



# Japanese Guaranteed

**Audioscript**

*Berlitz Publishing*  
*New York      Munich      Singapore*

# **Berlitz**® **Japanese Guaranteed**

NO part of this product may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or means electronic, mechanical, photocopying, or otherwise, without prior written permission from Apa Publications.

## Contacting the Editors

Every effort has been made to provide accurate information in this publication, but changes are inevitable. The publisher cannot be responsible for any resulting loss, inconvenience, or injury. We would appreciate it if readers would call our attention to any errors or outdated information by contacting Berlitz Publishing, 193 Morris Avenue, Springfield, NJ 07081, USA. email: [comments@berlitzbooks.com](mailto:comments@berlitzbooks.com)

## All Rights Reserved

© 2008 Berlitz Publishing/APA Publications GmbH & Co. Verlag KG, Singapore Branch, Singapore

Berlitz Trademark Reg. U.S. Patent Office and other countries. Marca Registrada. Used under license from Berlitz Investment Corporation.

Text: Kayo Nonaka

Publishing Director: Sheryl Olinsky Borg

Editor: Emily Bernath

Editorial Assistant: Eric Zuarino

Audio Production: John Marshall Sound/Paul Ruben Productions

Production Manager: Elizabeth Gaynor

Cover Design: Claudia Petrilli

Cover Photo: © Digital Archive Japan/PunchStock

Inset Photo: © Patagonik Works/Getty Images

# **Berlitz**<sup>®</sup> Japanese Guaranteed

## Table of Contents

### **CD 4**

Lesson 10	<b>Buying Train Tickets</b> .....	4
Lesson 11	<b>Directions and Locations</b> .....	15
Lesson 12	<b>Invitations</b> .....	27

[CD 4]

**Lesson 10**

In this lesson, you'll learn about buying train tickets.

Let's practice the new vocabulary from this chapter.

I'd like to go.            **ikitain desuga**

**ikitain desuga**

around                    **goro**

**goro**

that                        **sore**

**sore**

unreserved seat        **jiyuuseki**

**jiyuuseki**

reserved seat            **shiteiseki**

**shiteiseki**

Well, then.              **dewa**

**dewa**

ten thousand            **man**

**man**

Let's listen to the dialogue first.

**Shinkansen de kyooto made ikitain desuga.**

**Nanji ga yoroshii desuka.**

**Juuniji goro no ga arimasuka.**

**Hai, juuniji sanpun hatsu no ga arimasu.**

**Jaa, sorede onegai shimasu.**

**Jiyuuseki desuka. Shiteiseki desuka.**

**Shiteiseki de onegaishimasu.**

**Nannin desuka.**

**Hitori desu.**

**Dewa, juuniji sanpun tookyoo hatsu juuyoji nijuusanpun kyooto chaku de  
13520 en desu. Arigatoo gozaimashita.**

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

**Shinkansen de kyooto made ikitain desuga.**

He said, "I'd like to go to Kyoto by Shinkansen". Shinkansen is a high speed railway in Japan operated by JR (Japan Railways). Let's practice the word "Shinkansen". Repeat.

**Shinkansen**

**Shinkansen**

Good. Nishino says he wants to go to Kyoto. Repeat.

**Kyooto made.**

**Kyooto made.**

If you wanted to go to "Osaka", it would be

**Oosaka made.**

Let's practice, "I'd like to go". Repeat:

**Ikitain desuga.**

**Ikitain desuga.**

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

**Shinkansen de kyooto made ikitain desuga.**

**Shinkansen de kyooto made ikitain desuga.**

Did you notice the “**de**” after Shinkansen? **De** is another particle, which means “by means of” in this sentence.

Now, let’s listen to what the ticket clerk said:

**Nanji ga yoroshii desuka.**

Did you recognize the first word? Listen:

**nanji**

It’s “What time?” She said, “What time is good?” Repeat:

**Nanji ga yoroshii desuka.**

**Nanji ga yoroshii desuka.**

Here, the ticket clerk is using a very polite version of the word

**ii desu**

which you already know means “good”. Listen to the polite version again:

**yoroshii desu**

Let’s listen to what Nishino said next. See if you can figure out what time he wants to leave.

