



Japanese Guaranteed

Audioscript

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[CD 1]

Welcome to Berlitz Japanese Guaranteed. This all audio program will teach you the basics of Japanese, without a book. Everything you hear will be available in the audioscript, which you can download from our website, www.berlitzpublishing.com. So, are you ready to learn some Japanese? Then, let's begin.

Lesson 1

Japanese Pronunciation System

Learning pronunciation is the first step of learning any foreign language. Because learners' approaches may vary, you may want to read along with the following pronunciation section in the audioscript.

Japanese has a very simple sound structure. There are 5 vowels and 27 consonants. A Japanese sound consists of one vowel, or a consonant followed by a vowel, with the exception of the letter N.

These units are usually called syllables, and a Japanese word is a combination of these units. For example,

i

is a word which means, "stomach", and

e

means "painting".

ka

means, "mosquito", and

kami

is "paper". Let's first listen to the Japanese sounds. Repeat in the pauses.

First, the five vowels:

a	i	u	e	o
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

a	i	u	e	o
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

Now, the sounds with the consonant K:

Ka	Ki	Ku	Ke	Ko
-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

Ka	Ki	Ku	Ke	Ko
-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

Now, the sounds with S:

Sa	Shi	Su	Se	So
-----------	------------	-----------	-----------	-----------

Sa	Shi	Su	Se	So
-----------	------------	-----------	-----------	-----------

Now, the sounds with T:

Ta	Chi	Tsu	Te	To
-----------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------

Ta	Chi	Tsu	Te	To
-----------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------

Now, the sounds with N:

Na	Ni	Nu	Ne	No
-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

Na	Ni	Nu	Ne	No
-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

Now, the sounds with H:

Ha	Hi	Hu	He	Ho
-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

Ha	Hi	Hu	He	Ho
-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

Now, the sounds with M:

Ma	Mi	Mu	Me	Mo
-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

Ma	Mi	Mu	Me	Mo
-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

Now, the sounds with Y. Notice that only the vowels A, U and O combine with Y.

Ya	Yu	Yo
-----------	-----------	-----------

Ya	Yu	Yo
-----------	-----------	-----------

Now, the sounds with R:

Ra	Ri	Ru	Re	Ro
-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

Ra	Ri	Ru	Re	Ro
-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

The Japanese R is very different from English R. It is pronounced with the tip of the tongue against the back of your front, top teeth. Try that once more:

Ra	Ri	Ru	Re	Ro
-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

Now, the sounds with W. Note that only the vowel A combines with W.

Wa

Wa

Now, the sounds with G:

Ga	Gi	Gu	Ge	Go
-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

Ga	Gi	Gu	Ge	Go
-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

Now, the sounds with Z:

Za	Zi	Zu	Ze	Zo
-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

Za	Zi	Zu	Ze	Zo
-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

Now, the sounds with D. Notice that only the vowels A, E and O combine with D.

Da	De	Do
-----------	-----------	-----------

Da	De	Do
-----------	-----------	-----------

Now, the sounds with P:

Pa	Pi	Pu	Pe	Po
-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

Pa	Pi	Pu	Pe	Po
-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

Now, the sounds with B:

Ba	Bi	Bu	Be	Bo
-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

Ba	Bi	Bu	Be	Bo
-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

Now, let's practice the more complex sounds. Repeat in the pauses.

Kya	Kyu	Kyo
------------	------------	------------

Sya	Syu	Syo
------------	------------	------------

Cha	Chu	Cho
------------	------------	------------

Nya	Nyu	Nyo
------------	------------	------------

Hya	Hyu	Hyo
------------	------------	------------

Mya	Myu	Myo
------------	------------	------------

Rya	Ryu	Ryo
------------	------------	------------

Gya	Gyu	Gyo
------------	------------	------------

Zya	Zyu	Zyo
------------	------------	------------

Pyu	Pyu	Pyo
------------	------------	------------

Bya	Byu	Byo
------------	------------	------------

Now, you've heard all the sounds in Japanese. Let's practice some Japanese words. Repeat in the pauses.

asa

asa

This word means "morning" and consists of 2 syllables.

