desu ka?	What do you intend to give Mr. Tanaka?
Mannenhitu o ageru tumori desu.	I intend to give him a fountain pen.
Kono sakana o niru tumori desu ka?	Do you intend to cook this fish?
Nama de taberu tumori desu.	I intend to eat it raw.
Asu wa aruku tumori desu ka?	Do you intend to walk tomorrow?
Iie, zidōsya ni notte iku tumori desu.	No, I intend to go in a car.

TABERU KOTO GA DEKIMASU KA?

Can you eat it?

Kore o doko e okuru tumori desu ka?	Where do you intend to send this?
Tonari no mura e okuru tumori desu.	I intend to send it to the next village.
Kono kodomo wa nihongo ga wakarimasu ka?	Does this child understand Japanese?
Yukkuri hanaseba wakarimasu.	If you talk slowly, he will understand.
Ōhuna made arukeba nanzikan kakarimasu ka?	If you walk to Ōhuna, how many hours will it take?
Gozikan gurai kakarimasu.	It will take about five hours.
Hayama e tegami o daseba nanniti kakarimasu ka?	If you send a letter to Hayama, how many days will it take?
Hutuka kakarimasu.	It will take two days.
Kore o ano mise de kaeba ikura desu ka?	If you buy this at that store, how much is it?
Goen desu.	It is five yen.
Kore o nireba taberu koto ga dekimasu ka?	If you cook this, can you eat it?
Dekiru desyō.	You probably can.
Kozutumi de okureba mikka kakarimasu ne?	If you send it by parcel post, it will take three days, won't it?
E, kakaru desyō.	Yes, it probably will.
Kono zidōsya o ureba ikura de uru koto ga dekimasu ka?	If we sell this car, how much can we sell it for?
Nihyakuen gurai desu.	About 200 yen.

Parts 21 and 22.

Kō:	Tyotto mannenhitu o misete kudasai.	Please show me some fountain pens.
Uriko:	Kotira de gozaimasu.	Here they are.
Kō:	Kore o kudasai. Enpitu ga arimasu ka?	Give me this one. Have you any pencils ?
Uriko:	Enpitu wa sotira ni gozaimasu.	The pencils are over there.
Kō:	Kono akai no wa ikura desu ka?	How much are these red ones?
Uriko:	Ippon gosen de gozaimasu.	They are 5 sen apiece.
Kō:	Sore zya sanbon moraimasyō. Zenbu de ikura desu ka?	In that case let me have three. How much is it in all?
Uriko:	Goen zyū gosen de gozaimasu.	It is 5 yen, 15 sen.
Kō:	Kutu wa doko desu ka?	Where are the shoes?
Uriko:	Nikai de gozaimasu.	They are on the second floor.
Kō:	Kutu o misete kudasai.	Please show me some shoes.
Uriko:	Kore de yorosyū gozaimasu ka?	Will these be all right?
Kō:	Kekkō desu. Kutusita mo kudasai.	Fine. Give me some socks, too.
Uriko:	Donna iro ni itasimasyō ka?	What color would you like?
Kō:	Kuroi no o sanzoku to siroi no o issoku moraimasyō. Syatu ya hanketi wa doko desu ka?	I'll take 3 pairs of black ones and 1 pair of white. Where are the undershirts and handkerchiefs?
Uriko:	Nikai desu.	On the second floor.
Otu:	Udedokei mo kyō kau tumori desu ka?	Do you intend to buy a wrist watch today, too?
Kō:	Kaitai to omotte imasita.	I was thinking I'd like to buy (one).
Otu:	Zya ikkai e orimasyō.	Then, let's go down to the first floor.

SAYO DE GOZAIMASU

By itself means – (YES)

In the beginning of Sentence.

LET ME SEE

TANOMU ----

To Request

To Order

GR FR ENG RUS JAP

der
die le
das la the — O

Parts 23 and 24.