**Juuniji goro no ga arimasuka.**

Listen again to the time:

**juuniji**

The time he wants is twelve o’clock.

The sentence means, “Is there one that leaves around 12:00?”

The word “12:00” is

**juuniji**

and

**goro**

means “around” or “about”. The word,

**“no”**

here means “one”, as in “is there one”.

Finally, did you remember that

**arimasu**

means “there is”? Repeat:

**arimasu**

**arimasu**

Let’s practice the whole sentence. Repeat after Nishino.

**Juuniji goro no ga arimasuka.**

**Juuniji goro no ga arimasuka.**

Very good. Now, let’s listen to what the ticket clerk said next. See if you can tell whether or not there is a train around 12:00.

**Hai, juuniji sanpun hatsu no ga arimasu.**

So, is there a train around 12:00?

The ticket clerk said, “Yes, there’s one departing at 12:03.”

Let’s practice the word for “three minutes”. Repeat:

**sanpun**

**sanpun**

Now, let’s practice the whole expression “departing at 12:03”. Repeat:

**juuniji sanpun hatsu**

**juuniji sanpun hatsu**

Good! Let’s listen to the whole sentence again and try to follow along.

**Hai, juuniji sanpun hatsu no ga arimasu.**

Now, listen to what Nishino said next.

**Jaa, sorede onegai shimasu.**

Nishino said, “Well then, I’ll take that.” You already know the first word that he said. Repeat:

**jaa**

**jaa**

The word “that” is

**sore**

Repeat:

**sore**

**sore**

Do you remember the word for “please”? It’s:

**onegai shimasu**

Nishino used it here to say that he would take that train. Let’s practice the whole sentence.

Repeat:

**Jaa, sorede onegai shimasu.**

**Jaa, sorede onegai shimasu.**

Very good. Now, let’s listen to what the ticket clerk asked after that.

**Jiyuuseki desuka. Shiteiseki desuka.**

Here, the clerk asked which type of ticket Nishino would like. On many Japanese trains, you can choose between a reserved seat and an unreserved seat. Unreserved seats are less expensive, but can be more crowded.

Let's practice the word "unreserved seat". Repeat:

**jiyuuseki**

**jiyuuseki**

Let's practice the word "reserved seat". Repeat:

**shiteiseki**

**shiteiseki**

Let's listen to the whole sentence again. Repeat:

**Jiyuuseki desuka. Shiteiseki desuka.**

**Jiyuuseki desuka. Shiteiseki desuka.**

Now let's listen to how Nishino answered. See if you can tell whether he chooses a reserved or unreserved seat:

**Shiteiseki de onegaishimasu.**

He said, "A reserved seat, please".

Let's practice the sentence. Repeat after Nishino:

**Shiteiseki de onegaishimasu.**

**Shiteiseki de onegaishimasu.**

Very good. Let's listen to what the ticket clerk said next.

**Nannin desuka.**

Did you recognize the word

**nannin?**

It means, "How many people?" Repeat:

**nannin**

**nannin**

Listen to Nishino's response, and see if you can tell how many people he says:

**Hitori desu.**

Nishino said, "One person". Let's practice the word "one person". Repeat:

**hitori**

**hitori**

Now, let's practice the whole sentence.

**Hitori desu.**

**Hitori desu.**

Very good. Finally, let's hear the ticket clerk's reply.

**Dewa, juuniji sanpun tookyoo hatsu juuyoji nijuusanpun kyooto chaku de 13520  
en desu. Arigatoo gozaimashita.**

This is a very long sentence, but much of it is repeated from before. The ticket clerk summarized the ticket Nishino bought, then said the price.

The first word she said was

**dewa.**

This is a polite form of

**jaa.**

It means, "well then". Repeat:

**dewa**

**dewa**

Let's listen to the first sentence again.

**Dewa, juuniji sanpun tookyoo hatsu juuyoji nijuusanpun kyooto chaku de 13520 en  
desu.**

She said the train leaves Tokyo at 12:03. Repeat:

**Juuniji sanpun Tookyoo hatsu.**

**Juuniji sanpun Tookyoo hatsu.**

Now, let's hear what time it gets to Kyoto. See if you can tell what time it will arrive.

