

Step Up Nihongo [Lessons 26-50]

Main Points of Study

Lesson 26

1. Alternate questions
2. multiple particles: **nimo**
3. multiple sentence-particles: **ka + nee**
4. **deshoo?** and **desho?**
5. Vocabulary relating to work (社長 **shachoo**, 部長 **buchoo**, 本社 **honsha**, 支社 **shisha**, etc)

<Applications>

- Describe various locations
- Pose questions as if talking to yourself
- Use **deshoo?** and **desho?** to check something you are not too sure of
- Use **X desu ka, Y desu ka?** to ask a question giving choices
- Explain roughly your organization and its executives

Lesson 27

1. Verbals with the **-mashoo** ending: consultation and suggestion
2. Phrase-particle **de:** for an activity location
3. Perfective in recall
4. Variations of **soo desu**

<Applications>

- Invite people to a meal, shopping, sports, etc.
- Use **V-mashoo ka?** to check person's intention
- Discuss various activities and events performed in various places.
- Ask someone their birthplace and answer the same question
- Check your uncertain memories with others

Lesson 28

1. Requests: **kudasai** and **V-te kudasai**
2. Phrase-particles **kara**, **made**, **e** and **ni** in location context
3. Utility Verbal: **kakarimasu**
4. North, east, south and west

<Applications>

- Use a taxi and request the receipt
- Shopping
- Ask someone to do something for you
- Discuss the time required for a trip from one place to another
- Create conversation including the directions: north, east, south and west

Lesson 29

1. Polite request for action: **V-te kudasaimasen ka?**
2. Polite Verbal **gozaimasu** vs **arimasu**
3. **imasu** (for animate) vs **arimasu** (for inanimate)
4. Classifiers for animals: **hiki/piki/biki, too, wa/pa/ba**
5. Likes and dislikes

<Applications>

- Respond to superiors or customers
- Politely lend and borrow things
- Discuss pets or other animals
- Talk about various likes and dislikes
- Discuss the house where you/they live (rented , owned, etc)

Lesson 30

1. Answering the phone
2. Polite Verbals: **irasshaimasu, mairimasu** and **orimasu**
3. **X-de gozaimasu** and **X-de irasshaimasu**: polite alternative of **X-desu**
4. Polite language
5. **shitsuree-shimasu** and **shitsuree desu**
6. **denwa o kakemasu**
7. Questions without **ka**

<Applications>

- Answer the phone properly
- Talk to superiors properly
- Greet someone after a long time

Lesson 31

1. Fundamental implications: **V-te imasu**
2. Using honorific-polite language: **irasshaimasu**
3. Verbal compounds with **-shimasu**, e.g. **benkyoo-shimasu**

<Applications>

- Talk about thing people are currently doing
- Discuss things that you always used to do
- Talk about the present condition of people and things

Lesson 32

1. **moo** and **mada**
2. **mada ...V-te imasen** to refer to negative experiences

<Applications>

- Use **moo** and **mada** to discuss the progress of various events, operations, etc.

Lesson 33

1. **itte kimasu** → **itte(i)rasshai**; **tadaima** → **okaeri**
2. **te**-form to connect predicates in a logical order
3. **korekara/sorekara/arekara** – 6th **ko/so/a/do** series
4. Phrase-particle (to indicate a target): **ni**
5. **doo shimasu?** vs **nani o shimasu?**
6. **V-te mimasu**

<Applications>

- Provide greeting for when you leave or enter a place where you belong
- Talk about actions in the chronological order
- Add a purpose for motion (**ikimasu**, **demasu**, **dekakemasu**, etc) and discuss
- Describe various matters (places, pictures, things, persons, etc) using two or more descriptive words (Adjectivals, **na**-Nominals).
- Use **V-te mimasu** to talk about things you will try out

Lesson 34

1. Time classifiers: **jikan**, **ji** and **hun/pun**
2. Phrase-particle (in locating a point in time): **ni**
3. Phrase-particles: **kara**, **made** and **madeni**

<Applications>

- Tell time
- Tell durations
- Tell the starting and ending time of an event

Lesson 35

1. Dates (a period of time and a point in time)
2. Days of the week
3. Inverted sentences

<Applications>

- Arrange a schedule for the near future
- Schedule a date, trip, vacation, etc.

Lesson 36

1. Years and months
2. Approximation: **goro** and **gurai**
3. **te**-form of Nominals: **tooka de dekimasu** vs **tooka ni dekimasu**

<Applications>

- Tell your birthday
- Discuss your activities you have been continuing for a good period of time
- Say about anything that involves time expressions

Lesson 37

1. Japanese series of numerals
2. **A-ku narimasu** and **N-ni narimasu**
3. **zembu de muttsu**, etc.
4. **hitotsu 480-en**, etc.