Note that each syllable has approximately the same duration, or is pronounced for about the same amount of time. The duration of one syllable is called a "mora".

hiru

hiru

This word means "noon" and consists of 2 syllables.

shokuji

shokuji

This word means "meal" and consists of 3 syllables.

Very good. As we mentioned earlier, Japanese sounds usually have either one vowel or a combination of a consonant and a vowel. However, the letter N can appear by itself, and takes up one "mora", or the same amount of time as one syllable.

Let's practice the sound. Repeat in the pauses.

N

N

For example, the word

ban

which means “evening” in English, has the sound

“n”.

Listen to the word again.

ban

ban

The sound is divided equally over

“ba”

and

“n”.

So, this has 2 moras. Let’s listen to some other words.

sanji

sanji

This word means “3 o’clock” and consists of 3 moras.

nihongo

nihongo

This word means “Japanese language” and consists of 4 moras. Listen to the next word, which means “hello”, and see if you can tell how many moras it has.

konnichiwa

konnichiwa

This word consists of 5 moras.

Lastly, there are sounds called “long vowels” and “double consonants”. First, let’s talk about the long vowels. Listen to the following list of words. These words are almost identical, except that the second word in each pair has a long vowel. Try to hear the long sound in the second word.

obasan obaasan

The long vowel sound completely changes the meaning of the word. The first word,

obasan

means “aunt”, while the second word,

obaasan

means “grandmother”. Listen to more pairs. First, “uncle” and “grandfather”:

ojisan ojiisan

Now, listen to “stem” and “air”:

kuki kuuki

Now, listen to “wall” and “calm”:

heki heeki

Let’s practice the words. Repeat in the pauses.

obasan obaasan

ojisan ojiisan

kuki kuuki

heki heeki

The long vowel lasts for one mora, just like other regular sounds. Now, let’s listen to words with double consonants. The double consonant is actually a short pause, without any sound, which occurs right before a consonant. Listen to some examples.

First, listen to the word “stamps”:

kitte

Next, “musical instrument”:

gakki

Then, “author”:

sakka

Lastly, “magazine”:

zasshi

Let’s listen to the word “**kitte**” without the double consonant.

kite

And now, with the double consonant.

kitte

Did you hear the difference? As mentioned before, “**kitte**” means ‘stamps’, but “**kite**” means “Please come”. Let’s practice the words. Repeat in the pauses.

kitte

kitte

gakki

gakki

sakka

sakka

zasshi

zasshi

The pause for a double consonant lasts for one mora, just like other regular sounds.

You may notice in spoken Japanese that the vowels I and U are often “devoiced”, that is, spoken very quietly, or dropped altogether, when the sounds appear at the end of a sentence or between consonants. Here are some examples:

“Good morning”, devoiced

Ohayoo gozaimasu

voiced:

Ohayoo gozaimasu

“Ate”, the past tense of the verb “eat”, devoiced:

Tabemashita

and voiced:

Tabemashita

“It’s nice to meet you”, devoiced:

Doozo yoroshiku

and voiced:

Doozo yoroshiku

The devoiced version is the most common, and it’s the pronunciation that you will hear throughout this program. Let’s practice the expressions. Repeat in the pauses.

Ohayoo gozaimasu (DEVOICED)

Ohayoo gozaimasu (DEVOICED)

Tabemashita (DEVOICED)

Tabemashita (DEVOICED)

Doozo yoroshiku (DEVOICED)

Doozo yoroshiku (DEVOICED)

Throughout the program, remember to pay special attention to your pronunciation. Listen to the native speakers on the recording, and try to model your pronunciation after theirs. Repeating the

words and phrases out loud in the pauses provided will help you remember the vocabulary more easily, and perfect your pronunciation. Most importantly of all, enjoy the program, and have fun learning Japanese!

Lesson 2

In this lesson, you'll learn how to introduce yourself to someone you met for the first time.

Let's practice the vocabulary from this chapter.

How do you do? **Hajimemashite.**

Hajimemashite.

