

研究部 原本

昭和二十一年度第一期（四月—七月） 研究報告 其四

英語國民成人向 日本語副教材

第一期後半用 實用會話教本（第二次案）

財團法人 言語文化研究所研究部

（編纂擔當者） 研究員 淺野鶴子

MICHI O KIKU

(Gaikokujin ga michi de Nipponjin no
otoko o yobitomete michi o kiku.)

G. Shooshoo ukagaimasu ga, Meguro-eki e wa doo iku n⁽¹⁾
desu ka?⁽²⁾

N. Kono michi o massugu ni iku to, hiroi toori e demasu
kara, sore o ~~hi~~ hidari e magatte, shibaraku iku to⁽³⁾
eki e demasu.

G. Hidari e magaru n desu ne?⁽⁴⁾

N. Soo desu.

G. Nampun gurai de ikemasu ka?⁽⁵⁾

N. Jippun gurai deshoo.

G. Soo desu ka. Domo arigatoo.⁽⁶⁾

N. Iie.⁽⁷⁾

Asking the Way

(A foreigner stops a Japanese on the street,
and asks him the way to the station.)

F. Excuse me, but will you show me the way to
Meguro station?

J. Go straight ahead until you come to a wide
street. Turn the street to the left, walk
for a while, and you will come to the station.

F. Turn to the left?

J. Yes, to the left.

F. How long will it take me to get there?

J. Oh, about ten minutes.

F. Thank you so much.

J. Not at all.

NOTES

- (1) "Shooshoo ukagaimasu ga" is used when one approaches someone to ask a question. Equivalent to "Excuse me". "Chitto ukagaimasu ga" and "Shitsurei desu ga" are also used in this case.
- (2) "-- e wa doo iku n desu ka?" means "How do I go to --" or "Which way shall I take to get to --"?
- (3) "shibaraku iku to" means "if you go for a little while". "Shibaraku" sometimes means "a long time", but in such a case it generally means "a short time".
- (4) "Soo desu." is an affirmative answer.
- (5) "Nampun gurai de ikemasu ka?" "ikemasu ka" means literally "can I go?" You can also say "Nampun gurai kakarimasu ka?"
- (6) "Soo desu ka." is equivalent to "I see," or "I understand."
- (7) "Iie". Sometimes "doo itashimashite" is added. The expression is equivalent to "Not at all." or "Don't mention it".

Some Useful Phrases

- * Turn to the right. (Migi e omagari nasai.)
- * Turn the second street to the right. (Nibanne no toori o migi e omagari nasai.)
- * It's on the right. (Migigawa ni arimasu.)
- * It's on the left. (Hidarigawa ni arimasu.)
- * It's on the corner. (Kado ni arimasu.)
- * Where is there a police-box? (Kooban wa doko ni arimasu ka?)
- * Is this the way to --? (-- e iku ni wa kono michi de ii ndesu ka?)
- * It's not clear. Please say that again. (Yoku wakarimasen. Moo ichido itte kudasai.)

EKI DE

(Kippu-uriba de kippu o kau.)

G. Yokohama, ichi-mai. Ikura desu ka?

N. Ni-en desu.

(Hoomu de soba ni iru hito ni kiku.)

G. Shooshoo ukagai masu ga, Yokohama e iku na wa doko de
(1)
noru n desu ka?

(2)
N. Koko de ii ndesu.

G. Yokohama made norikae nashi de ikimasu ka?

N. Iie. Shinagawa de Sakuragichoo-iki ni norikaeru ndesu.

G. Eh? Doko de norikaeru n desu ka?

N. Shinagawa desu. Sakuragichoo-iki ni noru ndesu.

G. Ah, soo desu ka. Domo arigatoo.

N. Doo itashimashite.

At the station

(A foreigner buys a ticket at the booking-office)

F. Yokohama, How much is it?

J. Two-en.

(On the platform he asks a Japanese standing by)

F. Excuse me, but will you tell me where to take
the car to go to Yokohama?

J. It's all right here.

F. Can we go to Yokohama without changing cars?

J. No; you must change cars at Shinagawa. Take
the car for Sakuragichoo.

F. I beg your pardon. Where must we change cars?

J. At ~~Sakuragichoo~~ Shinagawa. Take the car for
Sakuragichoo.

F. Oh, I see. Thank you so much.

J. Not at all.

NOTES

- (1) "Doko de noru n desu ka?" You can say instead
"Dono densha ni noru n desu ka?"
- (2) "Koko de ii n desu." ~~ii~~ You can say instead,
"Koko e kuru densha ni noru ndesu."