**Juuyoji nijuusanpun Kyooto chaku.**

So, what do you think? Listen once more, slowly:

**Juuyoji nijuusanpun.**

The train arrives in Kyoto at 14:23. On the twelve hour clock, that would be 2:23.

Then, she says the price. It's 13,520 yen". Let's practice the word "13,520 yen". Repeat:

**Ichiman sanzen gohyaku nijuu en.**

**Ichiman sanzen gohyaku nijuu en.**

The word "ten thousand" is

**man**

You already know that "thousand" is

**sen**

and "hundred" is

**hyaku.**

Remember, we just put the number, in Japanese, before each of these words to say one hundred, two hundred, etc. Let's practice the word "ten thousand". Repeat:

**ichiman**

**ichiman**

Now, the word "three thousand". Repeat:

**sanzen**

**sanzen**

Notice that “sen” becomes “zen” when it follows the word “san”. Let’s practice the word “500”.

**gohyaku**

**gohyaku**

Good. Now, let’s practice the whole thing: “13520 yen”. Repeat.

**Ichiman sanzen gohyaku nijuu en.**

**Ichiman sanzen gohyaku nijuu en.**

Now, listen to the sentence again, and try to follow along.

**Dewa, juuniji sanpun tookyoo hatsu juuyoji nijuusanpun kyotoo chaku de 13520 en  
desu.**

Finally, she said “Thank you”. Let’s practice the expression. Repeat:

**Arigatoo gozaimashita.**

**Arigatoo gozaimashita.**

Very good. You have already learned

**Arigatoo gozaimasu.**

The clerk here used

**Arigatoo gozaimashita.**

She used this expression because the process of buying the ticket is completed and she is acknowledging that. The ending,

**mashita**

indicates the past tense. Try that once more on your own:

**Arigatoo gozaimashita.**

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

**Shinkansen de kyoto made ikitain desuga.**

**Nanji ga yoroshii desuka.**

**Juuniji goro no ga arimasuka.**

**Hai, juuniji sanpun hatsu no ga arimasu.**

**Jaa, sorede onegai shimasu.**

**Jiyuuseki desuka. Shiteiseki desuka.**

**Shiteiseki de onegaishimasu.**

**Nannin desuka.**

**Hitori desu.**

**Dewa, juuniji sanpun tookyoo hatsu juuyoji ni juusanpun kyoto chaku de 13520**

**en desu. Arigatoo gozaimashita.**

Now, let's play the role of Nishino in the dialogue.

Say, "I'd like to go to Kyoto by Shinkansen."

**Shinkansen de kyoto made ikitain desuga.**

**Nanji ga yoroshii desuka.**

What did she ask you?

She asked what time you want to leave.

Say, "Is there any one available leaving at around 10 a.m.?"

**Juuji goro no ga arimasuka.**

**Hai, juuji juugofun hatsu no ga arimasu.**

Say, "Then, I'll take that please."

**Jaa, sorede onegai shimasu.**

She will confirm and tell you the price. Listen carefully to how much it will cost:

**Dewa, juuji juugofun tookyoo hatsu juuniji sanjuppun kyotoo chaku de 15700  
en desu. Arigatoo gozaimashita.**

So, how much will the ticket cost? Listen for the price again:

**15700**

it will cost fifteen thousand, seven hundred.

Very good! So, how do you say that you want to go to Kyoto by Shinkansen?

**Shinkansen de kyotoo made ikitain desuga.**

Very good. Now, how do you say that you'd like a reserved seat?

**Shiteiseki de onegaishimasu.**

Good. What if you want an unreserved seat?

**Jiyuuseki de onegaishimasu.**

Excellent! Now, you can buy a train ticket in Japan!

## Lesson 11

In this lesson, we will talk about directions and locations. You'll learn how to ask for directions, and say where something is located.

Let's practice the new vocabulary from this chapter.

Excuse me.

**Sumimasen.**

**Sumimasen.**

bookstore

**hon-ya**

**hon-ya**

Where is it?

**Doko desuka.**

**Doko desuka.**

building

**biru**

**biru**

around here

**konohen**

**konohen**

post office

**yuubinkyoku**

**yuubinkyoku**

over there

**asoko**

**asoko**

and the word “bank”:

**ginkoo**

**ginkoo**

next to

**tonari**

**tonari**

straight

**massugu**

**massugu**

Listen to the first dialogue. Nakagawa is in a building, and asks a stranger where the bookstore is.