I am Nishino. **Nishino-desu.**

Nishino-desu.

I'm Nakagawa. **Nakagawa-desu.**

Nakagawa-desu.

Very nice to meet you. **Doozo yoroshiku.**

Doozo yoroshiku.

Hello. **Konnichiwa.**

Konnichiwa.

"Nice" or "good" **Ii.**

Ii.

Yes, it is. **Soo desune.**

Soo desune.

Let's listen to the dialogue between Mr. Nishino and Ms. Nakagawa, who are meeting for the first time.

Hajimemashite. Nishino-desu.

Nishino-san desuka. Nakagawa-desu. Hajimemashite. Doozo yoroshiku.

Kochirakoso doozo yoroshiku.

Listen to what Mr. Nishino said first.

Hajimemashite. Nishino-desu.

This is what you say when you meet someone for the first time.

It means “How do you do?” Let’s practice the expression. Repeat after Mr. Nishino.

Hajimemashite

Hajimemashite

Good. Did you recognize any of what he said after that? He said

“Nishino-desu”.

This means “I am Nishino”. Now you try it:

Nishino desu.

Nishino desu.

Good. Now let’s say the whole thing. “How do you do? I am Nishino.”

Hajimemashite. Nishino desu.

Hajimemashite. Nishino desu.

This is what you say when you introduce yourself to someone whom you met for the first time.

In Japan, a last name or a full first and last name is used in this situation.

Now, let’s listen to the dialogue again and see how Ms. Nakagawa replied.

Hajimemashite. Nishino-desu.

Nishino-san desuka. Nakagawa-desu. Hajimemashite. Doozo yoroshiku.

Kochirakoso doozo yoroshiku.

You probably recognized some of what she said. She said,

Nishino-san desuka.

This literally means “Are you Mr. Nishino?” This is a way of acknowledging another person’s name in Japanese. Did you notice that she said

san

after Mr. Nishino’s name? This means Mr. or Ms. in Japanese. When you address someone else, you put “**san**” at the end of their name as a way of showing respect. But you never use “**san**” with your own name. Did you also notice that she used

ka

at the end of the sentence?

Ka

is the first of many particles that you will learn in this program. A particle is a word used in Japanese to mark various grammar functions in a sentence. “**Ka**” is used at the end of a sentence to indicate a question.

Let’s practice the sentence:

Nishino-san desuka

Nishino-san desuka

What did she say after that? Listen and see if you understand.

Nakagawa desu.

Did you get it? She introduced herself, saying “I’m Nakagawa”. Repeat:

Nakagawa desu.

Nakagawa desu.

Next, she said

hajimemashite

just like Nishino said before. This means “How do you do?” Let’s practice again:

Hajimemashite.

Hajimemashite.

Finally, she said:

Doozo yoroshiku.

This means “very nice to meet you.” Let’s practice that expression:

Doozo yoroshiku

Doozo yoroshiku

Now, try putting whole thing together. Repeat after Ms. Nakagawa.

Nishino-san desuka. Nakagawa-desu. Hajimemashite. Doozo yoroshiku.

Nishino-san desuka. Nakagawa-desu. Hajimemashite. Doozo yoroshiku.

Mr. Nishino’s answer was

Kochirakoso doozo yoroshiku.

This means “Nice to meet you, too”. Repeat after Mr. Nishino:

Kochirakoso doozo yoroshiku.

Kochirakoso doozo yoroshiku.

Now you try it! How do you say “Nice to meet you”?

Doozo yoroshiku.

And how do you say “It’s nice to meet you, too”?

Kochirakoso doozo yoroshiku.

Now let’s listen to the whole dialogue again. Repeat in the pauses.

Hajimemashite. Nishino-desu.

Nishino-san desuka. Nakagawa-desu.

Hajimemashite. Doozo yoroshiku.

Kochirakoso doozo yoroshiku.

So how did the man say “I am Nishino”?

Nishino desu.

Good. And how did the woman say “Are you Mr. Nishino?”

Nishino-san desuka.

Try it with your name! Say “How do you do ? I’m...

Hajimemashite. ...desu.