Some Useful Phrases

- * a single ticket (katamichi)
- * a return ticket (oofuku)
- * Give me a second return to Kyoto. (Kyoto nitoo
oofuku ichimai.)
- * At what time does the train for -- start? (--iki
no kisha wa nanji ni demasu ka?)
- * How long does it take to go to ---? (-- made
nanjikan kakarimasu ka?)

DENSHA NO NAKA DE

(Gaikokujin ga teiryuujo ni tatte iru.
Densha ga kuru. Shashoo ni kiku.)

G. Kono densha wa ⁽¹⁾ Hibiya e ikimasu ka?

N. Hibiya wa kono ato desu.

(Tsugi no densha ni noru. Shashoo ga kippu o
kiri ni kuru.)

G. Kaisuiken o kudasai. Hoosoo-kaikan e iku ni wa
⁽²⁾
doko de oriru n desu ka?

N. Tamurachoo desu.

(Densha ga yureta toki, dare ka no ashi o funde-
shimau.)
⁽³⁾

N. Aitta!

G. Ah, shitsurei shimashita.
⁽⁴⁾

N. Iie. * * * * *

G. Tamurachoo wa mada desu ka?

N. Mada nakanaka desu.
⁽⁵⁾

G. Tamurachoo e kitara oshiete kudasai.

* * * * *

N. Kono tsugi ga Tamurachoo desu. Hoosoo-kaikan wa
⁽⁶⁾
chotto modotte hidarigawa desu.

G. Doomo arigatoo.

In the Streetcar

(A foreigner is standing at the car-stop.
A streetcar comes. He asks the conductor.)

F. Does this car go to Hibiya?

J. No, the next one.

(He takes the next car. The conductor comes
to clip the ticket.)

F. Give me a coupon ticket. What is the nearest
stop to Hoosoo-kaikan?

J. It's Tamurachoo.

(When the car jolts, he steps upon someone.)

J. Ouch! How it hurts me!

F. Oh, I'm sorry.

J. Oh, never mind.

* * * * *

F. Are we not coming to Tamurachoo yet?

J. We are still far from Tamurachoo.

F. Tell me when we get to Tamurachoo.

* * * * *

J. The next stop is Tamurachoo. If you go back
a few steps, you will find Hoosoo-kaikan on the
left.

F. Thank you so much.

NOTES

- (1) "Hibiya wa kono ato desu" means "the car for Hibiya will come after this" of "the next car will go to Hibiya".
- (2) "-- e iku ni wa doko de oriru ndesu ka?" means literally "where do I get off to go to --?"
- (3) "Aita!" is an interjection used when one gets hurt.
- (4) "Shitsurei shimashita" is used when one apologizes for one's misconduct.
- (5) "Mada nakanaka desu" means "it is still a long way off".
- (6) "chotto modotte" can be replaced by "sukoshi modoru to"

Some Useful Phrases

- * -- is the third stop from here. (-- wa koko kara mittsu-me desu.)
- * What is the next stop? (Tsugi no teiryuujo wa doko desu ka?)

KAIMONO I

(Omiyage o uru mise de gaikokujin ga kaimono osuru.
Tenin wa wakai Nipponjin no onna dearu.)

(1) (2)
N. Irasshaimashi! Nani o sashiagemashoo ka?

G. Kurisumasu kaado o misete kudasai.

N. Hai. Kochira ni gozaimasu.

G. Kore wa ikura desu ka?

N. Ichi-mai san-en de gozaimasu.

G. Kore o go-mai kudasai.

(3)
N. Haa. Arigatoo gozaimasu.

(Tenin wa shinamono o tsutsunde watasu.
Kyaku wa daikin o watasu.)

(4)
N. Hokani nani ka ikaga de gozaimasu ka?

