

この電車のトイレは前の方ですか、後ろの方ですか

Kono densha no toire wa mae no hoo desu ka, ushiro no hoo desu ka?

Kihon Kaiwa

基本会話

Basic Conversation

基本会話

1

F: この電車のトイレは前の方ですか、後ろの方ですか。
 Kono densha no toire wa mae no hoo desu ka, ushiro no hoo desu ka?

J: 前にも後ろにもありますよ。
 Mae nimo ushiro nimo arimasu yo.

CD1 Track 1



F: Is the toilet of this train in the front or in the back?

J: It is both in the front and in the back.



解説

Kaisetsu

Supplementary Notes on KK

F and J are business colleagues and they are on a business trip. They are now on a train, and F is checking whether the toilet is located in the front part of the train or in the rear part.

語彙

Goi

Vocabulary

1	電車	densha	(electric) train
	+ 汽車	kisha	(steam locomotive) train
	+ 新幹線	shinkansen	bullet train {new trunk line}
	+ 飛行機	hikooki	airplane
	前	mae	front [a directional notion is included]
	前の方	mae no hoo	the front direction, to the front
	後ろ	ushiro	back [a directional notion is included]
	+ 隣	tonari	next, next door
	+ 右隣	migidonari	right-hand neighbor, neighbor on the right
	+ 左隣	hidaridonari	left-hand neighbor, neighbor on the left
2	酒井	Sakai	[a Japanese family name]
	部長	buchoo	department manager [choo stands for "chief" while bu stands for "department"]
	+ 課長	kachoo	section manager [ka stands for "section"]

基本会話

2

F: ^{さかい} ^ぶ ^{ちよう} ^{たく} ^{かいしゃ} **酒井部長のお宅は会社のそばでしょ?**
Sakai-buchoo no otaku wa kaisha no soba desho?

J: さあ、どうでしょうかねえ。
Saa, doo deshoo ka nec.



F: Mr Sakai's home is near the office, right?

J: Well, I wonder...

解説

Kaisetsu

Supplementary Notes on KK

Here two business colleagues are talking about the residence of their boss, Mr Sakai (the department manager). F assumes it's close to the office but J apparently does not know.

酒井部長 Sakai-buchoo

In English, while certain titles are used with names, such as Dr Jones and Prof Robinson, etc., titles within the company are never used. In Japanese, however, titles are often used to refer to the person or even to address the person; thus, **Sakai-buchoo** (department manager, Mr Sakai), **Yamamoto-tenchoo** (branch office manager, Mr Yamamoto), or just **kachoo** (section manager).

お宅 vs うち otaku vs uchi

Otaku is a polite term to mean a house or residence, so it is used only for someone else's house, never the speaker's house (or, "my house"). To refer to the speaker's own house, **uchi** is normally used. Thus, there is no special need to employ a Japanese equivalent to "my", "our" or "your". Furthermore, both **otaku** and **uchi** cover more than the house, and mean the family as well. Therefore, **otaku** may refer to "your family" and **uchi** may mean "my/our family", too.

会社 kaisha

While **kaisha** means a company or corporation, the general Japanese concept for **kaisha** may be somewhat different from the Western notion for a company. Generally speaking, Japanese tend to have a more family-like feeling about the **kaisha** for which they work, although this feeling seems to be gradually diminishing recently.

2

+店長 ^{てんちよう}	tenchoo	branch (office) manager [ten stands for "branch office"]
+所長 ^{しよちよう}	shochoo	institute director [sho stands for "institute"]
+社長 ^{しやちよう}	shachoo	company president [sha stands for kaisha , "company"]
お宅 ^{たく}	otaku	home, household [polite]
+うち	uchi	inside, in-group; home, house, household
+家 ^{いえ}	ie	house, home, household
会社 ^{かいしゃ}	kaisha	company
+オフィス	ohuisu	office
+事務所 ^{じむしょ}	jimusho	office
+支店 ^{しでん}	shiten	branch office
+本店 ^{ほんてん}	honten	head office (of a bank, shop, etc)
+本社 ^{ほんしや}	honsha	head office (of a company)
+支社 ^{ししや}	shisha	branch office (of a company)
そば	soba	near, vicinity, neighborhood

3

F1 : 中国大使館は麻布ですね。
 Chuugoku-taishikan wa Azabu desu ne?