How do you say “Mr. Yamamoto” in Japanese?

Yamamoto-san.

Do you use “**san**” with your own name?

No, that’s right. You don’t use “**san**” with your own name.

Now let’s play the role of Ms. Nakagawa in the dialogue. First, Nishino will introduce himself:

Hajimemashite. Nishino-desu.

Say, “Are you Mr. Nishino?”

Nishino-san desuka.

Say “I’m Ms. Nakagawa”, then say “How do you do? It’s nice to meet you.”

Nakagawa desu. Hajimemashite. Doozo yoroshiku.

Kochirakoso doozo yoroshiku.

Now, you’re Mr. Nishino. Say, “How do you do? I’m Mr. Nishino.”

Hajimemashite. Nishino-desu.

Nishino-san desuka. Nakagawa-desu. Hajimemashite. Doozo yoroshiku.

Say, “It’s nice to meet you too.”

Kochirakoso doozo yoroshiku.

In the next dialogue, you’ll learn how to greet people you already know. Nishino and Nakagawa, who are now friends, meet again.

Nakagawa-san, konnichiwa.

Nishino-san, konnichiwa. Ii otenki desune.

Soo desune.

Let’s listen to what Nishino’s said first.

Nakagawa-san, konnichiwa.

First, he said:

Nakagawa-san.

Do you remember what that means? Yes, it means “Ms. Nakagawa”. Then he says,

Konnichiwa.

This means “Hello”. This is what you say when you meet someone you know for the first time that day. Let’s practice that expression.

Konnichiwa

Konnichiwa

Repeat, “Nakagawa-san, hello.”

Nakagawa-san, konnichiwa.

Nakagawa-san, konnichiwa.

Good. Now, let’s listen to what Nakagawa said.

Nishino-san, konnichiwa. Ii otenki desune.

Did you recognize the first two words that Nakagawa said? She said “Nishino-san, hello.” Let’s practice that as well:

Nishino-san, konnichiwa.

Nishino-san, konnichiwa.

Good. In Japanese, you say

konnichiwa

when people meet during the day, but not in the morning, in the evening or at night. Also, you don’t use this expression with the same person more than once in a day.

Now, let's move on to the second sentence. She said, "It's a nice weather, isn't it?"

Ii otenki desune.

The word for "nice" or "good" is:

Repeat:

Ii.

Now, let's repeat the whole expression:

Ii otenki desune.

Ii otenki desune.

Good. Then Nishino said: "Yes, it is." Let's practice that expression.

Soo desune.

Soo desune.

Good. Did you notice the particle

ne

at the end of the sentences?

Ne

is used at the end of a sentence as a confirmation marker. That is when a speaker seeks a confirmation from a listener, or the listener gives a confirmation to the speaker. You could translate it in English as: "right?"

Let's listen to the whole dialogue again. Repeat in the pauses.

Nakagawa-san, konnichiwa.

Nishino-san, konnichiwa. Ii otenki desune.

Soo desune.

So, how did they say "Hello"?

Konnichiwa.

Good. And, how did the woman say "It's a good weather, isn't it?"

Ii otenki desune.

And, what did the man say when he agreed?

Soo desune.

Very good! Let's play the role of Ms. Nakagawa in the dialogue. First, Nishino greets you:

Nakagawa-san, konnichiwa.

Say "Hello, Mr. Nishino":

Nishino-san, konnichiwa.

Now say, “It’s a good weather, isn’t it?”:

Ii otenki desune.

Soodesune.

Now, you’re Mr. Nishino. Say, “Hello, Ms. Nakagawa.”:

Nakagawa-san, konnichiwa.

Nishino-san, konnichiwa. Ii otenki desune.

Say, “Yes, it is.”

Sodesune.

Very good!

Lesson 3

In this lesson, you'll learn how to introduce your family members.

Let's practice the new vocabulary from this chapter.

I'll introduce you. **Shookai shimasu.**

Shookai shimasu.

parents **ryooshin**

ryooshin

siblings **kyoodai**

kyoodai

Do you have...? **...imasuka**

...imasuka

yes **hai**

hai

older sister **ane**

ane

older brother **ani**

ani

younger sister **imooto**

imooto

now **ima**

ima

where **doko**

doko

Let's listen to a conversation between Nakagawa and Nishino.

