



## TARGET DIALOGUE

TRACK  
21

Mr. Smith phones Mr. Takahashi of Nozomi Department Store to confirm the time of Friday's meeting.

スミス：もしもし、ABCの スミスです。

たかはし：たかはしです。おはようございます。

スミス：あした そちらに いきます。かいぎは 3じからですね。

たかはし：はい、3じからです。ひとりで きますか。

スミス：いいえ、かいしゃの ひとと いきます。

たかはし：そうですか。では、あした。

スミス：しつれいします。

- スミスさんは あした かいしゃの ひとと のぞみデパートに いきます。

Sumisu: Moshimoshi, ABC no Sumisu desu.

Takahashi: Takahashi desu. Ohayō gozaimasu.

Sumisu: Ashita sochira ni ikimasu. Kaigi wa 3-ji kara desu ne.

Takahashi: Hai, 3-ji kara desu. Hitori de kimasu ka.

Sumisu: Iie, kaisha no hito to ikimasu.

Takahashi: Sō desu ka. Dewa, ashita.

Sumisu: Shitsureishimasu.

- Sumisu-san wa ashita kaisha no hito to Nozomi Depāto ni ikimasu.

Smith: Hello, this is Smith from ABC.

Takahashi: This is Takahashi. Good morning.

Smith: I'll go to your company (*lit.*, "there") tomorrow. The meeting is from 3:00, right?

Takahashi: Yes, it starts at 3:00. Are you coming alone?

Smith: No, I'll go with someone from the company.

Takahashi: Is that so? Well then, till tomorrow . . .

Smith: Good-bye.

- Mr. Smith is going to Nozomi Department Store with a colleague tomorrow.

### VOCABULARY

もしもし

おはようございます

あした

そちら

moshimoshi

ohayō gozaimasu

ashita

sochira

hello (on the telephone)

good morning

tomorrow

there (where your listener is)

に	ni	to (particle; see Unit 3 Grammar, p. 48)
いきます	ikimasu	go
ね	ne	right?; isn't it? (particle; see Notes 3 below)
ひとりで	hitori de	alone ( <i>lit.</i> , "by one person")
きます	kimasu	come
と	to	with, together with (particle)
では	dewa	well then, in any case (formal way of saying <b>ja</b> )
しつれいします	shitsureishimasu	good-bye ( <i>lit.</i> , "I'm going to be rude.")

**NOTES**

**1. Moshimoshi**

This is the conventional beginning of a telephone conversation and may be repeated during the call to confirm whether the other party is still on the line.

**2. Ashita sochira ni ikimasu.**

Relative time expressions like **ashita** "tomorrow," **raishū** ("next week"), **kongetsu** ("this month"), and **kyonen** ("last year") generally do not take particles.

**3. Kaigi wa 3-ji kara desu ne.**

The particle **ne** comes at the end of a sentence or phrase and, like "isn't it?" in English, seeks confirmation and agreement from the other person. It is spoken with rising intonation.

**4. Hitori de kimasu ka.  
Iie, kaisha no hito to ikimasu.**

The phrase **kaisha no hito to ikimasu** means "I'll go with someone from the company." The Japanese verbs **ikimasu** and **kimasu** are always used from the point of view of the speaker. **Ikimasu** expresses the idea of moving from where the speaker is now to some other place. **Kimasu**, on the other hand, expresses the idea of moving toward the place where the speaker is now. Therefore, unlike in English, a speaker talking about going to the place where the listener is located, as in the above exchange, uses **ikimasu** rather than **kimasu**.

The particle **to** ("with") in **kaisha no hito to ikimasu** is used to indicate accompaniment.

**5. Shitsureishimasu.**

This expression is used as a form of "good-bye" when hanging up the phone or leaving a house or room. It is also used when entering a house or room, passing in front of someone, leaving in the middle of a gathering, and so on to mean "excuse me."