G. Karendaa arimasu ka?

(5)
N. Karendaa wa ainiku kirete orimasu. Raigetsu no
hajime ni wa hairu to omoimasu.

G. Ah, soo desu ka.

(Kyaku wa mise o deru.)

(6)
N. Maida arigatoo gozaimasu.

Shopping I

(A foreigner comes into a souvenir store.
A young Japanese shopgirl speaks to him.)

J. Welcome, sir! What can I do for you?

F. Show me some Christmas cards.

J. Yes, sir. Here they are.

F. How much is this one?

J. Three yen, a piece.

F. Give me five of them.

J. Yes, sir. Thank you so much.

(The shopgirl wraps up the cards, hands them
to him, and receives the money.)

J. Do you want anything else?

F. Yes. Have you got calendars?

J. I'm sorry they are out of stock now. I think we
shall have a fresh supply of them early next month.

F. Oh, I see.

(The foreigner is about to go out.)

J. Thank you so much.

NOTES

- (1) "Irasshaimashi" is used when one welcomes a guest or a customer. "Irasshaimase" is mostly used by women.
- (2) Nani o sashiagemashoo ka?"means literally "what shall I give you?" This is an expression usually used by a shopkeeper when he wants to know what the customer is going to buy.
- (3) "Haa" is mostly used by women.
- (4) "ikaga" is equivalent to "how".
"-- wa ikaga desu ka?"means "how about --?"
- (5) "ainiku kirete orimasu" means "unfortunately out of stock". Sometimes "ainiku desu" is used to mean "out of stock".
- (6) "maido" means "every time you come". This is a set phrase the shopkeeper uses when the customer is leaving.

Some Useful Phrases

- * Do you sell --? (-- arimasu ka? : -- utte imasu ka?)
 - * Where can I get -- ? (-- wa doko de utte imasu ka?)
 - * Is there a florist in this neighborhood ?
(Kono hen ni hanaya ga arimasu ka?)
 - * Can't you come down in price ? (Nedan wa makarimasen ka ?)
- 30 per cent discount (sanwari biki)

(Kimono o uru mise e gaikokujin ga kuru.
Tenin wa Nipponjin no wakai onna dearu.)

N. Irasshaimashi! Nani o sashiagemashoo ka?

G. Kimono o misete kudasai.

(1)

N. Kashikomarimashita.

(Tenin wa kimono o dashite miseru.)

G. Kirei desu nee. Kimono o kuru no ni hitsutoona
mono o hitotoori misete kudasai.

N. Hai. Shooshoo omachi kudasaimase.

(2) (3) (4)

(Tenin wa nagajiban, obi, obiage, omotte kuru.)

N. Kore wa nagajiban, kore wa obi, kore wa obiage de
gozaimasu.

G. Kono teido no mono ~~de~~ o hitotoori soroeeru ni wa
ikura gurai kakarimasu ka?

(5)

N. Nippon-shiki ni kimono o omeshi ni naru no deshitara
kono hoka ni haneri, tabi, zoori nado ga irimasu
kara, doo shite mo gorokusen-en wa kakaru to omoi-
masu.

(6)

G. Gorokusen-en! Takai mono desu nee.

N. Omiyage ni nasaru no deshitara, haori wa ikaga de
gozaimasu ka? Ohaori deshitara doresu no ue ni
omeshi ni naremasu.

G. Soo desu nee. Sore jaa haori o misete kudasai.

(Tenin wa haori o goroku-mai motte kuru.)

(A foreigner comes into a kimono store.
A young Japanese shopgirl speaks to him.)

J. Welcome sir! What can I do for you?

F. Show me some kimonos.

J. Yes, sir.

(The shopgirl shows ~~ri~~ him several kimonos.)

F. Oh, beautiful! Won't you show me a set of things
necessary for wearing a kimono?

J. Yes, sir. Just wait a moment, please.

(The shopgirl brings nagajiban, obi, and obiage.)

J. This is nagajiban, this is obi, and this is obiage.

F. How much will it cost if we want to buy the kimono
set of this kind?

J. If you want to wear kimono in real Japanese way,
you have to buy, beside these, haneri, tabi, zoori,
and others, so it will cost probably five or six
thousand yen.