Nishino-san, shookai shimasu. Ryooshin desu.

Hajimemashite. Nishino desu. Doozo yoroshiku onegaishimasu.

Let's listen to what Nakagawa said first.

Nishino-san, shookai shimasu. Ryooshin desu.

The first thing she said was

shookai shimasu.

This is the phrase you use when you introduce someone to someone else. It literally means “I’ll introduce you”. Let’s practice that expression. Repeat after Nakagawa.

Nishino-san, shookai shimasu.

Nishino-san, shookai shimasu.

In this case, Nakagawa is introducing her parents, so she says, “These are my parents.” The word for “parents” is

ryooshin.

Repeat:

ryooshin

ryooshin

Now let’s say “These are my parents.” Repeat:

Ryoosin desu.

Ryoosin desu.

Notice that the verb, **desu**, doesn’t change whether you are talking about one person or several people. Verbs in Japanese do not change to agree in number with the subject.

Now, let’s put the whole phrase together. Repeat:

Nishino-san, shookai shimasu. Ryooshin desu.

Nishino-san, shookai shimasu. Ryooshin desu.

Good. Now, listen to what Nishino said next. See if you can recognize any of the words he uses.

Hajimemashite. Nishino desu. Doozo yoroshiku onegaishimasu.

Did you recognize what he said first? He said:

Hajimemashite

which means, “How do you do?” Next, he introduced himself. Do you remember how he said “I’m Nishino”?

Nishino desu

Good. You may have recognized some of what he said next. We’ve already learned that “Nice to meet you” is

Doozo yoroshiku.

Here, Nishino said

Doozo yoroshiku onegaishimasu

which means, “Very nice to meet you.” This is a more polite version that Nishino is using because he is talking to Nakagawa’s parents.

Let’s practice the expression. Repeat after Nishino.

Doozo yoroshiku onegaishimasu.

Doozo yoroshiku onegaishimasu.

Very good! Let’s listen to the whole dialogue again. Repeat in the pauses.

Nishino-san, shokai shimasu. Ryooshin desu.

Hajimemashite. Nishino desu.

Doozo yoroshiku onegaishimasu.

So, what did Nakagawa say first to introduce her parents?

Nishino-san, shokai shimasu. Ryooshin desu.

How did Nishino introduce himself to Nakagawa’s parents?

Hajimemashite. Nishino desu.

And how did he say “It’s very nice to meet you”?

Doozo yoroshiku onegaishimasu.

Now it’s your turn. Your friend is introducing you to her parents. Listen first:

Shokai shimasu. Ryooshin desu.

First, say “How do you do? Then Give your name

Hajimemashite. ...desu.

Now, say “It’s very nice to meet you”

Doozo yoroshiku onegaishimasu.

Now, play the part of Nakagawa. Introduce your friend Nishino to your parents. Say, “Mr. Nishino, let me introduce you. These are my parents”.

Nishino-san, shokai shimasu. Ryooshin desu.

Hajimemashite. Nishino desu. Doozo yoroshiku onegaishimasu.

Excellent!

Culture note: You heard in this lesson about a polite version of speaking. In Japanese, there are basically three levels of speech. Casual, or informal speech is used when talking with close friends and among family members. Polite, or formal speech is used when talking with acquaintances, strangers etc.. Very polite, or formal speech is used in a very formal situation where you have to show special respect. In this lesson’s dialogue, Nakagawa spoke to Nishino

in polite/formal speech because they are acquaintances. When he spoke with her parents, he could have used very polite speech. In that case, Nishino's line would sound like this:

Hajimemashite. Nishino degozaimasu. Doozo yoroshiku onegaishimasu.

So the verb changes to

degozaimasu

instead of

desu.

In the next dialogue, you'll learn how to talk about your and other people's families. Let's listen to the dialogue between Nishino and Nakagawa, asking each other about their siblings.