DOKO KA E TABE NI IKEMASYÓ

Kō:	Doko ka e gohan o tabe ni ikimasyō.	Let's go somewhere and have a meal.
Otu:	Kono hen de donna ryōriya ga itiban ii no desu ka?	What is the best restaurant in this neighborhood?
Kō:	Donna mono ga o-suki desu ka?	What kind of thing would you like (to eat)?
Otu:	Mā, nandemo ii n' desu.	Oh, anything will be good.
Kō:	Seiyō-ryōri wa o-suki desu ka?	Do you like Western cooking?
Otu:	Amari suki zya arimasen.	I'm not very fond of it.
Kō:	Tori wa dō desyō ka?	How about chicken?
Otu:	Tori yori sakana no hō ga suki desu.	I like fish better than chicken.
Kō:	Zya Maruman e ikimasyō.	Then, let's go to the "Maruman".
Otu:	Kono kinzyo desu ka?	Is it near here? (Is it in this neighborhood?)
Kō:	E, sugu soko desu.	Yes, right there.

Zyotyū:	Irassyaimase. O-hutari-san desu ka?	Please come in. Two?
Kō:	Sō desu.	Yes.
Zyotyū:	Dōzo kotira e.	This way, please.
Kō:	Kyō wa nani ga aru ka?	What have you got today?
Zyotyū:	Sayō de gozaimasu.... o-sasimi to yakizakana wa ikaga de gozaimasu ka?	Let me see...how about sasimi and broiled fish?
Kō:	Sutēki ga aru ka?	Is there any steak?
Zyotyū:	Kyō wa tyotto kirasite orimasu.	We are just out of it today.

Kō:	Zya, Otu-san, sakana ni simasu ka?	Then, Mr. Otu, will you have fish?
Otu:	Sore de kekkō desyō.	I guess that's all right.
Kō:	Zya sakana ni siyō. O-sake mo tanomimasu.	Then, let's make it fish. I'll order some sake, too.
Otu:	Gohan ga sunde kara eiga o mi ni ikimasyō ka?	After we've finished our meal, shall we go to see a movie?
Kō:	Kekkō desu. Kono kinzyo ni ii eigakan ga arimasu ka?	Fine. Is there a good movie theater in this neighborhood?
Otu:	Wariai ni ii eigakan ga sugu tikaku ni arimasu.	There's a pretty good theater right near (here).
Kō:	Nyūsu o misemasu ka?	Do they show news?
Otu:	E, misemasu.	Yes, they do.
Kō:	Sore zya iku koto ni simasyō.	Then, let's plan to go.

