



TARGET DIALOGUE

TRACK  
88

A customer from Nagoya has phoned to inquire about ABC Foods' new products.

チャン：はい、ABC フーズでございます。

きゃく：すみません、ABC フーズの あたらしい チョコレートは  
どこで うっていますか。

チャン：「ショコラショコラ」ですか。

きゃく：ええ、そうです。

チャン：とうきょうの スーパーと コンビニで うっています。

きゃく：わたしは なごやに すんでいます。なごやでも うっていますか。

チャン：いいえ、なごやでは うっていません。もうしわけございません。

きゃく：そうですか。わかりました。

チャン：たいへん もうしわけございません。

■ ABC フーズの 「ショコラショコラ」 は とうきょうの スーパー  
と コンビニで うっています。

Chan: Hai, ABC Fūzu de gozaimasu.

kyaku: Sumimasen, ABC Fūzu no atarashii chokorēto wa doko de utte imasu ka.

Chan: "Shokora-shokora" desu ka.

kyaku: Ee, sō desu.

Chan: Tōkyō no sūpā to kombini de utte imasu.

kyaku: Watashi wa Nagoya ni sunde imasu. Nagoya de mo utte imasu ka.

Chan: Iie, Nagoya de wa utte imasen. Mōshiwake gozaimasen.

kyaku: Sō desu ka. Wakarimashita.

Chan: Taihen mōshiwake gozaimasen.

■ ABC Fūzu no "Shokora-shokora" wa Tōkyō no sūpā to kombini de utte imasu.

Chan: Yes, this is ABC Foods.

customer: Excuse me, about ABC Foods' new chocolates—where do you sell them?

Chan: Do you mean "Chocolat-Chocolat"?

customer: Yes, that's right.

Chan: We sell them at supermarkets and convenience stores in Tokyo.

customer: I live in Nagoya. Do you sell them in Nagoya?

Chan: No, we do not sell them in Nagoya. I'm sorry to have to tell you this.

customer: Is that so? I see.

Chan: I'm really very sorry.

■ As for Chocolat-Chocolat, ABC Foods sells it in supermarkets and convenience stores in Tokyo.

## VOCABULARY

うっています	utte imasu	sell
うります	urimasu	sell
ショコラショコラ	Shokora-shokora	Chocolat-Chocolat (fictitious product name)
なごや	Nagoya	Nagoya (city in central Japan)
すんでいます	sunde imasu	live
すみませ	sumimasu	live
もうしわけございません	mōshiwake gozaimasen	I'm sorry to have to tell you this (politer way of saying <b>sumimasen</b> )
たいへん	taihen	very much, extremely (politer way of saying <b>totemo</b> )

## NOTES

## 1. ABC Fūzu no atarashii chokorēto wa doko de utte imasu ka.

Although **chokorēto** is the object, here it is being singled out as the topic and therefore takes the particle **wa** instead of **o**.

## 2. Watashi wa Nagoya ni sunde imasu.

The particle **ni** is used to indicate the place where one lives or is employed.

ex. **Yamada-san wa ginkō ni tsutomete imasu.** "Ms. Yamada is employed at a bank."

## 3. Nagoya de mo utte imasu ka.

**lie, Nagoya de wa utte imasen.**

Note the positions of the particles **de** and **mo** here. In Ms. Chan's reply, she uses the topic marker **wa** after **de** to show that "Nagoya" is the topic: "As for Nagoya, (Chocolat-Chocolat) is not sold there."

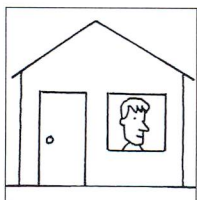
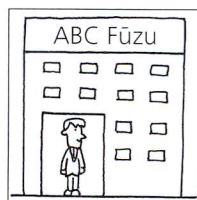
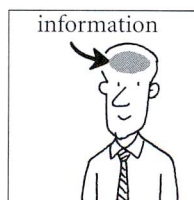
Note that while one particle may normally follow another, as do **mo** and **wa** after **de** in the sentences above, **mo** and **wa** never follow the particles **ga** or **o** but simply take their place. Similarly, **mo** and **wa** are never used together; one or the other is used.

