



Japanese Guaranteed

Audioscript

Berlitz Publishing
New York Munich Singapore

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Cover Photo: © Digital Archive Japan/PunchStock

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[CD 3]

Lesson 7

In this lesson, you will learn language for shopping.

Let's practice the new vocabulary from this chapter.

How much is it?

Ikura desuka.

Ikura desuka.

Well, then.

Jaa.

Jaa.

red

akai

akai

a little

chotto

chotto

Let's listen to the first dialogue. Nakagawa is shopping and she speaks to a sales clerk.

Sumimasen. Sono seetaa wa ikura desuka.

Gosengohyaku en degozaimasu.

Soo desuka. Jaa, ano akai seetaa wa.

Ano akaino wa nanasen en degozaimasu.

Soo desuka. Chotto misete kudasai.

Hai, doozo.

Kurejitto kaado de onegaishimasu.

Hai, arigatoogozaimasu.

Now, let's listen to what Nakagawa said first.

Sumimasen. Sono seetaa wa ikura desuka.

Did you recognize what she said first? Listen:

Sumimasen.

She said "Excuse me".

Then she asked about the price of a sweater by saying, "How much is this sweater?"

Let's practice the word for "sweater". Repeat.

Seetaa

Seetaa

Good. Now the expression for "How much is it?" Repeat.

Ikura desuka

Ikura desuka

Let's practice the sentence, "How much is this sweater?" Repeat after Nakagawa.

Sono seetaa wa ikura desuka

Sono seetaa wa ikura desuka

You can use

ikura desuka

to ask the price of anything. The Japanese word for book is

hon

so, how would you ask: "How much is the book?"

Sono hon wa ikura desuka.

Sono hon wa ikura desuka.

Good. Now back to the dialogue. Let's listen to the sales clerk's response.

Gosengohyaku en degozaimasu.

She said that the sweater costs 5500 yen. The yen is the currency in Japan. In Japanese, it is pronounced

en

repeat

en

en

To say "hundred" in Japanese, it's just the number, followed by

hyaku

Repeat:

hyaku

hyaku

So,

gohyaku

is "five hundred".

The word for "thousand" is

sen

Which also comes after the number word. So when the sales clerk says

gosen

that means five thousand.

Let's practice the word "5500 yen". Repeat:

gosen gohyaku en

gosen gohyaku en

In this sentence, he used the verb,

degozaimsu

This is a very polite way of saying “**desu**”, which you have seen in other dialogues.

Let’s listen to the sales clerk again, and repeat.

Gosengohyaku en degozaimasu.

Gosengohyaku en degozaimasu.

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

Soo desuka. Jaa, ano akai seetaa wa.

As usual, the first thing she said was “Is that so?”. Then, she said, “Well then, what about that red sweater?” Listen:

Jaa, ano akai seetaa wa.

the word

jaa

means “well then”.

Akai

means “red”. Repeat:

akai

akai

To say “what about that red sweater?”, she just said

wa

at the end.

Ano akai seetaa wa.

Let's practice the whole line. Repeat after Nakagawa.

Soo desuka. Jaa, ano akai seetaa wa.

Soo desuka. Jaa, ano akai seetaa wa.

Now, let's listen to what the sales clerk said in his response. See if you can recognize the price.

Ano akaino wa nanasen en degozaimasu.

Did you get the price? Listen once more to the number:

nanasen en

It's seven thousand yen.

The sales clerk said, "That red one over there is 7000 yen."

Notice here, the clerk said "that red one". To say the word "one" in "red one", it's

no

in Japanese. You can put this after most adjectives to describe items.

Let's practice the expression "red one". Repeat:

akaino

akaino

Good. Let's listen to what the clerk said again.

Ano akaino wa nanasen en degozaimasu.

Ano akaino wa nanasen en degozaimasu.

Now, listen to Nakagawa's response.

Soo desuka. Chotto misete kudasai.

After acknowledging, Nakagawa said, literally, "Please show it to me a little."

Let's practice the word "a little". Repeat:

chotto

chotto

Good. Now, let's practice the expression "Please show me". Repeat:

Misete kudasai.

Misete kudasai.

Now, let's try the whole sentence. Repeat after Nakagawa.

Chotto misete kudasai.

Chotto misete kudasai.

The store clerk responded:

Hai, doozo.

Did you remember what

hai

means? It means "yes".

The sales clerk said "Yes, here you are". You can use this expression anytime you hand something to someone. Let's practice the expression. Repeat:

Hai, doozo.