KYUSHU 1:50,000

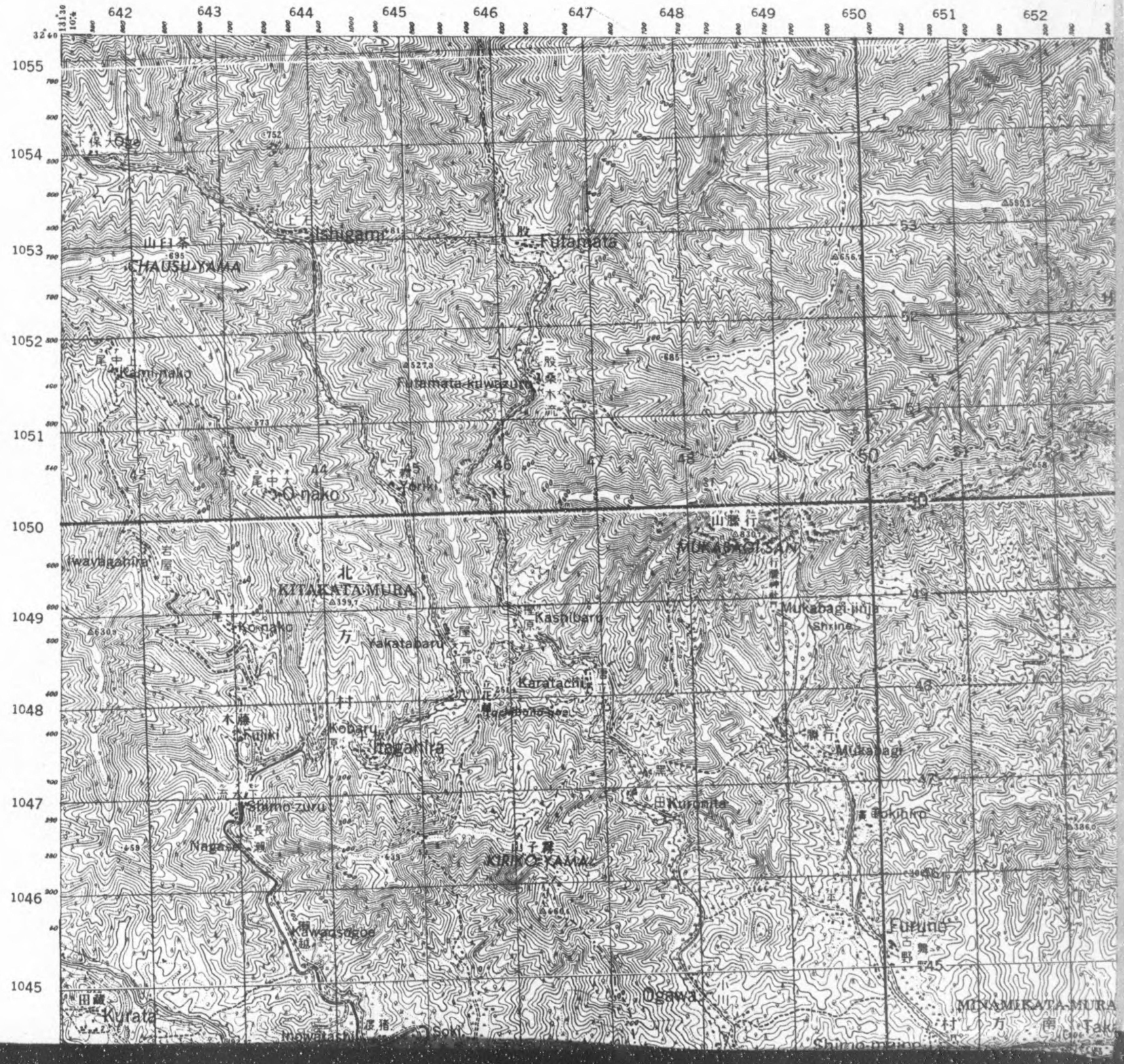
For use by
War and Navy Department Agencies only
Not for sale or distribution

LEGEND

Density of Construction in Urban Areas

Dense | Moderate | Sparse

- Navy Lookout Tower
- Factory
- Bank
- Powder Magazine
- Water Wheel or Mill
- Generating Plant
- Masonry Wall
- Fences
- Bamboo Fences
- Stone Wall
- Earthen Wall
- Hedge
- Cemetery
- Ditches
- Shrine Gate
- Stone Lantern
- Monument
- Statue
- Signpost
- Stone Steps
- Crane
- Oil Well
- Mileage Marker
- Stumps
- Isolated Trees
- Chimney
- 96,1 Triangulation Point
- 365,37 Secondary Control Point
- 423,42 Bench Mark above Sea Level
- Shrine
- Temple
- Grave
- Pagoda
- Church
- Japanese Government Building
- Foreign Government Building
- Military Reservation
- Naval Reservation
- Division Headquarters
- Brigade Headquarters
- Fortress and Defense Headquarters
- Battalion Headquarters and Garrison
- Regimental Headquarters
- Naval Station
- Secondary Naval Station
- Naval Camp
- Army Camp
- Shipyard
- Prefectural Seat
- Sub-prefectural, Island-office or Gun Seat
- City Office
- Town, Village or Ward Office
- School
- Hospital
- Isolation Hospital
- Gendarmerie Post
- Police Station
- Court of Appeals
- Prison
- Customs House
- Tax Office
- Forestry Office