J1 : そうですよ。
 Soo desu yo.

F2 : 麻布のどの辺ですか。
 Azabu no dono hen desu ka?

J2 : さあ、どの辺ですかねえ。
 Saa, dono hen desu ka nee



F1: The Chinese Embassy is in Azabu, isn't it?

J1: That's right.

F2: Which part of Azabu is it?

J2: I wonder which area it is.

解説

Kaisetsu

Supplementary Notes on KK

F thinks that the Chinese embassy is in Azabu, and is trying to locate where in the Azabu area it is. J knows that it's in Azabu but does not know exactly where in Azabu it actually is, either.

麻布のどこ Azabu no doko

Note that English has a rule to place interrogative words at the head of a sentence. This rule does not apply in Japanese. A Japanese golden rule is: "the modifier always comes before the modified". Hence: "Where in Azabu?" in English, but **Azabu no doko** {Azabu's where} in Japanese.



語彙

Goi

Vocabulary

3

大使	taishi	ambassador
大使館	taishikan	embassy [kan stands for "public building"]
麻布	Azabu	[an area in Tokyo]
+ホテル	hoteru	hotel
+旅館	ryokan	Japanese-style inn
+公園	kooen	park

Bumpoo

文法

Grammatical Notes

1 Alternate question

In English when we question a person about two alternatives, we say "Is it X or (is it) Y?" In Japanese one forms the questions as if they were independent - yet through intonation they become a single compound sentence. Optionally, **soretomo** (meaning "alternatively" or "or") may be used between the two alternates, especially when the alternates are complex and lengthy. While in English "or" is always used in an alternate question, **soretomo** is far less common.

Examples:

東京にありますか、大阪にありますか。	Tookyoo ni arimasu ka, Osaka ni arimasu ka?	Is it in Tokyo or in Osaka?
右ですか、左ですか。	Migi desu ka, hidari desu ka?	Is it right or left?

2 にも nimo : multiple particles

In the previous Lesson we saw the particle **wa** occurring after **X-ni**, resulting in the multiple-particle combination, **X-niwa**.

In this Lesson, we find that the particle **mo** may also occur after **X-ni**, resulting in another multiple-particle combination, **X-nimo**. Like **wa**, **mo** does not occur after **X-ga** or **X-o** in modern spoken Japanese.

Compare:

右に見えますね。	Migi ni miemasu ne.	It's seen on the right, see.
左にも見えますよ。	Hidari nimo miemasu yo.	It's seen on the left, too.
右にも左にも見えます。	Migi nimo hidari nimo miemasu.	It's seen both on the right and on the left.



あそこに課長がいますね。	Asoko ni kachoo ga imasu ne.	The section manager is over there, you see.
あ、部長もいますよ。	A, buchoo mo imasu yo.	Oh, the department manager is there, too.



ビールを飲みました。	Biiru o nomimashita.	I drank beer.
それから、お酒も飲みました。	Sorekara, osake mo nomimashita.	And I drank sake, too.



3 かねえ ka + nee

Many times **ka**-questions are followed by the sentence-particle **nee** in Japanese. This tells us that the speaker is thinking about the question and/or some reaction to it which is shared.

出口はどこでしょうかねえ。 **Deguchi wa doko deshoo ka nee?** I wonder where the exit is - don't you wonder, too!

Recall that sentences ending in **yo** are assertions. When a statement ending in **yo** is met with a **ka nee** question, we know that the speaker has considerable doubt about the statement. For example:

大丈夫ですよ。 **Daijoubu desu yo.** That's no problem.
 そうですかねえ。 **Soo desu ka nee??** Oh, really? Hmm, I wonder.

When asked a question the answer to which is unknown or unclear, a Japanese person will often use a **ka nee** question. If the question is a yes-no question, the answer will use **doo**. Thus:

大丈夫でしょうか。 **Daijoubu deshoo ka?** Do you suppose it will be OK?
 どうでしょうかねえ。 **Doo deshoo ka nee.** I wonder. {How would it be? - I agree (with how you feel)}

In cases when the question asks for information - as in: who, what, when, where - the response will use the same question word that was in the question. For example:

何でしょうか。 **Nan deshoo ka?** What do you suppose it is?
 何でしょうかねえ。 **Nan deshoo ka nee.** What is it, indeed!