F. Five or six thousand yen! Quite expensive.

J. How about haori as a souvenir? You can wear it
over your dress.

F. Maybe. Well then, show me haori.

(The shopgirl brings several haori.)

NOTES

- (1) "Kashikomarimashita" is an answer to a request. It is used by an inferior to the request of the superior, for instance, by a servant to the master or by a shopkeeper to the customer.
- (2) "nagajiban" is almost like a kimono in shape, and is worn just under it. It is generally gayer in color and pattern than akimono.
- (3) "obi" is a long piece of cloth, 30cm in breadth and 4m in length, and is bound round the waist with the knot on the back.
- (4) "obiage" is a small piece of gay-colored cloth used with obi.
- (5) "omeshi ni naru" is a politer form of "kuru" meaning "put on" or "wear".
- (6) "haneri" is a small piece of pretty cloth used as collar.
- "tabi" is a kind of socks, usually made of white cotton cloth.
- "zori" is a foot gear made of leather or cloth.
- (7) "haori" is worn over a kimono. "Ohaori" is a politer form, usually used by women. "O" is an honorific prefix.

Some Useful Phrases

- * Haven't you a cheaper one? (Motto yasui no wa arimasen ka?)
- * Show me a bigger one. (Motto ookii no o misete kudasai.)
- * What is this used for? (Kore wa nan ni tsukau n desu ka?)

(8)

N. Kore wa shibori de gozaimasu.

G. Ikura desu ka?

N. Sen nihyaku-en de gozaimasu.

G. Motto yasui ~~ni~~ no wa arimasen ka?

N. Kôchira no wa minna sen-en ika de gozaimasu.

G. Kore wa nan no moyoo desu ka?

(9)

N. Goshoguruma ni sakura no hana de gozaimasu.

G. Kiji wa chirimen desu ka?

(10)

N. Syoo degozaimasu ka?

G. Ikura desu ka?

N. Kyuuhyaku-nanajuu-en de gozaimasu.

G. Kore o kudasai.

(Kyaku wa daikin o watasu.)

(II)

N. Arigatoo gozaimasu. Sen-en oazukari itashimasu.

(Tenin wa haori o tsutsunde, otsuri o motte kuru.)

(12)

N. Omatase itashimashita. Sanjuu-en no otsuri de gozaimasu. Doomo arigatoo gozaimashita.

J. This is of "shibori".

F. How much is it?

J. One thousand two hundred yen.

F. Haven't you something cheaper?

J. These are all under one thousand yen.

F. What is the pattern of this one?

J. An imperial wagon and cherry-blossoms.

F. Is the material "chirimen"?

J. Yes, sir.

F. How much is it?

J. Nine hundred and seventy yen.

F. I'll take this one.

(The ~~shop~~ foreigner hands the money.)

J. Thank you, sir. I received one thousand yen.

(The shopgirl wraps up the haori, and brings the change.)

J. I'm sorry to have kept you waiting. Here is thirty yen change, sir. Thank you so much.

NOTES

- (8) "shibor^uji" is a patten^u made by pinching cloth.
- (9) "Goshoguruma" is an wagon used by nobles in the "Heian Period".
- (10) "Sayoo de gozaimasu." is a politer form of "soo desu", and is usually used by women.
- (11) "Sen-en oazukari itashimasu" is used by the shopgirl to make sure the sum received so that there will be no misunderstanding afterwards.
- (12) "O matase itashimashita²" is sometimes used just out of courtesy and does not really mean *iyt.*
"Omachidoosama" is also used, but is less polite.

YOOJI O IITSUKERU

(Gaikokujin no katei de shufu ga Nipponjin no jochuu ni yooji o iitsukeru. Shufu ga beru o narasu to jochuu ga kuru.)

- (1)
N. Okusama, oyobi de gozaimasu ka?
(2)
G. Aa, Yamamoto-san e denwa o kakete, kore kara ukagatte ii ka doo ka kiite okure.
(3)
N. Hai. Kashikomarimashita.
* * * * *
(4)
N. Okusama, Yamamoto-san wa kore kara odekake ni nau soo de, gogo de wa doo ka to ossyaimasu keredo---
(5)
G. Ah, soo. Jaa, niji-goro ukagaimasu to itte okure.
N. Hai.
* * * * *
(6)
N. Okusama, soo mooshiagemashita.
G. Ah, soo. Sore kara, kore o sokutatsu de dashite okure. Sokutatsu wa ikura desu ka?
(7)
N. Ichi -en sanjissen da to omoimasu ga--
G. Jaa, ni-en agete okimasu.
(8)
N. Hai. Dewa itte mairimasu.