## PRACTICE

## WORD POWER



I. Verbs:

1. **sunde imasu**2. **tsutomete imasu**3. **shitte imasu**4. **utte imasu**

## VOCABULARY

<b>sunde imasu</b>	live
<b>tsutomete imasu</b>	be employed
<b>shitte imasu</b>	know
<b>utte imasu</b>	sell

## II. Family:

	RELATED TO THE SPEAKER	RELATED TO OTHERS
child	<b>kodomo</b>	<b>okosan</b>
son	<b>musuko</b>	<b>musukosan</b>
daughter	<b>musume</b>	<b>ojōsan/musumesan</b>
older brother	<b>ani</b>	<b>onīsan</b>
older sister	<b>ane</b>	<b>onēsan</b>
younger brother	<b>otōto</b>	<b>otōtosan</b>
younger sister	<b>imōto</b>	<b>imōtosan</b>

## KEY SENTENCES

1. Takahashi-san wa Yokohama ni sunde imasu.
2. Sumisu-san wa ABC Fūzu ni tsutomete imasu.
3. Sumisu-san wa Itō-san o shitte imasu.
4. Kombini de konsāto no kippu o utte imasu.

1. Mr. Takahashi lives in Yokohama.
2. Mr. Smith is employed by ABC Foods.
3. Mr. Smith knows Ms. Ito.
4. They sell concert tickets at convenience stores.

## EXERCISES



- I. *Practice conjugating verbs.* Repeat the verbs below and memorize their **-te imasu** forms, affirmative and negative.

	-MASU FORM	-TE IMASU FORM	
		<i>aff.</i>	<i>neg.</i>
live	<b>sumimasu</b>	<b>sunde imasu</b>	<b>sunde imasen</b>
be employed	<b>tsutomemasu</b>	<b>tsutomete imasu</b>	<b>tsutomete imasen</b>
know	*	<b>shitte imasu</b>	<b>shirimasen**</b>
sell	<b>urimasu</b>	<b>utte imasu</b>	<b>utte imasen</b>

\* **shirimasu**—the affirmative present tense—is hardly ever used.

\*\* The negative **-te imasu** form is **shitte imasen**, but this form is not used.



- II. *State where someone lives.* Make up sentences following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined words with the words in parentheses.

ex. Yamamoto-san wa Kyōto ni sunde imasu.

1. .... (Gurīn-san, Shibuya)  
 2. .... (Nakamura-san, Shinjuku)



- III. *Ask and answer where someone lives.* Make up dialogues following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined words with the words in parentheses.

ex. **A:** Takahashi-san wa doko ni sunde imasu ka.  
**B:** Yokohama ni sunde imasu.

1. A: ..... (Yamada-san)  
 B: ..... (Shibuya)  
 2. A: ..... (Howaito-san)  
 B: ..... (Roppongi)



- IV. *State where someone is employed.* Make up sentences following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined words with the words in parentheses.

ex. Takahashi-san wa depāto ni tsutomete imasu.

1. .... (Yamada-san, ginkō)  
 2. .... (Sumisu-san, ABC Fūzu)



- V. *Ask and answer where someone is employed.* Make up dialogues following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined words with the words in parentheses.

ex. **Yamada:** Buraun-san wa doko ni tsutomete imasu ka.  
**Sumisu:** Rondon Ginkō ni tsutomete imasu.

1. Yamada: . (Howaito-san)  
 Sumisu: ..... (JBP Japan)  
 2. Yamada: . (Suzuki-san no onīsan)  
 Sumisu: ..... (ryokō-gaisha)





VI. *State where someone lives and is employed.* Use the information in the table to make up sentences as in the example.

	PERSON	RESIDENCE	EMPLOYER
ex.	Andō-san	Shinagawa	JBP Japan
1.	Gurīn-san	Shibuya	ABC Fūzu
2.	Nakamura-san no imōtosan	Sapporo	ginkō
3.	Chan-san no onēsan	Honkon	depāto

ex. **Andō-san wa Shinagawa ni sunde imasu.**  
**Soshite, JBP Japan ni tsutomete imasu.**

1. ....  
 .....
2. ....  
 .....
3. ....  
 .....



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

A. *Confirm whether one knows someone or something.*

ex. **A: Sasaki-san o shitte imasu ka.**  
**B: Hai, shitte imasu.**

1. A: ..... (Buraun-san)  
 B: Hai, .....
2. A: ..... (Takahashi-san no jūsho)  
 B: Hai, .....

B. *Deny that one knows someone or something.*

ex. **A: Howaito-san o shitte imasu ka.**  
**B: Iie, shirimasen.**

1. A: ..... (Chan-san no mēru-adoresu)  
 B: Iie, .....
2. A: ..... (Suzuki-san no denwa-bangō)  
 B: Iie, .....

VOCABULARY

**Andō** Ando (surname)  
**Shinagawa** Shinagawa (district in Tokyo)  
**soshite** and (NOTE: Unlike **to**, which connects words, **soshite** connects sentences.)