誰でしょうか。 **Dare deshoo ka?** Who would that be?
 誰でしょうかねえ。 **Dare deshoo ka nee.** Who would it be?



4 でしょう? and でしょ? deshoo? and desho?

When **deshoo** is used with rising intonation, the speaker assumes that such is the case and is confirming that assumption. In this usage it occurs often in a shortened form, **desho**. Compare:

あれ、新幹線でしょう。 **Are, Shinkansen deshoo.** That's probably a bullet train.
 あれ、新幹線でしょう? **Are, Shinkansen deshoo?** That's probably a bullet train, don't you think?
 あれ、新幹線でしょ? **Are, Shinkansen desho?** I assume that's a bullet train. Right?





Doriru

ドリル

Drills

CD1 Track 2

A

- 1 電話はこちらですか、あちらですか。
こちらにも、あちらにもありますよ。
- 2 電話は右側ですか、左側ですか。
右側にも左側にもありますよ。
- 3 電話は前ですか、後ろですか。
前にも後ろにもありますよ。
- 4 電話は向こうですか、手前ですか。
むこうにも手前にもありますよ。

Denwa wa kochira desu ka, achira desu ka?
Kochira nimo achira nimo arimasu yo.

Denwa wa migigawa desu ka, hidarigawa desu ka?
Migigawa nimo hidarigawa nimo arimasu yo.

Denwa wa mae desu ka, ushiro desu ka?
Mae nimo ushiro nimo arimasu yo.

Denwa wa mukoo desu ka, temae desu ka?
Mukoo nimo temae nimo arimasu yo.

Are telephones on this side or on the other side?
They're both on this side and on the other side.

Are phones on the right-hand side or on the left-hand side?
They're both on the right-hand side and on the left-hand side.

Are phones in the front or the back?
They're both in the front and in the back.

Are phones on the other side or on this side?
They're both on the other side and on this side.



B-①

CD1 Track 3

- 1 ホテルはどこですか。
さあ、どこですかねえ。
- 2 山川さんは店長ですか。
さあ、どうですかねえ。
- 3 会議はいつですか。
さあ、いつですかねえ。
- 4 あれは誰ですか。
さあ、誰ですかねえ。
- 5 これは高いですか。
さあ、どうですかねえ。
- 6 これは何ですか。
さあ、何ですかねえ。
- 7 安いのはどちらですか。
さあ、どちらですかねえ。

Hoteru wa doko desu ka?
Saa, doko desu ka nee.

Yamakawa-san wa tenchoo desu ka?
Saa, doo desu ka nee.

Kaigi wa itsu desu ka?
Saa, itsu desu ka nee.

Are wa dare desu ka?
Saa, dare desu ka nee.

Kore wa takai desu ka?
Saa, doo desu ka nee.

Kore wa nan desu ka?
Saa, nan desu ka nee.

Yasui no wa dochira desu ka?
Saa, dochira desu ka nee.

Where is the hotel?
Well, I wonder where it is.

Is Mr Yamakawa a branch office manager?
Well, I wonder??

When is the meeting?
Well, I wonder when it is.

Who is that?
Well, I wonder who it is.

Is this expensive?
Well, I wonder??

What is this?
Well, I wonder what it is.

Which one is the cheaper?
{The cheaper one, which is it?}
Well, I wonder which one it is.



