

Lesson 2 What is that?

What do you say?

- ☆ Your friend is eating something. You've never seen that food before. Ask your friend what he/she is eating, and what it is called in Japanese.

Conversation CD Track No.



A: Sore wa nandesuka
それは 何ですか。

B: Kore wa ikano tenpuradesu
これは いかの てんぷらです。

A: Ika
いか？

Ika wa eego de nante yuundesuka
いかは えいごで なんていうんですか？

B: Ika wa eego de desuyo
いかは えいごで squid ですよ。

A: squid desuka
squid ですか。

B: Ee Oishiidesuyo
ええ。おいしいですよ。

A: Hee
へえ。

A: What is that?

B: This is "Ika Tempura".

A: "Ika"?

What is "Ika" in English?

B: "Ika" is squid in English.

A: Oh, it's squid?

B: Right. It tastes good.

A: Does it?

Vocabulary

^{sore} それ that (near you)	^{nan} なん what	^{kore} これ this	^{ika} いか squid
^{tempura} てんぷら tempura	^{eego} えいご English	^{yuu} いう (^{iimasu} います)	say
^{ee} ええ yeah	^{oishii} おいしい delicious	^{hee} へえ Really?	

Today's Phrase

Ikawa eego de nanteyuundesuka ●「いかは えいごで なんていうんですか？」

When you would like to know how to say a word or expression in Japanese or in English, this phrase is very useful. You can also say 「～は ^{wa nihongo} にほんご / ^{eego} えいごで ^{nanteyuundesuka} なんていうんですか？」. Try to ask somebody what something is called or how a phrase is said in Japanese.

Notes

- ①

^{kore} これ / ^{sore} それ / ^{are} あれ

「これ/それ/あれ」 are demonstratives. 「これ(this)」 refers to a thing near the speaker, 「それ(that)」 refers to a thing near the listener, 「あれ(that over there)」 refers to a thing far from the speaker and listener.

- ②

N1 は N2 ^{ja arimasen} じゃありません
--

「じゃありません」 is the negative form of 「～^{desu} です」 meaning “is not”. You can also use the more polite expression 「^{dewa arimasen} では ありません」 instead.

- ③

sentence ^{ka} か?

 (Yes / No Questions)
The particle 「^{ka} か」 is used to make a question. To confirm if something is correct or not, just add 「^{ka} か」 to the end of the statement. You should answer with 「^{hai} はい」 or 「^{ii e} いいえ」.

- A: ^{maikusan wa gakuseedesuka} マイクさんは がくせいですか? Is Mike a student?
B: ^{hai gakuseedesu} はい、 がくせいです。 Yes. He is a student.
/ ^{ii e gakusee ja arimasen} いいえ、 がくせい じゃありません。 No. He isn't a student.

- ④

N ^{wa nan desuka} は なん ですか?

For a more detailed question sentence using a question word (what, why, who, when, where, how), in the case of

N1 ^{wa} は N2 ^{desu} です
--

 you replace the topic that covers what you want to ask about, and add 「^{ka} か」 at the end of the sentence.

- ^{kore wa} これは

^{tempura} てんぷら

^{desu} です。 This is Tempura.

↓

^{kore wa} これは

^{nan} なん

^{desuka} ですか? What is this?

Practice

1.

What are they? What do you call them in Japanese?

Ex)



uchiwa
うちわ

a) A : ^{sore wa nan desu ka}それは 何 ですか？

B : ^{uchiwa desu}「うちわ」です。

b) A : ^{uchiwa wa eigo de nante iuundesuka}「うちわ」は えいご で なんて いうんですか？

B : ^{uchiwa wa eigo de}「うちわ」は えいご で “fan” です。

①



sandals

②



paper lantern

③



a meat [seafood]
vegetable pancake

④



raw fish

⑤



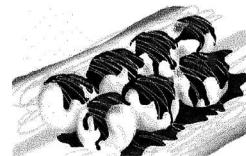
fan

2. How do you say these phrases in Japanese?

①Take care! ②Have fun! ③Just a minute. ④No problem. ⑤Really?

Other Situations

① Your friend is eating something. Ask what it is in Japanese.



② Your friend gives you something. You've never seen it before.
Ask what it is in Japanese.



③ It's Friday. You are just about to leave your office. You want to say "Have a nice weekend." but you don't know how to say it in Japanese. Ask your Japanese friend.

Listening Practice

- ① How do you say “eel” in Japanese?
- ② How do you say “awesome” in Japanese?
- ③ What does “Ankeeto” mean?

More Tips!

- ① doozo
どうぞ Here you are.

This is an expression used when handing out things. It can also be used as “Please come in.” and “This way, please.”

- ② hai soodesu / iie chigaimasu
はい、そうです。 / いいえ、ちがいます。 That's right. / That's wrong.

Either of these phrases may be used in response to a noun sentence question to express that something is correct or not correct. To express “Yes”, answer 「はい、^{hai soodesu}そうです。」. To express “No” 「いいえ、^{iie chigaimasu}ちがいます。」. You can also say 「いいえ、^{iie sooj a arimasen}そうじゃありません。」 instead.

- ③ honto desuka
ほんとう（ですか） ? Really?

This is an expression used when you are surprised at something you have been told or you don't believe it to be true. It is not good to use this expression too much.