Secondary Control Point

All above

- 423.42 Bench Mark
- 32.5 Spot Elevation
- Old Battlefield
- Spring
- Tomb
- Castle Site
- Volcano
- Mineral Spring
- Material Dump
- Mine
- Boundary Marker

- Tax Office
- Forestry Office
- Mining Office
- Government Monopoly Bureau Office or Factory
- Office of Maritime Affairs
- Meteorological Station
- Post Office (with Telegraph and Telephone service)
- Post Office
- Telegraph Office
- Telephone Office

- National Highway
- Main Prefectural Roads
- More than 3 Meters Wide
- More than 2 Meters Wide
- More than 1 Meter Wide
- Less than 1 Meter Wide
- Impassable for Carts
- (A) (B) Tree-lined Roads: (A) Narrow (B) Wide
- Power Lines along Road: (A) Ordinary (B) High Tension
- (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) Government Railways: (A) Two Tracks (B) Single Track (C) Station; Feeder Railways: (D) Double (E) Single
- Boundaries: International, Prefectural, Province (Obsolete), Gun, shi or Sub-prefectural, Ward, Machi or Mura, Government Lands, Property Lines

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H)

Height of Bank
Depth of Water

- (A) Iron Bridge
- (B) Wooden Bridge
- (C) Foot Bridge
- (D) Foot Ford
- (E) Vehicular Ford
- (F) Passenger Ferry (Single Boat)
- (G) Passenger and Horse Ferry (Two Boats)
- (H) Steam Ferry

Lighthouse
Radio Mast
Warning Signal

- Boat Anchorage
- Ship Anchorage
- Anchorage
- Commercial Port
- Fixed Beacon
- Fixed Beacon (Lightless)
- Buoy (Lightless)

(A) (B) (C)

- (A) Flower Garden
- (B) Grove
- (C) Truck Garden

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F)

- (A) Orchard
- (B) Tea
- (C) Mulberry
- (D) Cultivated marsh
- (E) Irrigated rice field
- (F) Dry Rice Field

- (A) Wild Land
- (B) Palm
- (D) Conifers

1044 1043 1042 1041 1040 1039 1038 1037 1036000yds.N.

641000yds.E. 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652

Ogawa
Kurata
Mowatashi
Soki
Yanase
Kifa-kuboyama
Shimo-soto
Kamisaki
Minami-kuboyama
Shimo-maino
Jehno
Hosaki
Okamoto
Kainohata
Ono
Kawa-zuru
Kakuda
Kashiwara
Shimo-niwa
Kawazuru-kuwazuru
Kashishita
Kobeppuseta
Kuroberu
Haru
HIGASHI-USUKI-GUN
EBOSHI-DAKE
KITAGO-MURA
Kuroki
Matsuse
KANOGAWA-MACHI
Furukata
Niwatani

A.M.S. L772
First Edition (AMS 1), 1943; revised (AMS 2), 1945.

Prepared under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, by the Army Map Service (CV), U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., 1943. Copied from Sheet 8-5, 1:50,000, Japanese Imperial Land Survey, published 1935. All places named [illegible] according to the

3°15′ OR 58 MILS
1°49′ OR 32 MILS
MAGNETIC NORTH

1 0
1 0 1
1000 0 1000

Volcano
Mineral Spring
Material Dump
Mine
Boundary Marker

Post Office (with Telegraph and Telephone service)
Post Office
Telegraph Office
Telephone Office

National Highway
Main Prefectural Roads
More than 3 Meters Wide
More than 2 Meters Wide
More than 1 Meter Wide
Less than 1 Meter Wide
Impassable for Carts
(A) (B) Tree-lined Roads: (A) Narrow (B) Wide
Power Lines along Road: (A) Ordinary (B) High Tension
(A) (B) (D) (C) (E) Government Railways: (A) Two Tracks (B) Single Track (C) Station
Feeder Railways: (D) Double (E) Single