Asking To Do Something

(At a foreigner's house the mistress asks the Japanese maid to do something. The mistress rings the bell and the maid comes in.)

- J. What can I do for you, madam?
F. Oh, telephone to Dr. Yamamoto, and ask if I may come to his house at once.
J. Yes, madame.
* * * * *
J. Madame, Dr. Yamamoto says he is going out now, and he says how about your coming in the afternoon.
F. Oh, I see. Well, tell him I'm coming at about two.
J. Yes, madame.
* * * * *
J. Madame, I delivered the message.
F. Thank you. Then, please send this letter by express. How much will it cost?
J. One yen and thirty sen, I suppose, but I'm not sure.
F. Well, I'll give you two yen.
J. Yes, madame. I'll go at once.

NOTES

- (1) "Oyobi de gozaimasu ka?" means literally "Did you call me?"
- (2) "Aa" is less polite than "hai".
- (3) "Okure" is less polite than "kudasai".
- (4) "Odekake ni naru" is a politer form of "dekakeru"
- (5) "Keredomo" is the same as "ga". In this case "doo itashimashoo ka" (what shall I do, or what shall I say to him) is omitted after this.
- (6) "Soo mooshiagemashita" means literally "I told him so."
- (7) "Ga" in this case implies "but I am not sure about it."
- (8) "Itte mairimasu" is a set expression used when one goes out. "Dewa" is more formal than "jaa".

Some Useful Phrases

- * Go and bring me -- .(-- o motte kite kudasai.:
-- o motte kite okure.)
- * Please get this letter registered. (Kono tegami
moratte
o kakitome ni shite kudasai.)
- * telephone number (denwa bangoo)
- * call up Mr. A. (A-san yobidasu.)

HOOMON

(Gaikokujin no Buraun-san wa Nipponjin no Kawakami-san ni shokuji ni manekareta node, yakusoku no hi ni Kawakami-san no uchi e iku. Ima Buraun-san wa genkan ni tatte iru.)

(1)

B. Gomen kudasai.

(Nisando yonda ga, dare mo dete konai. Ki ga tsuite byeru o osu. Jochuu ga dete kuru.)

J. Irasshaimase. Buraun-sama de irasshaimasu ka?

B. Soo desu.

(2)

J. Saa doozo, oagari kudasaimase.

(Jochuu wa surrippa o sorocete dasu. Buraun-san wa booshi to gaitoo o jochuu ni watasu. Kutsu o nuide agari, surrippa o haku.)

J. Doozo kochira e.

(Jochuu wa Buraun-san o oosetsuma e annaishitae isu o susumeru.)

J. Doozo okake kudasaimase.

B. Arigatoo.

(Kawakami-san to okusan no Shizuko-san ga dete kuru.)

(4)

K. Yaa, irasshai.

(5)

S. Maa, yookoso.

(6)

B. Omaneki ni azukatte, sassoku mairimashita. Minasan ogenki desu ka?

(7)

K. Okagesama de minna genki desu. Shibaraku deshita nee.

(8)

(9)

(10)

S. Hontooni ohisashiburi de gozaimasu wa nee.

B. Ogenkina minasan ni ome ni kakarete yukai desu.

K. Konya wa yukkuri shite itte kudasai.

(Jochuu ga shokuji no yooi ga dekita koto o shirase ni kuru.)

A Visit

(Mr. Brown, a foreigner, is invited by Mr. Kawakami, A Japanese, to dinner, so he goes to Mr. K's house on the appointed day. Now he is standing at the porch.)

B. Hallow.

(He calls two or three times. No one answers. He notices the bell and presses it. A maid appears)

M. Welcome, sir. Mr. Brown, I suppose?

B. Yes.

M. Please come in.

(The maid offers him a pair of slippers. He hands her his hat and coat. He takes off his shoes and puts on the slippers.)