Hai, doozo.

Very good. Next, Nakagawa asks about methods of payment. See if you recognize any of the following words:

Kurejitto kaado de onegaishimasu.

Did you recognize anything? The word "credit card" is a loan word from English. Repeat:

kurejitto kaado

kurejitto kaado

Nakagawa wanted to use her credit card, so she said, "Credit card, please."

Let's practice the expression "please". Repeat:

onegaishimasu

onegaishimasu

Now, let's put the whole phrase together. Repeat after Nakagawa.

Kurejitto kaado de onegaishimasu.

Kurejitto kaado de onegaishimasu.

Very good. Now, let's find out how the sales clerk responded.

Hai, arigatoogozaimasu.

Did he say "yes" or "no"?

He said "yes", then "thank you".

Now, let's listen to the dialogue again.

Sumimasen. Sono seetaa wa ikura desuka.

Gosengohyaku en degozaimasu.

Soo desuka. Jaa, ano akai seetaa wa.

Ano akaino wa nanasen en degozaimasu.

Soo desuka. Chotto misete kudasai.

Hai, doozo.

Kurejitto kaado de onegaishimasu.

Hai, arigatoogozaimasu.

Now it's your turn. You're out shopping, and you see a pair of pants that you like. "Pants" in

Japanese is

pantsu

Say, “Excuse me. How much are those pants?”

Sumimasen. Sono pantsu wa ikura desuka.

Yonsen kyuuhyaku en degozaimasu.

Did you recognize the price? Listen again.

Yonsen kyuuhyaku en.

It costs 4900 yen.

Now, what do you say to ask about a price?

Ikura desuka.

Good. What do you say if you want a sales clerk to show you something?

Chotto misete kudasai.

Very good!

Lesson 8

In this lesson, you'll learn how to make a hotel reservation.

Let's practice the new vocabulary from this chapter:

hotel

hoteru

hoteru

room

heya

heya

reservation

yoyaku

yoyaku

stay

shukuhaku

shukuhaku

plan

yotei

yotei

next month

raigetsu

raigetsu

certainly

kashikomarimashita

kashikomarimashita

Let's listen to the dialogue. Nishino calls the Sakura Hotel to make a reservation.

Hai, sakura hoteru de gozaimasu.

Moshimoshi. Heya no yoyaku o shitain desuga.

Nannichi ni goshukuhaku no goyotei deshoo ka.

Raigetsu no juuninichi kara nihaku nan desuga.

Hai, raigetsu no juuninichi kin-yoobi kara nihaku desune.

Hai.

Kashikomarimashita. Oheya wa tsuin to daburu ga gozaimasuga.

Daburu de onegaishimasu.

Let's listen to what the clerk at the hotel said first.

Hai, sakura hoteru de gozaimasu.

She answers the phone saying, "Yes, this is the Sakura Hotel". You may have noticed that she used the more polite version

degozaimasu

instead of

desu.

The word "hotel" in Japanese is very similar to the English. Repeat:

hoteru

hoteru

Let's listen to the sentence again. She says: "Yes, this is the Sakura Hotel."

Hai, sakura hoteru degozaimasu.

Now, let's listen to what Nishino said.

Moshimoshi. Heya no yoyaku o shitain desuga.

Nishino first said

Moshimoshi.

This is how you say “hello” when you’re speaking on the phone.

Let’s practice that. Repeat:

Moshimoshi.

Moshimoshi.

Next, he said, “I’d like to make a room reservation”.

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

heya

heya

Next, the word “reservation”. Repeat:

yoyaku

yoyaku

Now, let’s put them together. You might remember that you need

no

to connect

heya

and

yoyaku.

Literally: “a reservation of a room”. Try that phrase. Repeat:

heya no yoyaku

heya no yoyaku

Next, let's practice the verb "I'd like to make", or literally, "I'd like to do". Repeat:

shitain desuga

shitain desuga

Let's put the phrase together. Repeat:

Heya no yoyaku o shitain desuga.

Heya no yoyaku o shitain desuga.

Very good. Do you remember how Nishino said "hello" on the phone?

Moshimoshi.

Good. Now, try to say the whole phrase on your own: "Hello, I'd like to make a room reservation"

Moshimoshi. Heya no yoyaku o shitain desuga.

Now, let's listen to how the clerk responded.

Nannichi ni goshukuhaku no goyotei deshoo ka.

She asked Nishino "Which date do you plan to stay?" Again, she is using a very polite speech style.

Let's practice some of the words in this sentence.