Boundaries: International
Prefectural
Province (Obsolete)
Gun, shi or Sub-prefectural
Ward, Machi or Mura
Government Lands
Property Lines

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H)
Height of Bank
Depth of Water

(A) Iron Bridge
(B) Wooden Bridge
(C) Foot Bridge
(D) Foot Ford
(E) Vehicular Ford
(F) Passenger Ferry (Single Boat)
(G) Passenger and Horse Ferry (Two Boats)
(H) Steam Ferry

Lighthouse
Radio Mast
Warning Signal

Boat Anchorage
Ship Anchorage
Anchorage

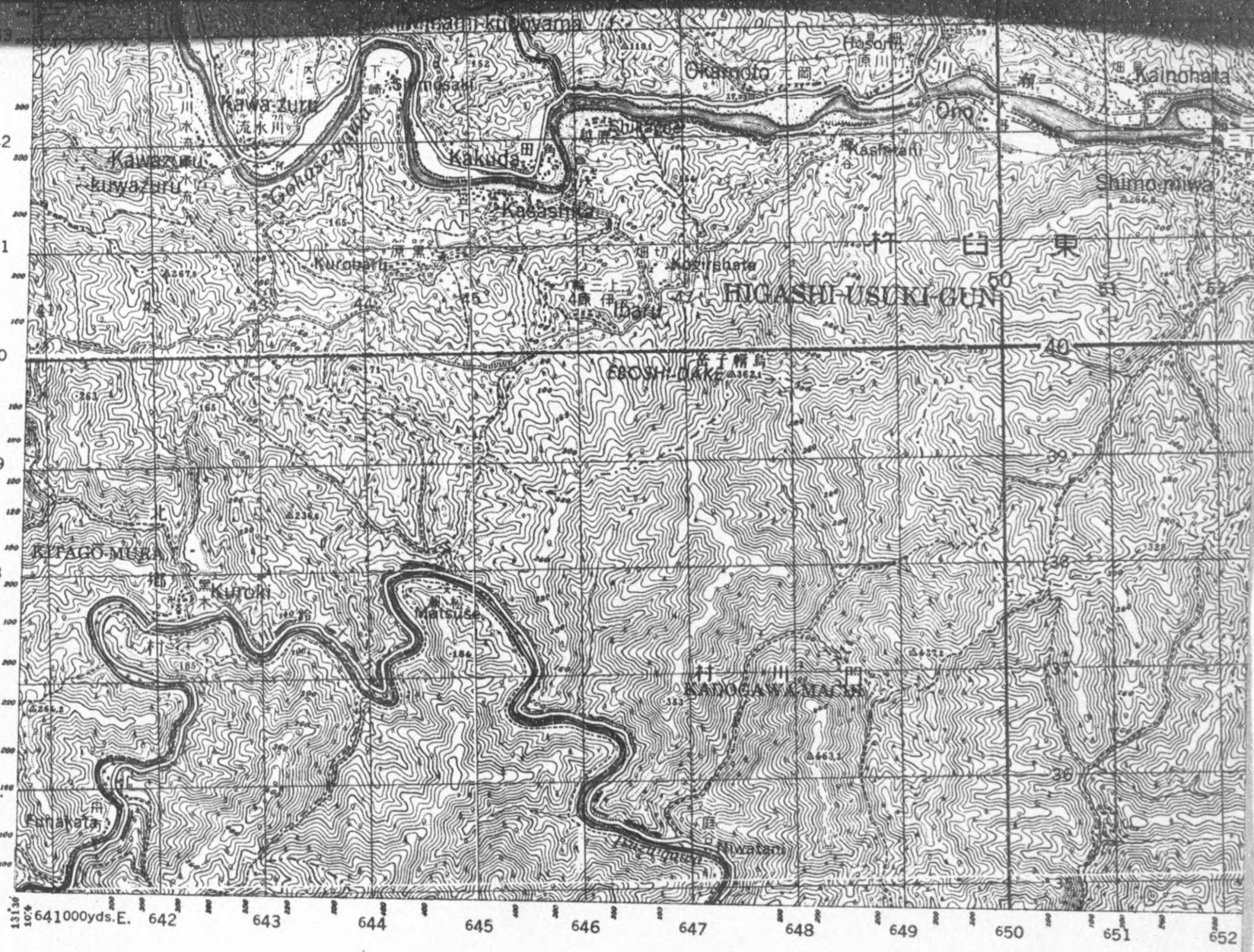
Commercial Port
Fixed Beacon
Fixed Beacon (Lightless)
Buoy (Lightless)