**Sumimasen. Hon-ya wa doko desuka.**

**Hon-ya wa kono biru no sankai desu.**

**Arigatoo gozaimashita.**

Did you recognize the first sentence?

**Sumimasen. Hon-ya wa doko desuka.**

First, she said, “Excuse me”. Let’s practice the expression. Repeat:

**Sumimasen.**

**Sumimasen.**

Good. Then, she said, “Where is the book store?” Let’s practice the word “bookstore”. Repeat:

**hon-ya**

**hon-ya**

Now, let’s practice the expression “Where is it?” Repeat:

**doko desuka**

**doko desuka**

Let’s put them together. Repeat after Nakagawa: “Where is the bookstore?”

**Hon-ya wa doko desuka.**

**Hon-ya wa doko desuka.**

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

**Hon-ya wa kono biru no sankai desu.**

He said, “ The bookstore is located on the third floor of this building.”

Let’s practice the Japanese word for “building”. Repeat:

**biru**

**biru**

Now, let’s practice the expression “this building”. Repeat:

**kono biru**

**kono biru**

Good. Now, the word “third floor”. Repeat:

**sankai**

**sankai**

Did you notice that “third floor” is just the number three,

**san**

along with

**kai**

the counter for floors? So, how would you say “second floor”?

**nikai**

Now, let’s put it all together. Try the sentence, “The bookstore is on the third floor of this building.” Repeat after the man:

**Hon-ya wa kono biru no sankai desu.**

**Hon-ya wa kono biru no sankai desu.**

Very good! Let’s listen to what Nakagawa said after that. Do you remember what this means?

**Arigatoo gozaimashita.**

She said “Thank you.”

Let’s practice the expression. Repeat:

**Arigatoo gozaimashita**

**Arigatoo gozaimashita**

Now, let’s listen to the dialogue again.

**Sumimasen. Hon-ya wa dokodesuka.**

**Hon-ya wa kono biru no sankai desu.**

**Arigatoo gozaimashita.**

Now, play the role of Nakagawa in the dialogue.

Say, “Excuse me. Where is the bookstore?”

**Sumimasen. Hon-ya wa dokodesuka.**

**Hon-ya wa kono biru no sankai desu.**

He said, “The bookstore is on the third floor of this building.”

Say, “Thank you”.

**Arigatoo gozaimashita.**

Now, let’s play the role of the man giving the directions.

**Sumimasen. Hon-ya wa dokodesuka.**

Say, “The bookstore is on the second floor of this building”.

**Hon-ya wa kono biru no nikai desu.**

**Arigatoo gozaimashita.**

So, what do you say if you want to know where something is?

**doko desuka.**

Good. How do you say that the bookstore is located on the third floor of this building?

**Hon-ya wa kono biru no sankai desu.**

Very good!

Now, let’s listen to another dialogue. Nakagawa asks a stranger where the post office is.

**Sumimasen. Konohenni yuubinkyoku wa arimasuka.**

**Yuubinkyoku deuka. Asoko ni ginkoo ga miemasune. Ano ginkoo no tonari ni arimasuyo.**

Let’s listen to what Nakagawa said first.

**Sumimasen. Konohen ni yuubinkyoku wa arimasuka.**

Here again, the dialogue started with

**Sumimasen.**

Excuse me. Then, she asked, “Is there a post office around here?”

Let’s practice the word “around here”. Repeat:

**konohen**

**konohen**

You may have recognized

**ni**

after

**konohen.**

This particle,

**ni**

indicates “in” when it comes after a place word.

Now, let’s practice the word “post office”. Repeat:

**yuubinkyoku**

**yuubinkyoku**

And, finally, let’s practice the expression “Is there?” Repeat:

**arimasuka**

**arimasuka**

Good. Now, let’s put them together in a sentence “Is there a post office around here?” Repeat:

**Konohen ni yuubinkyoku wa arimasuka.**

**Konohen ni yuubinkyoku wa arimasuka.**

Let’s practice the whole line. Repeat:

**Sumimasen. Konohen ni yuubinkyoku wa arimasuka.**

**Sumimasen. Konohen ni yuubinkyoku wa arimasuka.**

Very good! Now, let’s listen to how the man replied.