# PRACTICE

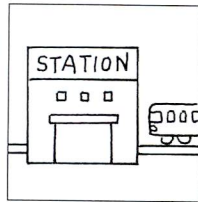
## WORD POWER



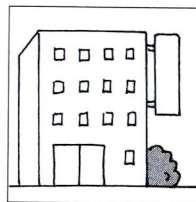
### I. Destinations:



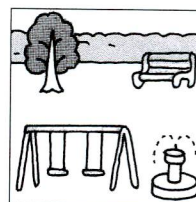
1. kūkō



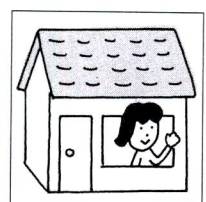
2. eki



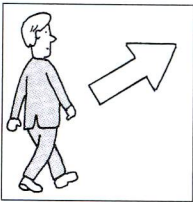
3. shisha



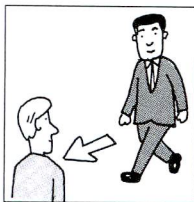
4. kōen

5. tomodachi  
no uchi

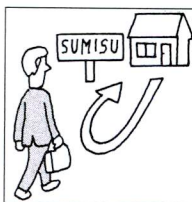
### II. Verbs:



1. ikimasu



2. kimasu



3. kaerimasu

### III. Time expressions:

	LAST	THIS	NEXT
day	kinō	kyō	ashita
week	senshū	konshū	raishū
month	sengetsu	kongetsu	raigetsu
year	kyonen	kotoshi	rainen

## VOCABULARY

kūkō	airport	uchi	house	kinō	yesterday	raishū	next week	kotoshi	this year
eki	station	ikimasu	go	kyō	today	sengetsu	last month	rainen	next year
shisha	branch office	kimasu	come	ashita	tomorrow	kongetsu	this month		
kōen	park	kaerimasu	return, go home	senshū	last week	raigetsu	next month		
tomodachi	friend			konshū	this week	kyonen	last year		

KEY SENTENCES

1. Sumisu-san wa ashita ginkō ni ikimasu.
  2. Sumisu-san wa senshū Honkon ni ikimashita.
  3. Chan-san wa kinō tomodachi to resutoran ni ikimashita.
  4. Chan-san wa kyonen Nihon ni kimashita.
  5. Sumisu-san wa rainen Amerika ni kaerimasu.
- 
1. Mr. Smith is going to the bank tomorrow.
  2. Mr. Smith went to Hong Kong last week.
  3. Ms. Chan went to a restaurant with a friend yesterday.
  4. Ms. Chan came to Japan last year.
  5. Mr. Smith will return to the United States next year.

EXERCISES



I. *Practice conjugating verbs.* Repeat the verbs below and memorize their forms—present and past, affirmative and negative.

	PRESENT FORM		PAST FORM	
	<i>aff.</i>	<i>neg.</i>	<i>aff.</i>	<i>neg.</i>
go	<b>ikimasu</b>	<b>ikimasen</b>	<b>ikimashita</b>	<b>ikimasendeshita</b>
come	<b>kimasu</b>	<b>kimasen</b>	<b>kimashita</b>	<b>kimasendeshita</b>
return, go home	<b>kaerimasu</b>	<b>kaerimasen</b>	<b>kaerimashita</b>	<b>kaerimasendeshita</b>



II. Make up sentences following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined words with the alternatives given.

A. *State where someone will go.*

ex. Sumisu-san wa ginkō ni ikimasu.

1. .... (kūkō)
2. .... (Tōkyō Eki)
3. .... (Ōsaka-shisha)
4. .... (Ginza no depāto)

B. *State when someone will go to Kyoto.*

ex. Sumisu-san wa ashita Kyōto ni ikimasu.

1. .... (raishū)
2. .... (raigetsu)
3. .... (asatte)

VOCABULARY

<b>Honkon</b>	Hong Kong	<b>Ginza</b>	Ginza (famous shopping district in Tokyo)
<b>Tōkyō Eki</b>	Tokyo Station	<b>Kyōto</b>	Kyoto
<b>Ōsaka-shisha</b>	Osaka (branch) office	<b>asatte</b>	the day after tomorrow
<b>Ōsaka</b>	Osaka		

C. State when someone went to Hong Kong.

ex. Sumisu-san wa kinō Honkon ni ikimashita.

1. .... (senshū)
2. .... (sengetsu)
3. .... (kyonen)



III. Make up dialogues following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined words with the alternatives given.

A. Ask and answer whether someone will go to a particular place.

ex. **A:** Sumisu-san wa ashita Kyōto ni ikimasu ka.  
**B:** Hai, ikimasu.

1. A: ..... (yūbinkyoku)  
 B: .....
2. A: ..... (Ginza no depāto)  
 B: .....

B. Ask and answer whether someone will go to a particular place.

ex. **A:** Sumisu-san wa ashita ginkō ni ikimasu ka.  
**B:** Iie, ikimasen.