M. This way, please.

(The maid shows Mr. Brown into the drawing-room and offers him a seat.)

B. Thank you.

(Mr. Kawakami and his wife Shizuko come in.)

K. Oh, I'm so glad you came.

S. Oh, ~~ho~~ how do you do?

B. Thank you so much for your invitation. how are you all?

K. We are all quite well, thank you. We haven't seen you for ages.

S. Really it's a long time since we saw you last.

B. I'm so glad to find you all quite well.

NOTES

- (1) "Gomen kudasai" is a phrase usually used instead of *f* a knock. A Japanese does not knock at the door but calls out "Gomen kudasai". Women add "mase" after it. Remember this is also used on leaving.
- (2) "Saa doozo" is usually used when one offers something to others.
- (3) "slippers" In a Japanese house slippers are used in the places where "tatami" is not laid on.
- (4) "Yaa" is equivalent to "hallow" and is used by men.
- (5) "Maa" is used by women to express surprise. "Yookoso" means "it is good of you to come." and is used when one welcomes guests.
- (6) "Omaneki ni azukatte sassoku mairimashita" means literally "I came at once because I was invited".
- (7) "Okagesama de" means "by the grace of gods"
- (8) "Shibaraku" means "for a long time". It is used as a greeting when one sees a friend after a long interval.
- (9) "Ohisashiburi" is a woman's word for "shibaraku".
- (10) "Wa nee" is used by women to make the sentence sound emotional.

Some Useful Phrases

- * How do you do? (Konchiwa)
- * How are you? (Ikagadesu ka? : Ogenki desu ka?)
- * I'm quite well, thank you. (Okagesama de genki)
- * How is your mother? (Okaasan wa ikaga desu ka?)
- * She is ill. (Byooki desu.)
- * What is the matter? (Doo shita n desu ka?)
- * She has a cold. (Kaze o hikimashita.)
- * That's too bad. (Sore wa ikemasen nee.)

K. Konya wa yukkurishite itte kudasai.

* * * * *

(Jochuu ga shokuji no yooi ga dekita koto o shirase ni kuru.)

(II)

S. Nani mo gozaimasen ga, shokuji no yooi ga dekimashita kara, doozo.

(Buraun-san wa zashiki e annai sareru. Rooka ni ~~surrippa~~/surippa o nuide zashiki ni hairu.)

(I2)

S. Saa doozo, oshiki kudasaimase.

(Okusan wa zabuton o susumeru. Buraun-san wa tokonoma no mae ni suwaru.)

(I3)

S. Saa, anatagata mo kotchi e kite, ojisama ni goaisatsu o nosai.

(Otoko no ko to onna no ko ga dete kite, ojigi o suru.)

Irasshaimashi!

S. Kodomotachi de gozaimasu.

(I4)

B. Oh, kore wa, kore wa. Ookiku narimashita nee.

(Minna shokutaku o kakonde auwaru.)

S. Nani mo gozaimasen ga, doozo meshiagatte kudasaimase.

(I5)

B. Itadakimasu.

(Minna tabehajimeru.)

* * * * *(I6)*

J. Doozo. Gohan o otsuke itashimashoo.

(Jochuu ga Buraun-san no chawan ga kara ni natta no o mite, obon o dasu.)

(I7)

B. Okaruku negaimasu.

K. Let's have a long talk this evening.

* * * * *

(The maid comes and tells that the meal is ready.)

S. Supper is ready. Please come this way.

(Mr. Brown is shown into a Japanese room. He leaves the slippers in the corridor and enters the room.)

S. Please sit down on the cushion.

(Mrs. K offers Mr. Ba cushion. He sits on it in front of the alchove.)

S. Now, children, come and greet Mr. Brown.

(A boy and a girl come in and make a bow.)
Welcome, sir.

S. These are our children.

B. Oh, how do you do? You've grown so big.

(They all sit down around the table.)

S. Though we have nothing good particular, please help your self.

B. Thank you.

(They all begin to eat.)

* * * * *

M. Please have another bowl of rice.

(The maid notices that Mr. B's bowl is empty and offers the tray.)