**Yuubinkyoku desuka. Asoko ni ginkoo ga miemasune. Ano ginkoo no tonarini  
arimasuyo.**

He said, “Post office?”, to confirm what Nakagawa was looking for. Repeat:

**Yuubinkyoku desuka.**

**Yuubinkyoku desuka.**

Then, he started the directions. He said, “You see the bank over there, right?”

**Asoko ni ginkoo ga miemasune.**

**Asoko ni ginkoo ga miemasune.**

Let’s practice the word “over there”.

**asoko**

**asoko**

And the word “bank”. Repeat:

**ginkoo**

**ginkoo**

Finally, the verb “You see?” Repeat:

**miemasune**

**miemasune**

The word,

**miemasu**

means that something is in your view. The particle,

**ne**

is used when you expect someone to agree with you. It means, “right?” Practice that word again.

Repeat:

**miemasune**

**miemasune**

Now, let's practice the whole sentence. "You see that bank over there, right?" Repeat after the man.

**Asoko ni ginkoo ga miemasune.**

**Asoko ni ginkoo ga miemasune.**

Now, let's listen to the last part of the directions:

**Ano ginkoo no tonari ni arimasuyo.**

The sentence means "It is next to that bank." First, let's practice the expression "that bank".

Repeat:

**ano ginkoo**

**ano ginkoo**

Now, let's practice the word "next to". Repeat:

**tonari**

**tonari**

You already learned that

**arimasu**

means "There is". Let's practice the whole sentence. Repeat:

**Ano ginkoo no tonari ni arimasuyo.**

**Ano ginkoo no tonari ni arimasuyo.**

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

**Sumimasen. Konohenni yubinkyoku wa arimasuka.**

**Yubinkyoku desuka. Asoko ni ginkoo ga miemasune. Ano ginkoo no tonarini**

**arimasuyo.**

Now, let's play the role of Nakagawa in the dialogue.

Say, “Excuse me. Is there a post office around here?”

**Sumimasen. Konohenni yuubinkyoku wa arimasuka.**

Very good. Now, let’s play the role of the man.

**Sumimasen. Konohenni yuubinkyoku wa arimasuka.**

First say, “The post office?”

**Yuubinkyoku desuka.**

Now say, “You see the bank over there, right?”

**Asoko ni ginkoo ga meimasune.**

“The post office is next to the bank.”

**Ano ginkoo no tonari ni arimasuyo.**

So, how would you ask “Is there a bank nearby?”

**Konohenni ginkoo wa arimasuka.**

And, how would you say, “The bank is located next to the post office”?

**Ginkoo wa yuubinkyoku no tonari ni arimasu.**

Now, let’s listen to one more dialogue. Here, Nishino is getting directions. Listen first:

**Sumimasen. Tookyoo shinema wa doko desuka.**

**Tookyoo shinema desuka. Kono michi o massugu itte, futatsume no koosaten o**

**migini magaruto arimasuyo.**

**Wakarimashita. Arigatoo gozaimashita.**

Listen to what Nishino said first.

**Sumimasen. Tookyoo shinema wa doko desuka.**

Nishino asked a stranger where a movie theater called “Tokyo Cinema” is. As in the other dialogues, he started out saying, “Excuse me”. Repeat:

**Sumimasen.**

**Sumimasen.**

Then, he said, “Where is Tokyo Cinema?” Do you remember how to say “Where is?”

**doko desuka**

Let’s practice the “Tokyo Cinema”. Notice that the Japanese sounds very similar to the English.

Repeat:

**Tookyoo shinema**

**Tookyoo shinema**

Good. Now, let’s practice the whole line. Repeat after Nishino.

**Sumimasen. Tookyoo sinema wa doko desuka.**

**Sumimasen. Tookyoo sinema wa doko desuka.**

Now, let’s listen to the woman’s reply.

**Tookyoo shinema desuka. Kono michi o massugu itte, futatsume no koosaten o migini magaruto arimasuyo.**

First, she confirmed, by saying: “Tokyo Cinema?”. Repeat:

**Tookyoo shinema desuka.**

**Tookyoo shinema desuka.**

Now, let’s listen to the second sentence again.