B-2 (Replace *desu* with *deshoo*)

CD1 Track 4

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>① ホテルはどこでしょうか。
さあ、どこでしょうかねえ。</p> | <p>Hoteru wa doko deshoo ka?
Saa, doko deshoo ka nee.</p> | <p>Where would the hotel be?
Well, I wonder where it would be.</p> |
| <p>② 山川さんは店長でしょうか。
さあ、どうでしょうかねえ。</p> | <p>Yamakawa-san wa tenchoo deshoo ka?
Saa, doo deshoo ka nee.</p> | <p>Would Mr Yamakawa be a branch office manager?
Well, I wonder??</p> |
| <p>③ 会議はいつでしょうか。
さあ、いつでしょうかねえ。</p> | <p>Kaigi wa itsu deshoo ka?
Saa, itsu deshoo ka nee.</p> | <p>When would the meeting be?
Well, I wonder when it would be.</p> |
| <p>④ あれは誰でしょうか。
さあ、誰でしょうかねえ。</p> | <p>Are wa dare deshoo ka?
Saa, dare deshoo ka nee.</p> | <p>Who would that be?
Well, I wonder who it would be.</p> |
| <p>⑤ これは高いでしょうか。
さあ、どうでしょうかねえ。</p> | <p>Kore wa takai deshoo ka?
Saa, doo deshoo ka nee.</p> | <p>Would this be expensive?
Well, I wonder??</p> |
| <p>⑥ これは何でしょうか。
さあ、何でしょうかねえ。</p> | <p>Kore wa nan deshoo ka?
Saa, nan deshoo ka nee.</p> | <p>What would this be?
Well, I wonder what it would be.</p> |
| <p>⑦ 安いのはどちらでしょうか。
さあ、どちらでしょうかねえ。</p> | <p>Yasui no wa dochira deshoo ka?
Saa, dochira deshoo ka nee.</p> | <p>Which one would be cheaper?
Well, I wonder which one would be.</p> |

C

CD1 Track 5

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p>① ここは事務所でしょうか?
事務所でしょ?</p> | <p>Koko wa jimusho deshoo ka?
Jimusho desho?</p> | <p>Would this be an office?
It's an office, isn't it?</p> |
| <p>② あそこはイギリス大使館でしょうか?
イギリス大使館でしょ?</p> | <p>Asoko wa Igrisu-taishikan deshoo ka?
Igrisu-taishikan desho?</p> | <p>Would that be the British Embassy?
It is, isn't it?</p> |
| <p>③ あれは旅館でしょうか?
旅館でしょ?</p> | <p>Are wa ryokan deshoo ka?
Ryokan desho?</p> | <p>Would that be an inn?
It's an inn, isn't it?</p> |
| <p>④ 酒井さんは社長でしょうか?
社長でしょ?</p> | <p>Sakai-san wa shachoo deshoo ka?
Shachoo desho?</p> | <p>Would Mr Sakai be the president?
He is, isn't he?</p> |



5 明日は新幹線でしょうか? Ashita wa Shinkansen deshoo ka?

Tomorrow, would it be a bullet train (that we'll take for our trip)?

新幹線でしょ?

Shinkansen desho?

It is, isn't it?

6 鈴木さんは会社でしょうか? Suzuki-san wa kaisha deshoo ka?

As for Mr Suzuki, would it be the company (where he is now)?

会社でしょ?

Kaisha desho?

He's at the company, isn't he?

7 この汽車のトイレは後ろでしょうか? 後ろでしょ?

Kono kisha no toire wa ushiro deshoo ka?

Would the toilet of this train be in the rear?

Ushiro desho?

It's (in) the rear, isn't it?



D

CD1 Track 6

1 そのホテルは北京にありますよ。北京のどの辺ですか。

Sono hoteru wa Pekin ni arimasu yo. Pekin no dono hen desu ka?

That hotel is in Beijing.

2 その大使館は赤坂にありますよ。赤坂のどの辺ですか。

Sono taishikan wa Akasaka ni arimasu yo. Akasaka no dono hen desu ka?

Which part of Beijing is it?

The embassy is in Akasaka.

3 その公園はニューヨークにありますよ。ニューヨークのどの辺ですか。

Sono kooen wa Nyuuyooku ni arimasu yo. Nyuuyooku no dono hen desu ka?

Which part of Akasaka is it?

That park is in NY.

Which part of NY is it?

4 その会社は大阪にありますよ。大阪のどの辺ですか。

Sono kaisha wa Oosaka ni arimasu yo. Oosaka no dono hen desu ka?

That company is in Osaka.

Which part of Osaka is it?

5 その花屋は東京駅にありますよ。東京駅のどの辺ですか。

Sono hanaya wa Tookyooeki ni arimasu yo. Tookyooeki no dono hen desu ka?