First, the word "which date". Repeat:

nannichi

nannichi

Good. Then, the word "stay". Repeat:

shukuhaku

shukuhaku

Here, she says

goshukuhaku

which is a polite version of

shukuhaku.

Next, she says the word “plan”. Repeat:

yotei

yotei

Very good. Here again, she used a polite version “**goyotei**”. Now, let’s listen to the sentence again and repeat. Try to recognize each word:

Nannichi ni goshukuhaku no goyotei deshoo ka.

Nannichi ni goshukuhaku no goyotei deshoo ka.

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

Raigetsu no juuninichi kara nihaku nan desuga.

Here, he said, “I’d like to stay for two nights from the 12th next month”.

The word “next month” is:

raigetsu

Next, the word “the 12th”. This is another example of the counters we talked about in lesson 6.

The counter for days is “**nichi**”. Repeat:

juuninichi

juuninichi

The expression “from the 12th”, repeat:

juuninichi kara

juuninichi kara

The “**kara**” is another particle meaning “from”.

Finally, the word “two night stay”. Repeat.

nihaku

nihaku

Here is one more example of the counters. The word

haku

combines with the number two:

ni

to mean “two night stay”.

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

Raigetsu no juuninichi kara nihaku nan desuga.

Raigetsu no juuninichi kara nihaku nan desuga.

Very good. Now, let’s listen to the desk clerk’s response.

Hai, raigetsu no juuninichi kinyoobi kara nihaku desune.

First, she confirms what Nishino said by repeating, “Okay. Two nights from the 12th Friday next month, right?”

Did you remember that Friday is?

kin-yoobi

Let’s practice that again. Repeat:

kin-yoobi

kin-yoobi

Let’s listen to the sentence again and repeat:

Hai, raigetsu no juuninichi kin-yoobi kara nihaku desune.

Hai, raigetsu no juuninichi kin-yoobi kara nihaku desune.

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

Hai.

He said, "Yes". Let's practice that word. Repeat.

Hai.

Hai.

Now, let's listen to what the clerk replied.

Kashikomarimashita. Oheya wa tsuin to daburu ga gozaimasuga.

First, he said, "certainly".

Kashikomarimashita.

Repeat:

Kashikomarimashita.

Kashikomarimashita.

Next, she said, "We have twin and double rooms." Let's listen to the sentence again.

Oheya wa tsuin to daburu ga gozaimasuga.

Again, she said it in a more polite speech style. Notice that for the word "room", she used "oheya", which is a polite version of "heya". For "there is", she used "gozaimasu", the polite version of the word "arimasu".

Let's practice the word "twin". Repeat:

tsuin

tsuin

Now, the word "double". Repeat:

daburu

daburu

Did you notice the word she used between “twin” and “double”?

She used the particle

to

which means “and”. Listen again:

tsuin to daburu

Good. Now, let’s listen to the whole sentence once again.

Oheya wa tsuin to daburu ga gozaimasuga.

Now, let’s listen to what Nishino said next. See if you can tell which type of room he prefers:

Daburu de onegaishimasu.

He said, “Double room, please”.

This sentence has the same structure as the phrase that Nakagawa used when she wanted to use a credit card in lesson 7.

Kurejitto kaado de onegaishimasu.

It just means “please”, or “I would like”. Let’s practice the expression.

daburu de onegaishimasu

daburu de onegaishimasu

Good.

Now, let’s listen to the entire dialogue again:

Hai, sakura hoteru de gozaimasu.

Moshimoshi. Heya no yoyaku o shitain desuga.

Nannichi ni goshukuhaku no goyotei deshoo ka.

Raigetsu no juuninichi kara nihaku nan desuga.

Hai, raigetsu no juuninichi kin-yoobi kara nihaku desune.

Hai.

Kashikomarimashita. Oheya wa tsuin to daburu ga gozaimasuga.

Daburu de onegaishimasu.

Good. Now, let's play the role of Nishino. You're calling a hotel to make a reservation:

Hai, sakura hoteru de gozaimasu.

Say, "Hello. I'd like to make a room reservation."

Moshimoshi. Heya no yogaku o shitain desuga.

Nannichi ni goshukuhaku no goyotei deshoo ka.

Say, "I'd like to stay two nights from the 12th next month."

Raigetsu no juuninichi kara nihaku nan desuga.

Hai, raigetsu no juuninichi kin-yoobi kara nihaku desune.

Say, "Yes".

Hai.

Kashikomarimashita. Oheya wa tsuin to daburu ga gozaimasuga.