Nakagawa-san wa kyoodai ga imasuka.

Hai, ane ga imasu. Nishino-san wa.

Watashi wa ani to imooto ga imasu.

Soo desu ka. Ima doko ni sunde imasuka.

Imooto wa ryooshin to Koobe ni sunde imasu. Ani wa Kyoto desu.

Soo desu ka.

Let's listen to what Nishino said first.

Nakagawa-san wa kyoodai ga imasuka.

Nishino said, "Do you have any siblings, Nakagawa-san?"

Let's hear the words separately. First, here's the word for "siblings". Repeat:

Kyoodai

Kyoodai

This next word means "do you have?" Repeat:

Imasuka.

Imasuka.

NARR: You may have noticed another phrase in the dialogue. Nishino said

Kyoodai ga imasuka.

This

ga

between

kyoodai

and

imasuka

is a particle that marks the subject. Repeat:

Kyoodai ga imasuka.

Kyoodai ga imasuka.

Now, let's say the whole sentence. Repeat after Nishino:

Nakagawa-san wa kyoodai ga imasuka.

Nakagawa-san wa kyoodai ga imasuka.

Now, let's listen to Nakagawa's reply.

Hai, ane ga imasu. Nishino-san wa.

Did you recognize some of what she said? First, she says "yes". Repeat:

hai

hai

Next, she says that she has an older sister.

Ane

is older sister in Japanese, and

imasu

without "ka" at the end means "I have". Let's practice the word "older sister". Repeat:

ane

ane

Good. Let's practice that sentence. Repeat.

Hai, ane ga imasu.

Hai, ane ga imasu.

Good. Do you remember what this sentence means?

It means "I have an older sister". Now, did you hear what she said after that? She said, "How about you, Nishino-san?"

Nishino-san wa.

Let's put it all together. Repeat after Nakagawa:

Hai, ane ga imasu. Nishino-san wa.

Hai, ane ga imasu. Nishino-san wa.

Good. Now, let's listen to what Nishino said next:

Watashi wa ani to imooto ga imasu.

He said, “I have an older brother and a younger sister.”

Ani

means older brother and

imooto

is younger sister. Notice the word

to

between the word “older brother” and “younger sister”.

This is another particle meaning “and”.

To

is used to connect nouns.

Let’s practice the word for older brother. Repeat:

ani

ani

Now, the word for “younger sister”. Repeat:

imooto

imooto

Good! Let’s put them together in a sentence. Repeat after Nishino:

Watashi wa ani to imooto ga imasu.

Watashi wa ani to imooto ga imasu.

Now let’s listen to what Nakagawa said.

Soo desu ka. Ima doko ni sunde imasuka.

Did you recognize what she said first? Listen once more.

Soo desuka.

Did you remember that one?

It means “is that so?” Then, she asked where they live now.

Let’s practice the word “now”. Repeat:

ima

ima

Now, the word “where”. Repeat:

doko

doko

And, finally the verb “Do they live..?”. Repeat:

Sunde imasuka.

Sunde imasuka.

Now, let’s put the sentence together. Repeat after Nakagawa:

Ima doko ni sunde imasuka.

Ima doko ni sunde imasuka.

You may be wondering what the particle,

ni

means in this sentence.

Ni

is a particle used to indicate the word “in”. Now, let’s listen to Nishino’s response.

Imooto wa ryooshin to Koobe ni sunde imasu. Ani wa Kyoto desu.

The first sentence he said means “My younger sister lives in Kobe with my parents”.

Do you remember how you say “parents” in Japanese?

ryooshin

Another particle you hear in this sentence is

to

after the word “parents”. We already learned that “**to**” means “and”, but it also means “with”.

You can tell from the context of the sentence whether “**to**” should mean “and” or “with”. Let’s practice the expression.slowly Repeat: “My sister”

Imooto wa

“With my parents”

ryooshin to

“lives in Kobe”

Koobe ni sunde imasu.

Now let’s listen to the whole sentence, and repeat:

Imooto wa ryooshin to Koobe ni sunde imasu.

Imooto wa ryooshin to Koobe ni sunde imasu.