(A) (B) (C)
(A) Flower Garden
(B) Grove
(C) Truck Garden

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F)
(A) Orchard (D) Cultivated marsh
(B) Tea (E) Irrigated rice field
(C) Mulberry (F) Dry Rice Field

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F)
(A) Wild Land (D) Conifers
(B) Palm (E) Broad-leaf Trees
(C) Bamboo (F) Grass Land

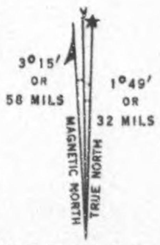
(A) Cliff (E) Depression
(B) Rock Outcropping (F) Ravine, Gully
(C) Scattered Rock (G) Crumbling Bank
(D) Talus Slope



First Edition (AMS 1), 1943; revised (AMS 2), 1945.

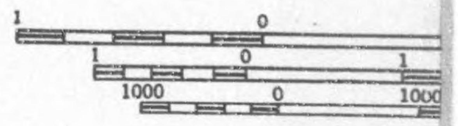
Prepared under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, by the Army Map Service (CV), U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., 1943. Copied from Sheet 8-5, 1:50,000, Japanese Imperial Land Survey, published 1935. All places names transcribed according to the Modified Hepburn (Romaji) System.

Elevation measured from the mean tide of Tōkyō Bay.



APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION 1945
FOR CENTER OF SHEET
ANNUAL MAGNETIC CHANGE 1' WESTERLY

Use diagram only to obtain numerical values. To determine magnetic north line, connect the pivot point "P" on the south edge of the map with the value of the angle between grid and magnetic north, as plotted on the degree scale at the north edge of the map.



ONE THOUSAND
THE L

NOTE: G
TO TH

SCHOOL FOR OVERSEAS ADMINISTRATION
HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CIVIL AFFAIRS TRAINING SCHOOL - FAR EAST

Language Program

CLASS II - LESSON XVII

(1) BON, O-BON. This Buddhist festival is usually translated as the "Lantern Festival" but it may be thought of as close to the European All Souls' Day. The festival of Bon, according to the old lunar calendar, occurs on July 15th. At this time special offerings are made to the spirits of dead ancestors. In some localities, small boats with lanterns are set sailing down a stream or river; this is the origin of the English term "lantern Festival." At the time of the Bon festival, servants are very often given gifts of money by their employers.

(2) ..TO MŌSIMASU. THE VERB MŌSU is the more humble equivalent of the verb iū, "to say, to be called." In a sentence like Tamura Yosiko to mōsimasu, to mōsimasu may be translated "My name is..." with the to serving as quotation marks.

(3) SYOKI O SITE IRU. site iru, the -te iru form of suru, is literally "to be doing." In a sentence like ima honyaku o site imasu, "I am now doing a translation," site imasu is a simple progressive form, with honyaku the direct object of the "doing." In a sentence like syoki o site imasu, however, where syoki "secretary" is the object of the verb, site imasu will have the meaning "to do (for a living), to do the job of, to have such-and-such a position." The occupation, position, etc., is made the object of site imasu with the regular particle o. Similarly, "What do you do?" will be nani o site imasu ka? If your occupation is that of a barber, you may answer: tokoya desu, "I am a barber," or, tokoya o site imasu, "I am working as a barber," "I am a barber."

IKE NAI KAREBA
If I don't go.

