



UNIT

5

DINING OUT

Japanese cuisine is not just sushi and tempura; in fact, most Japanese people only have these dishes occasionally. There are many different kinds of foods in Japan and, consequently, many specialty restaurants. The inexpensive restaurants typically showcase their dishes—sometimes the real thing, but more often than not plastic replicas—in their front windows. Among the most expensive establishments are sushi bars and tempura restaurants. Ginza, an upscale shopping district in Tokyo that features in this unit, is famous for its restaurants and bars.

UNIT 5 GRAMMAR

Verbs That Take a Grammatical Object

person **wa** noun **o** verb

ex. **Gurei-san wa eiga o mimasu.** "Mr. Grey will see a movie."

■ The particle **o**

Placed after a noun, **o** indicates that the noun is the object of the sentence. **O** is used with verbs like **mimasu** ("see"), **yomimasu** ("read"), **nomimasu** ("drink"), **kaimasu** ("buy"), and a host of others.

person 1 **wa** person 2 **ni** verb

ex. **Gurei-san wa Yoshida-san ni aimasu.** "Mr. Grey will meet Mr. Yoshida."

■ The particle **ni**

The particle **ni** can also serve as an object marker, as in the example here, where Mr. Yoshida is the object of the verb **aimasu** ("meet"). Essentially, **ni** indicates the person or thing an action is directed at.

person 1 **wa** person 2/place **ni** noun **o** verb

ex. **Gurei-san wa Yoshida-san ni tegami o kakimashita.**

"Mr. Grey wrote a letter to Mr. Yoshida."

Gurei-san wa taishikan ni tegami o kakimashita.

"Mr. Grey wrote a letter to the embassy."

■ The particle **ni**

With verbs like **tegami o kakimasu** ("write a letter"), **nimotsu o okurimasu** ("send luggage"), and **denwa o shimasu** ("telephone"), **ni** indicates the receiver of the action. In English, the receiver corresponds to the indirect object.