That flower shop is in Tokyo station.

Which part of the station is it?



- A** Looking at a map of Tokyo, for example, prepared by your instructor, talk about things of which there are more than two, such as parks, temples, etc., using **X-nimo** in the following fashion:

公園はどの辺にありますか。

あ、ここにもここにも、あ、そこにもありますよ。

新宿にも代々木にもありますよ。

Kooen wa dono hen ni arimasu ka?

A, koko nimo koko nimo, a, soko nimo arimasu yo.

Shinjuku nimo Yoyogi nimo arimasu yo.



- B** (1) If your class is a group, talk about the locations of your classmates in pairs. Initiate conversation like:
 Xさんの前／後ろ／隣／右隣／そばはだれですか。
X-san no mae/usiro/tonari/migidonari/soba wa dare desu ka?
- (2) If your class is private, tell your instructor who sits around you in your office.
- C** Tell your counterpart who or what are your neighbors.
- D** Make a pair; your partner will be given an organizational chart of a company, prepared by your instructor. Ask your partner who is what (**shachoo**, **buchoo**, **kachoo** or **shochoo**), and draw an organizational chart yourself based on the information you have obtained. Compare your chart with the original.
- E** Looking at a real map which your instructor has prepared, wonder as to where something is located, using **deshoo ka nee**, like:
 Xはどこでしょう／ですかねえ。
X wa doko deshoo/desu ka nee.
 Xはどのへんでしょう／ですかねえ。
X wa dono hen deshoo/desu ka nee.
- F** Return to the **Kihon Kaiwa**. Reduce the volume and practice the conversation by playing the part of F.

CD1 Track 7



Chookai Tesuto

聴解テスト

Listening Comprehension

F = Female speaker M = Male speaker

1-1 What is M trying to locate?

1. a park 2. an entrance to the park 3. an exit from the park

1-2 Where is it?

1. It's near M and F. 2. It's in the direction which M points out. 3. It's over there away from both M and F, and also in the direction which F indicates. 4. There is none.

2-1 What are M and F looking at?

1. a small blue building over there 2. a small red building over there
3. a large blue building over there 4. a large red building over there

2-2 What is it?

1. a school 2. an office 3. a flower shop 4. a hotel 5. They can't tell what it is.

3-1 What did M think the building was, first?

1. a Japanese-style inn 2. the Russian Embassy 3. a hotel 4. an office building

3-2 What is it actually?

1. a Japanese-style inn 2. the Russian Embassy 3. a hotel 4. an office building

3-3 Which one of the following statements is correct?

1. M thinks it may be expensive, but F does not think so. 2. F thinks it may be expensive, but M does not think so. 3. Both M and F think it may be expensive. 4. Neither M nor F thinks it may be expensive.

4-1 Is Mr/s Sakai company president?

1. Only M thinks so. 2. Only F thinks so. 3. Both think so.

5-1 Where is F's office?

- It's: 1. in Otemachi. 2. in Akasaka. 3. in both Otemachi and Akasaka.

Un'yoo Renshuu

運用練習

Utilization

- You have been asked where a certain airline's offices are located. Reply that they are located near Tokyo Station and Shinjuku Station.
- You have been asked where your company is located. Reply that while the main office is located in Osaka, there is a branch office in Tokyo, too.
- Express wonder as to what that large, white building is.
- Exclaim (expecting agreement) on how expensive that new hotel must be.
- Someone has just commented that hotels in Kyoto must be expensive, assuming you will agree.

(1) Agree (but you are not too sure).	(2) Agree (and you are positive).
(3) Indicate that you are wondering about it.	(4) Indicate that you doubt it.
- Confirm your assumption that:

(1) Hotel Okura is near the American Embassy.	(2) the noodle shop is in front of the post office.
(3) a flower shop is on both the left-hand side and the right-hand side of this building.	
(4) the company president's residence is in Akasaka.	
- A colleague has told you that Ms Suzuki lives next to his apartment. Show a little surprise, and ask whether her apartment is next to his on the right or on the left.
- Today is Friday. A colleague tells you that she will go to Kamakura this weekend. Ask her if she will go on Saturday (tomorrow) or Sunday (the day after tomorrow).