1. A: ..... (Ōsaka-shisha)  
 B: .....
2. A: ..... (kūkō)  
 B: .....

C. Ask and answer whether someone went to a particular place.

ex. **A:** Sumisu-san wa kinō Honkon ni ikimashita ka.  
**B:** Hai, ikimashita.

1. A: ..... (kōen)  
 B: .....
2. A: ..... (tomodachi no uchi)  
 B: .....

D. Ask and answer whether someone went to a particular place.

ex. **A:** Sumisu-san wa kinō taishikan ni ikimashita ka.  
**B:** Iie, ikimasendeshita.

- A: ..... (Nozomi Depāto)  
 B: .....
- A: ..... (ginkō)  
 B: .....



IV. Make up dialogues following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined words with the alternatives given.

A. Ask and answer where someone will go.

ex. **A:** Sumisu-san wa ashita doko ni ikimasu ka.  
**B:** Nozomi Depāto ni ikimasu.

- A: .....  
 B: ..... (Kyōto)
- A: .....  
 B: ..... (tomodachi no uchi)

B. Ask and answer when someone will go to a particular place.

ex. **A:** Katō-san wa itsu Ōsaka-shisha ni ikimasu ka.  
**B:** Raishū ikimasu.

- A: .....  
 B: ..... (ashita)
- A: .....  
 B: ..... (raigetsu)



V. State whom someone will go somewhere with. Make up sentences following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined word with the alternatives given.

ex. Chan-san wa tomodachi to resutoran ni ikimasu.

- ..... (Nakamura-san)
- ..... (Suzuki-san)
- ..... (Sumisu-san)



VI. *Ask and answer whom someone will go somewhere with.* Make up dialogues following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined word with the alternatives given.

ex. **A: Sumisu-san wa ashita dare to Nozomi Depāto ni ikimasu ka.**  
**B: Katō-san to ikimasu.**

1. A: .....
- B: ..... (Chan-san)
2. A: .....
- B: ..... (Sasaki-san)



VII. Make up sentences following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined words with the alternatives given.

A. *State who came to Japan.*

ex. **Sumisu-san wa kyonen Nihon ni kimashita.**

1. .... (Chan-san)
2. .... (Gurīn-san)

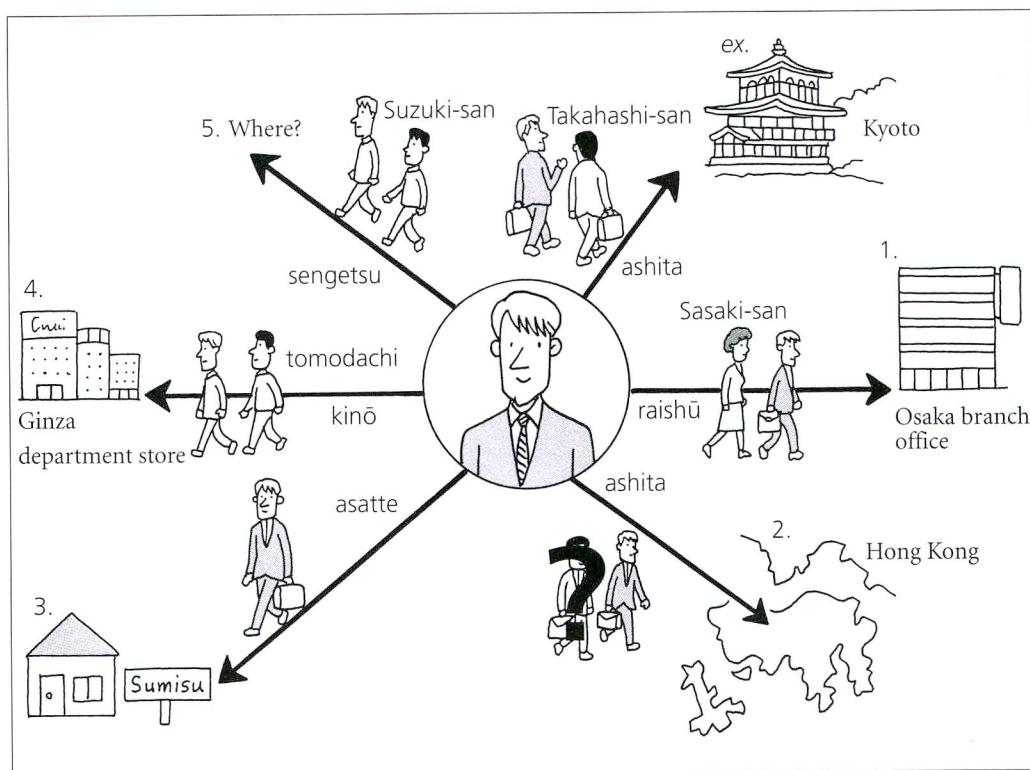
B. *State who will return to America.*

ex. **Sumisu-san wa rainen Amerika ni kaerimasu.**

1. .... (Gurīn-san)
2. .... (Sumisu-san no tomodachi)