VIII. *Ask and answer whether one knows a particular address or fax number.* Use the information in the table to make up a dialogue as in the example.

	Restaurant Tokyo's fax	Restaurant Tokyo's address	Sapporo branch office's fax
Suzuki	ex. yes	1. yes	2. no

ex. **Sumisu: Resutoran Tōkyō no fakkusu no bangō o shitte imasu ka.**  
**Suzuki: Hai, shitte imasu.**

- Sumisu: .....  
 Suzuki: .....
- Sumisu: .....  
 Suzuki: .....



X. *Ask where a product is sold.* Make up dialogues following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined parts with the alternatives given.

ex. **A: Konsāto no kippu wa doko de utte imasu ka.**  
**B: Kombini de utte imasu.**

- A: ..... (dejikame)  
 B: ..... (Nozomi Depāto)
- A: ..... (kusuri)  
 B: ..... (ano mise)



X. Make up dialogues following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined parts with the alternatives given.

A. *Talk about a new product.*

ex. **Hofuman: ABC Fūzu no atarashii o-kashi o shitte imasu ka.**  
**Matsui: Ee, shitte imasu.**  
**Hofuman: Doko de utte imasu ka.**  
**Matsui: Ginza no depāto de utte imasu.**

- Hofuman: ..... (Fuji Kompyūtā no atarashii gēmu)  
 Matsui: .....  
 Hofuman: .....  
 Matsui: ..... (Shinjuku no denki-ya)

#### VOCABULARY

<b>Resutoran Tōkyō</b>	Restaurant Tokyo (fictitious restaurant name)
<b>Fuji Kompyūtā</b>	Fuji Computers (fictitious company name)
<b>denki-ya</b>	electronics store

2. Hofuman: ..... (mēpuru-shioppu)  
 Matsui: .....  
 Hofuman: .....  
 Matsui: ..... (sūpā)

**B. Talk about a particular person.**

ex. Mr. Smith meets various people for the first time at a party.

**Sumisu: Andō-san, o-shigoto wa nan desu ka.**  
**Andō: Enjinia desu. JBP Japan ni tsutomete imasu.**  
**Sumisu: Sō desu ka. Ja, Yokohama-shisha no Itō-san o shitte imasu ka.**  
**Andō: Ee, shitte imasu.**

1. Sumisu: .....  
 Kojima: ..... (hisho)  
 Sumisu: ..... (Ōsaka-shisha no Yamashita-san)  
 Kojima: .....  
 2. Sumisu: .....  
 Kobayashi: ..... (bengoshi)  
 Sumisu: ..... (Honkon-shisha no Wan-san)  
 Kobayashi: .....

**C. Talk about a particular person's telephone number or e-mail address.**

ex. **Sumisu: JBP Japan no Itō-san o shitte imasu ka.**  
**Nakamura: Hai, shitte imasu.**  
**Sumisu: Ja, Itō-san no denwa-bangō o shitte imasu ka.**  
**Nakamura: Iie, shirimasen.**

1. Sumisu: ..... (Wan-san)  
 Nakamura: .....  
 Sumisu: ..... (Wan-san no mēru-adoresu)  
 Nakamura: .....  
 2. Sumisu: ..... (Andō-san)  
 Nakamura: .....  
 Sumisu: ..... (Andō-san no keitai no bangō)  
 Nakamura: .....

**VOCABULARY**

**mēpuru-shioppu** maple syrup  
**Kojima** Kojima (surname)  
**Yamashita** Yamashita (surname)  
**Kobayashi** Kobayashi (surname)

**Honkon-shisha** Hong Kong (branch) office  
**Wan** Wang (surname)



XI. Listen to the CD and answer the question based on the information you hear.

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## SHORT DIALOGUE



Mr. Smith wants to make a reservation at the sushi restaurant Sushimasa, but he doesn't know the phone number.

**Sumisu:** Sumimasen. Sushimasa no denwa-bangō o shitte imasu ka.

**Nakamura:** Sā, wakarimasen. Suzuki-san ni kiite kudasai.

Smith: Excuse me. Do you know the phone number for Sushimasa?

Nakamura: Actually, I don't. Please ask Mr. Suzuki.

### VOCABULARY

**Sushimasa**

Sushimasa (fictitious sushi bar)

**sā, wakarimasen**

I don't know (NOTE: The sā here expresses the speaker's hesitation about immediately answering, "I don't know.")

**sā**

let me see

### Active Communication

1. Next time you meet a Japanese person for the first time, tell him or her where you live and where you are employed. Then ask that person where he or she lives and is employed.
2. If you're in Japan, ask where something you are looking for is sold.