**Kono michi o massugu itte, futatsume no koosaten o migini magaruto arimasuyo.**

This long sentence literally means, “If you go straight on this street and turn right at the second intersection, it’s there.”

Let’s practice this in shorter parts.

First, let's hear the phrase, "this street". Repeat:

**kono michi**

**kono michi**

Now, the word "straight". Repeat:

**massugu**

**massugu**

And, the expression "go...and...", as in "go straight and...". Repeat:

**itte**

**itte**

So she said, "go straight and...". Repeat:

**massugu itte**

**massugu itte**

Now, the expression "second intersection". Repeat:

**futatsume no koosaten**

**futatsume no koosaten**

And, the expression "if you turn right". Repeat:

**migini magaruto**

**migini magaruto**

And finally, the word "it is there". Repeat it again:

**arimasuyo**

**arimasuyo**

Listen to the directions again, and try to follow along.

**Kono michi o massugu itte, futatsume no koosaten o migini magaruto arimasuyo.**

Now, let's listen to what Nishino said after that.

**Wakarimashita. Arigatoo gozaimashita.**

You may have recognized this line. He said, "I understand. Thank you." Let's practice that.

Repeat:

**Wakarimashita. Arigatoo gozaimashita.**

**Wakarimashita. Arigatoo gozaimashita.**

Very good!! Now, let's listen to the dialogue again.

**Sumimsean. Tookyoo shinema wa doko desuka.**

**Tookyoo shinema desuka. Kono michi o massugu itte, futatsume no koosaten o  
migini magaruto arimasuyo.**

**Wakarimashita. Arigatoo gozaimashita.**

Now, let's practice, playing the role of Nishino in the dialogue.

Say, "Excuse me. Where is Tokyo Cinema?"

**Sumimasen. Tookyoo shinema wa dokodesuka.**

**Tookyoo shinema desuka. Kono michi o massugu itte, futatsume no koosaten o  
migini magaruto arimasuyo.**

Say, "I see. Thank you. "

**Wakarimashita. Arigatoo gozaimashita.**

## Lesson 12

In this lesson, you'll learn how to invite someone to do something, and how to accept or decline an invitation.

Let's practice the new vocabulary from this chapter.

this week

**konshuu**

**konshuu**

weekend

**shuumatsu**

**shuumatsu**

busy

**isogashii**

**isogashii**

movie

**eiga**

**eiga**

Listen to the first dialogue. Nishino invites Nakagawa to go see a movie.

**Nakagawasan, konshuu no shuumatsu wa isogashii desuka.**

**Iie, hima desuyo.**

**Jaa, eiga o mimasenka.**

**Eiga deuska. Ii desune. Hai, yorokonde.**

**Eiga wa hachijihan kara desu kara, hachiji ni aimasenka.**

**Ee, ii desune. Jaa, hachiji ni.**

Let's listen to what Nishino said first.

**Nakagawasan, konshuu no shuumatsu wa isogashi desuka.**

Here, Nishino said, "Are you busy this weekend, Nakawaga-san?"

The phrase, "this weekend" in Japanese is literally "this week's weekend".

First, let's practice the word "this week". Repeat:

**konshuu**

**konshuu**

Now, the word "weekend". Repeat:

**shuumatsu**

**shuumatsu**

Let's put them together and say "this weekend". Do you remember which particle you'll use for the possessive, "this week's"?

**no**

is the particle to show possession. Repeat:

**konshuu no shuumatsu**

**konshuu no shuumatsu**

The word for "busy" is

**isogashii**

**isogashii**

So, the expression "Are you busy?" is:

**Isogashii desuka.**

**Isogashii desuka.**

Now, let's practice the whole sentence. This sentence literally means "As for this weekend, are you busy?" Repeat after Nishino.

**Nakagawasan, konshuu no shuumatsu wa isogashii desuka.**

**Nakagawasan, konshuu no shuumatsu wa isogashii desuka.**

Next, let's listen to how Nakagawa responded. See if you can tell whether she answers yes, or no.

**Iie, hima desuyo.**

So, did she say "yes" or "no"?