<Applications>

- Use the Japanese series of numerals to count just about anything
- Do shopping more precisely by asking prices or total amounts
- Use **narimasu** to talk about future plans or dreams of family members or friends

Lesson 38

1. *In-group* and *out-group*
2. Language within the family
3. Counting age
4. Counting people

<Applications>

- Talk about your own family
- Ask about another person's family
- Create intimacy with people by asking and sharing about your families

Lesson 39

1. **shirimasu**, **shitte imasu**, etc.
2. Reference to people

<Applications>

- Answer whether you know about a specific person or matter
- Politely state the above
- Discuss someone's marital status

Lesson 40

1. The humble-polite formula
2. The honorific-polite formula

<Applications>

- Speak with respect
- Ask directions more appropriately
- Make appointments

Lesson 41

1. Permission: **V-te (mo) ii desu**, **V-te (mo) kamaimasen**
2. Prohibition: **V-te wa ikemasen**, **V-te wa dame desu**
3. Compromise: **A-kute (mo) ii desu**, **N-de (mo) ii desu**
4. Non-permission: **A-kute wa ikemasen**, **N-de wa ikemasen**
5. Contractions: **tewa** → **cha(a)**, **dewa** → **ja(a)**

<Applications>

- Talk about things that are prohibited or allowed in your country
- Politely ask to borrow something from someone
- Practice the manner of asking someone before borrowing something that belongs to them

Lesson 42

1. Distal-style vs Direct-style
2. Affirmative-imperfective (Direct-style Verbal): **nomu, taberu, suru, kuru**
3. Affirmative-imperfective (Direct-style Adjectival): **omoi**
4. Affirmative-imperfective (Direct-style Nominal): **nihonjin da, kiree da**
5. Masculine language: **nomu yo, omoi yo, nihonjin da yo**
6. Feminine language: **nomu wa yo, omoi wa yo, nihonjin yo**

<Applications>

- Intimately talk to peers
- Use masculine and feminine speech

Lesson 43

1. Negative-imperfective (Direct-style Verbal): **nomanai, tabenai, shinai, konai**
2. Negative-imperfective (Direct-style Adjectival): **omoku nai**
3. Negative-imperfective (Direct-style Nominal): **nihonjin ja nai, kiree ja nai**
4. Masculine language: **nomanai yo, omoku nai yo, konai yo**
5. Feminine language: **nomanai wa yo, omoku nai wa yo, konai wa yo**

<Applications>

- Intimately talk to peers
- Use masculine and feminine speech

Lesson 44

1. Affirmative-perfective (Direct-style Verbal): **nonda, tabeta, shita, kita**
2. Affirmative-perfective (Direct-style Adjectival): **omokatta**
3. Affirmative-perfective (Direct-style Nominal): **nihonjin datta, kiree datta**
4. Masculine language: **nonda yo, omokatta yo, nihonjindatta yo**
5. Feminine language: **nonda wa yo, omokatta wa yo, nihonjin datta wa yo**
6. **X-chuu** (as in **denwachuu, ryokochuu**, etc)
7. Clause-particle (for a reason): **kara**

<Applications>

- Intimately talk to peers about things in the past
- Use masculine and feminine speech
- Explain reasons for things

Lesson 45

1. Negative-perfective (Direct-style Verbal): **nomanakatta, tabenakatta, shinakatta, konakatta**
2. Negative-perfective (Direct-style Adjectival): **omoku nakatta**
3. Negative-perfective (Direct-style Nominal): **nihonjin ja nakatta, kiree ja nakatta**
4. Masculine language: **nomanakatta yo, omoku nakatta yo, nihonjin ja nakatta yo**
5. Feminine language: **nomanakatta wa yo, omoku nakatta wa yo, nihonjin ja nakatta wa yo**
6. **konnani/sonnani/annani/donnani** – 7th **ko/so/a/do** series

<Applications>

- Intimately talk to peers about things in the past
- Use masculine and feminine speech
- Use **konnani**, etc. to express and explain the degree of things

Lesson 46

1. Clause-particles (for quoting): **to, te** and **tte**
2. **V-oo** – the Direct-style equivalent of **V-mashoo**

<Applications>

- Express your thoughts
- Tell people what you saw in the newspaper, on TV, or another media source
- Intimately consult and invite peers

Lesson 47

1. **i(w)u, ossharu** and **moosu**
2. **suru, nasaru** and **itasu**
3. Independent usage of **tte**
4. Phrase-particle (for emphasizing): **koso**

<Applications>

- Politely introduce yourself in a business setting
- Politely talk to third parties or other individuals

Lesson 48

1. Nominalized predicate: **n desu/da**
2. Predicate + **no de**
3. Phenomime: **nikoniko, bikubiku**, etc.
4. Compound Verbals: **kyanseru-suru**, etc.
5. **jitsuwa...**
6. **shikata ga nai, shoo ga nai**

<Applications>

- Talk while showing strong concern or curiosity
- Talk and giving nonchalant explanations
- Have a confidential talk

Lesson 49

1. **V-tai** – expression of desire to do something
2. **A ya B ya C (nado/nanka)**
3. Sentence-particle: **naa, na**
4. **kai, do** – expressing frequency and degree

<Applications>

- Express desires
- Ask coworkers or subordinates their desires
- Discuss travel
- Describe and ask the frequency of various matters

Lesson 50

1. Expression of desire: **hoshii**
2. Similar to **Vtai**, the Nominalized predicate **hoshii n desu** is often used
3. The phrase-particle **ga** for expressing the object needed: **X ga hoshii**
4. Verbals for giving and receiving
5. Sentence-particles: **kashira, kanaa**

<Applications>

- Describe desires
- Respond appropriately when giving and receiving things
- Expressing your suspicions by using **kashira** or **kanaa**