(4) ...SŌ DESU. Sō desu, used after a verb in the simple form or the past form or after an adjective, has the meaning "I understand (that), I am told, I hear, they say."

Kuru sō desu. I understand that he will come.

Kimasita sō desu. I hear that he came.

Takai sō desu. I understand that it is expensive.

Do not confuse this construction with sō, translated "that way, thus," (illustrated in the sentence Ima wa nandemo nedan ga takaku natte nikkyū mo sō desu, "Prices have become high for everything now and wages are that way, too.") or the sō desu meaning "That's right." Etymologically, however, they are all three the same sō.

(5) SITTE IMASU. THE VERB SIRU, "to know," has one peculiarity that should be noted. In the affirmative, the verb is used in the progressive -te iru form; for example, "I know" will be sitte imasu. In the negative, the form will be regularly sirimasen for "I do not know." Compare:

Sitte imasu ka? Do you know it?

Hai, sitte imasu. Yes, I do.

Iie, sirimasen. No, I don't.

TO OPEN

(6) AKU. This intransitive verb meaning "~~to close~~" is apt to cause some difficulty at first because of differences in English and Japanese idiom. For example, for the sentence: konо kagi de sono to ga aku desyō ka? a literal English translation will be: "Will that door open with this key, do you think?" A more normal English equivalent, however, will be: "Will this key open that door, do you think?" Similarly, in order to say "This key doesn't open it," you would have to rephrase the

the sentence into "It doesn't open with this key": kono kagi de wa akimasen.

(7) IRASSYARU is a polite verb, used in speaking to a second person or of a third person; its meaning will depend on the context, since it is equivalent to "come, go, be."

Examples:

Tanaka-san wa kyō zimusyo e irassyaimasen desita.	Mr. Tanaka did not go (or come) to the office today.
Tanaka-san wa ima zimusyo ni irassyaimasu.	Mr. Tanaka is in the office now.
Sumisu-tyūsa wa irassyaimasu ka?	Is Commander Smith in?
Ginkō e irassyatta to omoimasu.	I think he went to the bank.

(8) YŌ NI is used to indicate the purpose of an action, closely associated with imperative expressions. Yō ni is preceded by a verb in the simple form (either affirmative or negative). It may be followed by a verb in any form although very commonly a -te kudasai construction follows. For example,...yō ni itte kudasai will be used for "please tell (him) to..." A very frequent combination will be...yō ni site kudasai, "please arrange to..., please try to..."; sometimes it serves as a more extended form of the -te kudasai construction. Consider carefully the following examples:

Nanzi ni kuru yō ni iimasyō ka?	What time shall I tell him to come?

Sanzi ni kuru yō ni itte kudasai.	Please tell him to come at three.
Sanzi ni kuru yō ni site kudasai.	Please try to come at three.
Wasurenai yō ni site kudasai.	Please see that you don't forget. Please try not to forget.

(9) AIDA has two main uses: as a conjunction, it is equivalent to the English "while"; in addition, it has the meaning "between," and is used in various constructions with that translation.

Examples:

Ginkō e denwa o kakeru aida soto de matte ite kudasai.	Please wait outside while I telephone the bank.
Benkyō-site iru aida zyama o simasita.	He bothered me while I was studying.

N.B. Notice that the verb preceding aida is in the present tense in Japanese; the tense of the final verb determines that of the whole sentence for purposes of translation.

Bosuton to Kenburizi no aida wa densya ga tōtte imasu. Bosuton kara Kenburizi made no aida wa densya ga tōtte imasu.	A streetcar runs between Boston and Cambridge.
Hyaku gozyūnin kara nihyakunin made no aida desita.	There were between 150 and 200 people.

(10) THE PARTICLE TO may be used in the meaning "with." For example:

Dare to hanasite imasita ka?	To (with) whom were you speaking?
Haha to ikimasita.	I went with my mother.

(11) AGAREMASU...THE POTENTIAL. Japanese has several ways of expressing possibility; we have had the noun + dekiru and verb + koto ga dekiru