She asked you what type of room you prefer. Say, "Double, please.".

Daburu de onegaishimasu.

So, what do you say when you start a telephone conversation?

Moshimoshi.

Good. What do you say to the front desk if you want make a room reservation?

Heya no yoyakuu o shitain desuga.

Good. And, how do you say, "Two nights starting the 12th"?

Juuninichi kara nihaku.

And lastly, what do you say if you'd like a twin room?

Tsuin de onagaishimasu.

Excellent! Now, you can make a hotel reservation in Japan!

Lesson 9

In this lesson, you'll learn how to make a reservation and order at a restaurant.

Let's practice the new vocabulary from this chapter.

meal	shokuji
	shokuji
welcome	irassyaimase
	irassyaimase
one person	hitori
	hitori
two people	futari
	futari
beverage	nomimono
	nomimono
water	mizu
	mizu
tea	ocha
	ocha

Let's listen to the first dialogue, where Nakagawa is calling to make a reservation for dinner.

Napori degozaimasu.

Moshimoshi, mokuyoobi ni shokuji no yoyaku o shitaindesuga.

Arigatoo gozaimasu. Nanji ga yoroshii deshooka.

Shichiji wa aite imasuka.

Hai. Nanmeesama deshooka.

Sannin de onegaishimasu.

Let's listen to what the man at the restaurant said first.

Napori degozaimasu.

The restaurant answered Nakagawa's phone call by saying, "This is Napoli". As you have learned,

degozaimasu

is the more polite version of

desu.

Let's listen to the sentence again and repeat:

Napori degozaimasu.

Napori degozaimasu.

Now, let's hear what Nakagawa said.

Moshimoshi, mokuyoobi ni shokuji no yoyaku o shitaindesuga.

You may have recognized the word she said first. Do you remember what it means?

Moshimoshi.

This means "Hello", and is used on the phone. Then, she said, "I'd like to make a reservation for dinner for Thursday."

Let's listen to that sentence again. Repeat:

Moshimoshi, mokuyoobi ni shokuji no yoyaku o shitaindesuga.

Moshimoshi, mokuyoobi ni shokuji no yoyaku o shitaindesuga.

Let's practice the word "Thursday". Repeat:

Mokuyoobi

Mokuyoobi

Good. Let's practice the word "meal", which in this case means "dinner". Repeat:

shokuji

shokuji

Good. Lastly, the phrase, "I'd like to make a reservation". Repeat:

Yoyaku o shitain desuga.

Yoyaku o shitain desuga.

Last chapter, you learned to say "I'd like a reservation for a hotel room", which is:

Heya no yoyaku o shitain desuga.

To say you'd like to make a reservation for dinner, you replace

"heya"

"room" with

"shokuji"

meal. This means "I'd like to make a reservation for dinner", or lunch, depending on the time.

Let's practice that expression. Repeat:

Shokuji no yoyaku o shitaindesuga.

Shokuji no yoyaku o shitaindesuga.

Good. So, Nakagawa says she wants to make the reservation for Thursday. Let's practice the whole sentence, "I'd like to make a dinner reservation for Thursday." Repeat after Nakagawa.

Mokuyoobi ni shokuji no yoyaku o shitaindesuga.

Mokuyoobi ni shokuji no yoyaku o shitaindesuga.

Good! Now, let's listen to how the man responded.

Arigatoo gozaimasu. Nanji ga yoroshii deshooka.

Did you recognize what he said first?

Arigatoo gozaimasu

He said, “Thank you”. Then, he asked what time would be good for Nakagawa.

Now, let’s practice the word “what time”. Repeat:

nanji

nanji

Good. Let’s listen to what else he said.

Naiji ga yoroshii deshooka.

Naiji ga yoroshii deshooka.

This means “What time is good for you?” The word “good” in Japanese is

ii

But in this phrase, the man used the polite form:

yoroshii.

Repeat:

yoroshii

yoroshii

Let’s listen to the entire line again. Repeat:

Arigatoo gozaimasu. Naiji ga yoroshii deshooka.

Arigatoo gozaimasu. Naiji ga yoroshii deshooka.

Now, let’s listen to Nakagawa’s reply. See if you can recognize what time she asks for:

Shichiji wa aite imasuka.

Listen to the time again:

shichiji

What do you think? She asked for seven o’clock. Repeat:

shichiji

shichiji

She used the expression “Is there any room?” Repeat:

Aite imasuka.

Aite imasuka.