VIII. *State when, where, and with whom someone will travel.* Make up sentences following the pattern of the example and based on the information in the illustration.



ex. Sumisu-san wa ashita Takahashi-san to Kyōto ni ikimasu.

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....

VOCABULARY

**Yokohama-shisha** Yokohama (branch) office  
**Yokohama** Yokohama (port city southwest of Tokyo)





IX. *Talk about a plan.* Make up dialogues following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined words with the words in parentheses.

ex. Mr. Smith is talking on the phone with a person from the Yokohama branch office.

**Yokohama-shisha no hito:** Sumisu-san wa itsu Yokohama-shisha ni kimasu ka.

**Sumisu:** Ashita ikimasu.

**Yokohama-shisha no hito:** Dare to kimasu ka.

**Sumisu:** Chan-san to ikimasu.

**Yokohama-shisha no hito:** Sō desu ka.

- Yokohama-shisha no hito: .....
- Sumisu: ..... (raishū)
- Yokohama-shisha no hito: .....
- Sumisu: ..... (Katō-san)
- Yokohama-shisha no hito: .....
- Yokohama-shisha no hito: .....
- Sumisu: ..... (asatte)
- Yokohama-shisha no hito: .....
- Sumisu: ..... (Sasaki-san)
- Yokohama-shisha no hito: .....



X. Listen to the CD and fill in the blanks based on the information you hear.

Sumisu-san wa asatte ..... to ..... ni ikimasu.

## SHORT DIALOGUES



I. Ms. Chan sees Mr. Suzuki in front of ABC Foods carrying a large piece of luggage.

**Chan:** A, Suzuki-san, shutchō desu ka.

**Suzuki:** Ee, Ōsaka-shisha ni ikimasu. Asatte Tōkyō ni kaerimasu.

**Chan:** Sō desu ka. Itterasshai.

Chan: Oh, Mr. Suzuki, are you going on a business trip?

Suzuki: Yes, I'm going to the Osaka branch office. I'll come back to Tokyo the day after tomorrow.

Chan: Really? Have a good trip.

### VOCABULARY

a	oh (interjection used to get someone's attention)
shutchō	business trip
itterasshai	good-bye, have a nice trip

II. At a bus stop, Mr. Smith asks the driver a question before boarding.

**Sumisu:** Sumimasen. Kono basu wa Shibuya ni ikimasu ka.  
**basu no untenshu:** Iie, ikimasen.  
**Sumisu:** Dono basu ga ikimasu ka.  
**basu no untenshu:** 88-ban no basu ga ikimasu.  
**Sumisu:** Arigatō gozaimasu.

Smith: Excuse me. Does this bus go to Shibuya?  
 bus driver: No, it doesn't.  
 Smith: Which bus goes there?  
 bus driver: The number 88 bus goes there.  
 Smith: Thank you.

VOCABULARY

<b>basu</b>	bus
<b>Shibuya</b>	Shibuya (district in Tokyo)
<b>untenshu</b>	driver
<b>dono</b>	which (used before a noun)
<b>ga</b>	(particle that marks the subject of a sentence; see Note 2 below)
<b>-ban</b>	number . . . (counter; used as a suffix after a number)

NOTES

1. **Dono basu**

**Dore** is used alone to mean “which,” but if “which” is to be followed by a noun, then **dono** is used.  
 ex. **dore**, “which one”  
**dono basu**, “which bus”

2. **Dono basu ga ikimasu ka.**

**88-ban no basu ga ikimasu.**

The particle **ga** is used instead of the topic marker **wa** after interrogatives like **dore** and **dono**. In the case of **dono**, it follows the noun: **dono basu ga**. **Ga** is repeated in replies to questions of the **dore ga** or **dono . . . ga** pattern, as in the exchange here.



Ask someone where they are going tomorrow, next week, next month, and so on.