She said, "No, I'm free." Let's practice the word "no". Repeat:

**iie**

**iie**

Now, the expression "I'm free". Repeat:

**Hima desuyo.**

**Hima desuyo.**

Did you recognize "yo" at the end of the sentence? As you have already learned, this is used to convey new information. Here, Nakagawa is telling Nishino that she is in fact free, which he didn't know.

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

**Iie, hima desuyo.**

**Iie, hima desuyo.**

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

**Jaa, eiga demo mimasenka.**

Nishino said, "Well then, would you like to see a movie?"

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

**eiga**

**eiga**

The verb "Would you like to see?" is

**mimasenka**

This comes from the verb "to see", which we've already learned. Repeat:

**mimasu**

**mimasu**

By changing

**mimasu**

to

**mimasenka**

Nishino is literally saying "Wouldn't you like to see?". This ending is used when asking someone if they would like something. And of course, you remember that the ending "**ka**" is used to make the sentence a question. Repeat after Nishino:

**mimasenka**

**mimasenka**

Now, let's practice the sentence. Repeat after Nishino: "Well then, would you like to see a movie?"

**Jaa, eiga o mimasenka.**

**Jaa, eiga o mimasenka.**

Now, let's listen to what Nakagawa said next. Can you tell whether she said yes or no?

**Eiga deuska. Ii desune. Hai, yorokonde.**

You might have recognized what she said first. She confirmed what Nishino said by saying:

“Movie?” Repeat:

**Eiga desuka.**

**Eiga desuka.**

Then, she said, “That sounds good.” Repeat:

**Ii desune.**

**Ii desune.**

This literally means, “It’s good”. Now, let’s listen to what else she said:

**Hai, yorokonde.**

She said, “Yes, I’m happy to,” or “With pleasure.”

Let’s practice the sentence. Repeat:

**Hai, yorokonde.**

**Hai, yorokonde.**

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

**Eiga deuska. Ii desune. Hai, yorokonde.**

Very good! Now, let’s listen to what Nishino said.

**Eiga wa hachijihan kara desu kara, hachiji ni aimasenka.**

He said, “Since the movie starts at 8:30, would you like to meet at 8:00?” The sentence in Japanese literally means, “The movie is from 8:30, would you like to meet at 8:00?”

Let’s practice the word “8:30”. Repeat:

**hachijihan**

**hachijihan**

Good. Now, let's practice the expression "starting from 8:30". Repeat:

**hachijihan kara**

**hachijihan kara**

Let's practice the whole phrase: "Since the movie is from 8:30...". Repeat:

**Eiga wa hachijihan kara desu kara.**

**Eiga wa hachijihan kara desu kara.**

Did you notice that the word

**kara**

is used twice in this phrase? The first

**kara**

goes with the time and means "from". The second one means "because", or "since".

Let's practice the sentence again. Repeat:

**Eiga wa hachijihan kara desu kara.**

**Eiga wa hachijihan kara desu kara.**

Good. Now, let's practice the rest of the sentence. Do you remember how to say "eight o'clock"?

**hachiji**

**hachiji**

The whole phrase is: "Would you like to meet at 8:00?" Repeat:

**Hachiji ni aimasenka.**

**Hachiji ni aimasenka.**

You've just learned how to say, "Would you like to see?"

**mimasenka**

Here,

**aimasenka**

has the same structure. Repeat:

**aimasenka**

**aimasenka**

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

**Ee, ii desune. Jaa, hachiji ni eigakan no mae de.**

Nakagawa said, "Yes, that's good. I'll see you in front of the movie theater at 8:00."

Let's practice the sentence "Yes, that's good". Repeat:

**Ee, ii desune.**

**Ee, ii desune.**

Did you notice that Nakagawa said,

**ee**

for "yes"? This is a variation of

**hai**

Be careful, though, because it's easy to confuse with the word for "no", which is

**ii**

Let's practice this other way of saying "yes". Repeat:

**ee**

**ee**

Let's listen to what else she said.

**Jaa, hachijini.**

First, she confirms the time:

**Jaa, hachijini.**

“ni”

after

“hachiji”

is another particle, which comes after a time word. It means “at”. Repeat:

**hachijini**

**hachijini**

Let’s practice the whole sentence. Repeat:

**Jaa, hachiji ni.**

**Jaa, hachiji ni.**

This sentence literally means, “Well then, at 8:00”.