Listen to the next sentence, and see if you can tell who Nishino says lives in Kyoto.

Ani wa Kyoto desu.

Did you get it?

Ani

means older brother, so Nishino said that his older brother lives in Kyoto.

Let's practice that sentence. Repeat:

Ani wa Kyooto desu.

Ani wa Kyooto desu.

Here, you didn't hear

Kyooto ni sunde imasu.

Instead, Nishino said

Kyooto desu

This literally means "My older brother is Kyoto", but because he just used

sunde imasu

in the previous sentence, you can understand from the context.

Soo desu ka.

Do you remember what that one means?

Again, she said "Is that so?"

Now let's listen to the entire dialogue again. Repeat in the pauses.

Nakagawa-san wa kyoodai ga imasuka.

Hai, ane ga imasu. Nishino-san wa.

Watashi wa ani to imooto ga imasu.

Soo desu ka. Ima doko ni sunde imasuka.

Imooto wa ryooshin to Koobe ni sunde imasu. Ani wa Kyoto desu.

Soo desu ka.

Now, let's play the role of Nakagawa in the dialogue. First, Nishino will ask you if you have any siblings:

Nakagawa-san wa kyoodai ga imasuka.

Say, "Yes, I have an older sister. How about you, Mr. Nishino?":

Hai, ane ga imasu. Nishino-san wa.

Watashi wa ani to imooto ga imasu.

Say, "Is that so?":

Soo desu ka.

Now, let's play the role of Nishino in the dialogue. Ask Ms. Nakagawa if she has any siblings:

Nakagawa-san wa kyoodai ga imasuka.

Hai, ane ga imasu. Nishino-san wa.

Did you get that? Does Nakagawa have siblings?

She said she has an older sister. Then, she asked, “What about you?”

Answer her. Say, “I have an older brother and a younger sister.”:

Watashi wa ani to imooto ga imasu.

Now let’s practice talking about where people live. How would you ask an acquaintance,

“Where do you live?”

Doko ni sunde imasuka.

Your acquaintance might respond:

Tookyoo ni sunde imasu.

Did you understand that?

It means “I live in Tokyo.” So, how do you ask if someone has siblings?

Kyoodai ga imasuka.

Good. How do you answer if you have an older brother?

Ani ga imasu.

And, how do you ask where someone lives?

Doko ni sunde imasuka.

Good. Then, how do you answer if you live in Tokyo?

Tookyo ni sunde imasu.

In this lesson, you’ve learned some of the words for family members. Let’s review.

What’s the word for “parents”?

ryooshin

What about “older brother”?

ani

older sister:

ane

What about “younger sister”?

imooto

These terms are used when describing your own family members. When you talk about someone else's family, you use a more polite version. For example,

ryooshin

becomes

goryooshin.

Ani

becomes

oniisan.

Ane

becomes

oneesan

and

imooto

becomes

imootosan.

Listen to the dialogues again. Repeat in the pauses.

Let's listen to the dialogue between Mr. Nishino and Ms. Nakagawa, who are meeting for the first time.

Hajimemashite. Nishino-desu.

Nishino-san desuka. Nakagawa-desu. Hajimemashite. Doozo yoroshiku.

Kochirakoso doozo yoroshiku.

Nishino and Nakagawa, who are now friends, meet again:

Nakagawa-san, konnichiwa.

Nishino-san, konnichiwa. Ii otenki desune.

Soo desune.

Let's listen to a conversation between Nakagawa and Nishino:

Nishino-san, shokai shimasu. Ryooshin desu.

Hajimemashite. Nishino desu. Doozo yoroshiku onegaishimasu.

Let's listen to the dialogue between Nishino and Nakagawa, asking each other about their siblings:

Nakagawa-san wa kyoodai ga imasuka.

Hai, ane ga imasu. Nishino-san wa.

Watashi wa ani to imoto ga imasu.

Soo desu ka. Ima doko ni sunde imasuka.

Imoto wa ryooshin to Koobe ni sunde imasu. Ani wa Kyoto desu.

Soo desu ka.