B. Please give me a little.

- (II) "Nani mo gozaimasen ga" means literally "though we have nothing." This phrase is added out of politeness.
- (I2) "Oshiki kudasai". Sometimes "Oate kudasai" is used instead.
- (I3) "Ojisama" means "uncle". It is used by children as a pronoun for any older men. In this case the mother uses the children's language.
- (I4) "Kore wa, kore wa" is an expression of surprise.
- (I5) "Itadakimasu" is a set expression one uses before one begins to eat.
- (I6) "Gohan o otsuke itashimashoo" means literally "I will fill your bowl of rice".
- (I7) "Okaruku negaimasu" means literally "make it light please", and is used to mean "Don't put in much rice in the bowl".

- * How about a cup of tea ? (Ocha o ippai ikaga desu ka?)
- * How about another cup of tea ? (Ocha no okawari wa ikaga desu ka? : Ocha o moo ippai ikaga desu ka?)
- * How about a glass of beer ? (Biiru o ippai yarimasen ka?)
- * This is tasty. (Kore wa oishii desu ne.)
- * Help yourself to --. (-- o meshiagare.)

(Buraun-san wa chawan o obon ni noseru.)

* * * * *

J. Otsuyu no okawari o doozo.

(18) (19)

B. Iya, moo kekkoo desu.

* * * * *

(Shokuji ga owaru.)

B. Doomo gochisoosama deshita.

(20) (21)

S. Makotoni osomatsu de gozaimashita.

(Jochuu ga shokutaku no ue o katazakeru.)

* * * * *

B. Yaa, doomo nagai koto ojama itashimashita.

(22) (23)

S. Oya, moo okaeri de gozaimasu ka?

K. Mada ii ja arimasen ka.

B. Osoku narimasu kara , kore dw shitsurei itashimasu.

(24)

K. Soo desu ka. Nan no okamai mo sezu makotoni shitsurei shimashita.

S. Oisogashii tokoro o oide kudasaimashite arigatoo gozaimashita. Mata doozo irashite kudasaimase.

B. Arigatoo. Mata ukagaimasu.

(Buraun-san wa genkan de kutsu o haki, gaitoo o kuru.)

B. Doomo gochisoosama deshita. Jaa, gomen kudasai.

K. Gomen kudasai.

S. Gomen kudasaimase. Oki o otsuke ni natte.

B. Sayorara!

(Mr. B. puts his bowl on the tray.)

* * * * *

M. How about another bowl of soup?

B. No more, thank you.

* * * * *

(They finish the meal.)

B. Thank you so much. I had a very good dinner.

S. I'm sorry it was a poor one.

(The maid clears the table.)

* * * * *

B. Well, I'm afraid I've stayed too long.

S. Oh, are you going so soon?

K. Oh, don't hurry away.

B. It's getting late, so I think I must be going now.

K. Oh, must you? Well, I'm sorry we couldn't do much.

S. It was very kind of you to come when you ^{were} are so busy.

Please come to see us again.

B. Thank you. I'll come again.

(Mr. B. puts on his shoes and coat at the porch.)

B. Thank you for the good dinner. Good-bye.

K. Good-bye.

S. Good-bye. Please take good care of yourself.

B. Good-bye.

K. S. Good-bye.

- (18) "Iya" is a men's word for "Iie".
- (19) "Moo kekkoo desu" is used to refuse the offer of another bowl, cup, etc.
"Kekkoo" sometimes means "very good".
- (20) "Gochisoosama" is a set expression used when one finished eating.
- (21) "Osomatsu de gozaimashita" means literally "It χ was a poor one", but is a set answer to "Gochisoosama deshita". "Okaruu gozaimashita" is sometimes used instead.
- (22) "Nagai koto ojama o itashimashita" means literally "I have been bothering you for a long time", but is an announcement that one is leaving.
- (23) "Mada ii ja arimasen ka" means literally "You don't have to leave yet".
- (24) "Nan no okamai mo sezu" means literally "w χ ithout doing any entertainment". The whole expression is a set one the host uses when the guest leaves.
- (25) "Gochisoosama". Japanese people repeat this phrase several times before leaving and sometimes after a long interval on meeting again.
- (26) "Oki o otsuke ni natte" is a woman's phrase for "Ki χ o tsukete okaeri nasai" meaning "Be careful on your way home".