Very good. Now, let’s listen to the entire dialogue again.

**Nakagawan, konshuu no shuumatsu wa isogashii desuka.**

**Iie, hima desuyo.**

**Jaa, eiga o mimasenka.**

**Eiga desuka. Ii desune. Hai, yorokonde.**

**Eiga wa hachijihan kara desu kara, hachiji ni aimasenka.**

**Ee, ii desune. Jaa, hachiji ni.**

Now it’s your turn. Play the role of Nakagawa in the dialogue.

First, Nishino will ask you if you are busy this weekend.

**Nakagawan, konshuu no shuumatsu wa isogashii desuka.**

Say, “No, I’m free”.

**Iie, hima desuyo.**

**Jaa, eiga o mimasenka.**

He asked you to go see a movie. Reply, “A movie? That sounds good.”

**Eiga deuska. Ii desune.**

**Eiga wa hachijihan kara desu kara, hachiji ni aimasenka.**

Say, “Yes, that’s good. I’ll see you at 8:00”.

**Ee, ii desune. Jaa, hachiji ni.**

Now, let’s play the role of Nishino in the dialogue.

Say, “Are you busy this weekend?”

**Konshuu no shuumatsu wa isogashii desuka.**

**Iie, hima desuyo.**

Say, “Well, would you like to go to a movie?”

**Jaa, eiga o mimasenka.**

**Eiga deuska. Ii desune. Hai, yorokonde.**

Say, “would you like to meet at 8:00?”

**Hachiji ni aimasenka.**

**Ee, ii desune. Jaa, hachiji ni.**

Very good. So, how do you ask if someone is busy this weekend?

**Konshuu no shuumatsu wa isogashii desuka.**

And, how do you say that you are free?

**Hima desu.**

How do you ask someone to go a movie?

**Eiga o mimasenka.**

Good. If someone asks you to do something and want to accept the invitation, what would you say?

**Ii desune. Hai, yorokonde.**

Listen to these dialogues again. Repeat in the pauses.

Let's listen to the dialogue about buying train tickets:

**Shinkansen de kyooto made ikitain desuga.**

**Nanji ga yoroshii desuka.**

**Juuniji goro no ga arimasuka.**

**Hai, juuniji sanpun hatsu no ga arimasu.**

**Jaa, sorede onegai shimasu.**

**Jiyuuseki desuka. Shiteiseki desuka.**

**Shiteiseki de onegaishimasu.**

**Nannin desuka.**

**Hitori desu.**

**Dewa, juuniji sanpun tookyoo hatsu juuyoji nijuusanpun kyooto chaku de**

**13520 en desu. Arigatoo gozaimashita.**

Nakagawa is in a building, and asks a stranger where the bookstore is:

**Sumimasen. Hon-ya wa doko desuka.**

**Hon-ya wa kono biru no sankai desu.**

**Arigatoo gozaimashita.**

Nakagawa asks a stranger where the post office is:

**Sumimasen. Konohenni yuubinkyoku wa arimasuka.**

**Yuubinkyoku deuka. Asoko ni ginkoo ga miemasune. Ano ginkoo no tonari ni**

**arimasuyo**

Here, Nishino is getting directions:

**Sumimasen. Tookyoo shinema wa doko desuka.**

**Tookyoo shinema desuka. Kono michi o massugu itte, futatsume no koosaten o  
migini magaruto arimasuyo.**

**Wakarimashita. Arigatoo gozaimashita.**

Listen to the dialogue. Nishino invites Nakagawa to go see a movie:

**Nakagawasan, konshuu no shuumatsu wa isogashii desuka.**

**Iie, hima desuyo.**

**Jaa, eiga o mimasenka.**

**Eiga deuska. Ii desune. Hai, yorokonde.**

**Eiga wa hachijihan kara desu kara, hachiji ni aimasenka.**

**Ee, ii desune. Jaa, hachiji ni.**

And that's the end of our Berlitz Japanese Guaranteed program. We hope you've enjoyed learning Japanese with Berlitz. Thank you, and goodbye.

**Sayoonara!**