This literally means “Is it open?”. Let’s practice the whole sentence. Repeat after Nakagawa:

Shichiji wa aite imasuka.

Shichiji wa aite imasuka.

Very good. Now, let’s listen to the man’s reply.

Hai. Nanmeesama deshooka.

He said, “Yes” first. And then he asked, “How many people?”. This is a very polite version. Listen and repeat:

Nanmeesama.

Nanmeesama.

The rest of the sentence is also in a more polite form. Do you remember what

deshoo

means?

It is a polite version of

desu

so it just means “is” or “are” in this case.

Listen to the whole line and repeat:

Hai. Nanmeesama deshooka.

Hai. Nanmeesama deshooka.

Now, let's listen to how Nakagawa responded. See if you can recognize how many people she says:

Sannin de onegaishimasu.

The first word she said is “three people”. Did you remember that

san

is the word for “three”? Repeat:

san

san

The word

nin

is the counter used for people. So the whole word is:

sannin

Repeat:

sannin

sannin

Let's listen to the whole sentence again. Do you recognize the rest of it?

Sannin de onegaishimasu.

Nakagawa uses the phrase

de onegaishimasu

which means “I'd like” or “please”.

Let's practice the sentence. Repeat after Nakagawa:

Sannin de onegaishimasu.

Sannin de onegaishimasu.

Very good! Now, let's listen to the dialogue again. Repeat in the pauses:

Napori degozaimasu.

Moshimoshi, mokuyoobi ni shokuji no yoyaku o shitaindesuga.

Arigatoo gozaimasu. Nanji ga yoroshii deshooka.

Shichiji wa aite imasuka.

Hai. Nanmeesama deshooka.

Sannin de onegaishimasu.

Now it's your turn! You're calling a restaurant to make a reservation.

Napori degozaimasu.

Say, "Hello. I'd like to make a reservation for dinner on Friday."

Moshimoshi, kinyoobi ni shokuji no yoyaku o shitaindesuga.

Arigatoo gozaimasu. Nanji ga yoroshii deshooka.

What did he ask you?

He asked for the time.

Ask, "Any room at 6:00?"

Rokuji wa aiteimasuka.

Hai. Nanmeesama deshooka.

And what did he ask this time?

How many people?

Say, "Four people, please."

Yonin de onegaishimasu.

Good! So, what do you say if you want to make a reservation for dinner on Thursday?

Mokuyoobi ni shokuji no yoyaku o shitaindesuga.

And, what do you say if you want to know if there's any room at 7:00?

Shichiji wa aite imasuka.

What if you want to ask if there's any room at 12:30?

Juunijihan wa aite imasuka.

How would you say, "For three people, please"?

Sannin de onegaishimasu

How about for 6 people?

Rokunin de onegaishimasu.

Excellent! Now, you can make a reservation at a restaurant!

Now, let's listen to the next dialogue. Nishino is at a Japanese restaurant.

Listen first:

Irassyaimase. Nanmeesama desuka.

Hitoridesu.

Kochira e doozo. Menyuu o doozo.

Soba o onegaishimasu.

Onomimonowa.

Mizu de iidesu.

Hai, kashikomarimashita.

Let's listen to what the waitress said first:

Irassyaimase. Nanmeesama desuka.

First, she said

"irassyaimase".

This is what you usually hear when you enter a restaurant or store. It means, "Welcome". Next,

she said, “How many people?” Did you recognize this from the last dialogue? Let’s listen to the line again:

Irassyaimase. Nanmeesama desuka.

Irassyaimase. Nanmeesama desuka.

Now, let’s hear what Nishino said.

Hitori desu.

He said, “one person”. Repeat:

hitori

hitori

If you wanted to say “two people” it would be

futari

Repeat:

futari

futari

Now, let’s practice the whole sentence. Repeat after Nishino:

Hitori desu.

Hitori desu.

Next, the waitress said

Kochira e doozo.

This means, “This way, please”. Repeat the expression:

Kochira e doozo.

Kochira e doozo.

Now, let’s listen to the next line. The waitress uses a word that probably sounds familiar to you.

Can you figure out what it means?

Menyuu o doozo.

You probably figured out that that

menyuu

means menu. The sentence means “here is the menu”. Listen to the whole sentence and repeat:

Menyuu o doozo.

Menyuu o doozo.

Very good. By the way, how would you say, “Can I have a menu, please?”

Menyuu o onegaishimasu.

When the waitress came back, Nishino said

soba o onegaishimasu

Here, Nishino orders his food. He said, “I’ll have soba, please”.

First, let’s practice the pronunciation of the word “soba”. Repeat:

soba

soba

Soba is Japanese buckwheat noodle. It’s served in a hot soy based soup or chilled with a dipping sauce.

Now, let’s practice the whole sentence. Repeat after Nishino:

Watashi wa soba o onegaishimasu.

Watashi wa soba o onegaishimasu.

Very good. Now, let’s listen to what the waitress said.

Onomimonowa.

She said, “What about a beverage?”

Let's practice the word "beverage". Repeat:

nomimono

nomimono

Here again, she is using a polite version:

"onomimono"

She adds "wa" on the end, with a rising intonation, to ask "What about...?"

Let's and repeat:

Onomimonowa

Onomimonowa

Now, let's listen to how Nishino responded.

Mizu de iidesu.

Nishino said, "I'm okay with the water."

Let's practice the word "water". Repeat:

mizu

mizu

Good. Do you remember the word for "good"?

ii

So, when Nishino says "It's okay", he uses

iidesu

Repeat

iidesu

iidesu

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

Mizu de iidesu.

Mizu de iidesu.

Great. Now, let's listen to what the waitress said.

Hai, kashikomarimashita.

This expression means "Yes, certainly".

Let's listen to the sentence one more time.

Hai, kashikomarimashita.

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

Irassyaimase. Nanmeesama desuka.

Hitori desu.

Kochira e doozo. Menyuu o doozo.

Soba o onegaishimasu.

Onomimonowa.

Mizu de iidesu.

Hai, kashikomarimashita.

Now it's your turn! You have just walked into a restaurant. The waitress greets you, and asks you how many people:

Irassyaimase. Nanmeesama desuka.

Say, "Two."

Futaridesu.

Kochira e doozo. Menyuu o doozo.

Say, “I’ll have soba, please.”

Soba o onegaishimasu.

Onomimonowa.

Say, “I’m okay with water.”

Mizu de iidesu.

Very good. Let’s try once more. But first, here are a few more food items in Japanese. Repeat:

tea

ocha

ocha

tempura

tenpura

tenpura

Let’s try another conversation. You walk into a restaurant, and the waitress greets you with:

Irassyaimase.

You sit down and look at the menu.

Tell her “Tempura, please.”

Tenpura o onegaishimasu.

Onomimonowa.

What did she ask?

She asked if you’d like something to drink. Tell her “I would like tea, please.”:

Ocha o onegaishimasu.

Hai, kashikomarimashita.

So, if you are with one friend at a restaurant and a waitress asks you, “How many?”, what do you say?

Futari desu.

Good. What do you say if you want to order a tempura?

Tenpura o onegaishimasu.

Good. If you want to say “I’m okay with water”, what do you say?

Mizu de iidesu.

Excellent! Now, you can order food in a restaurant!

Listen to these dialogues again. Repeat in the pauses:

Let's listen to the dialogue. Nakagawa is shopping and she speaks to a sales clerk.

Sumimasen. Sono seetaa wa ikura desuka.

Gosengohyaku en degozaimasu.

Soo desuka. Jaa, ano akai seetaa wa.

Ano akaino wa nanasen en degozaimasu.

Soo desuka. Chotto misete kudasai.

Hai, doozo.

Kurejitto kaado de onegaishimasu.

Hai, arigatoogozaimasu.

Let's listen to the dialogue. Nishino calls the Sakura Hotel to make a reservation.

Hai, sakura hoteru de gozaimasu.

Moshimoshi. Heya no yoyaku o shitain desuga.

Nannichi ni goshukuhaku no goyotei deshoo ka.

Raigetsu no juuninichi kara nihaku nan desuga.

Hai, raigetsu no juuninichi kin-yoobi kara nihaku desune.

Hai.

Kashikomarimashita. Oheya wa tsuin to daburu ga gozaimasuga.

Daburu de onegaishimasu.

Nakagawa is calling to make a reservation for dinner:

Napori degozaimasu.

Moshimoshi, mokuyoobi ni shokuji no yoyaku o shitaindesuga.

Arigatoo gozaimasu. Nanji ga yoroshii deshooka.

Shichiji wa aite imasuka.

Hai. Nanmeesama deshooka.

Sannin de onegaishimasu.

Nishino is at a Japanese restaurant:

Irassyaimase. Nanmeesama desuka.

Hitoridesu.

Kochira e doozo. Menyuu o doozo.

Soba o onegaishimasu.

Onomimonowa.

Mizu de iidesu.

Hai, kashikomarimashita.