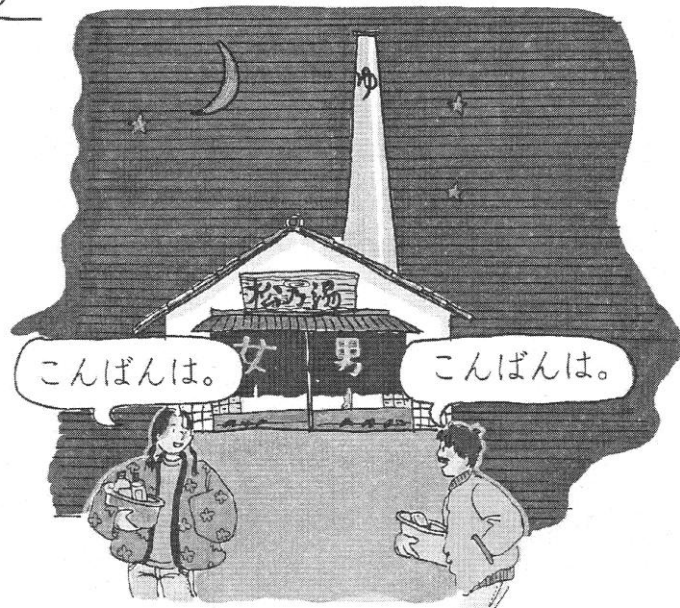
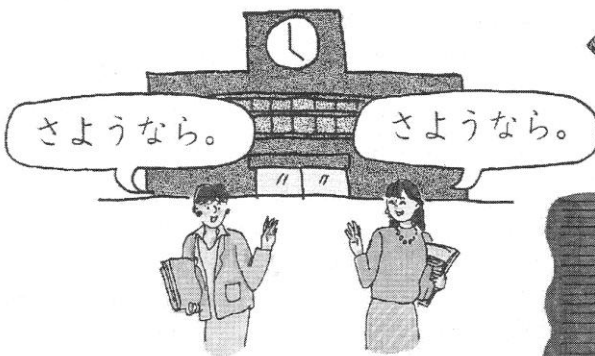
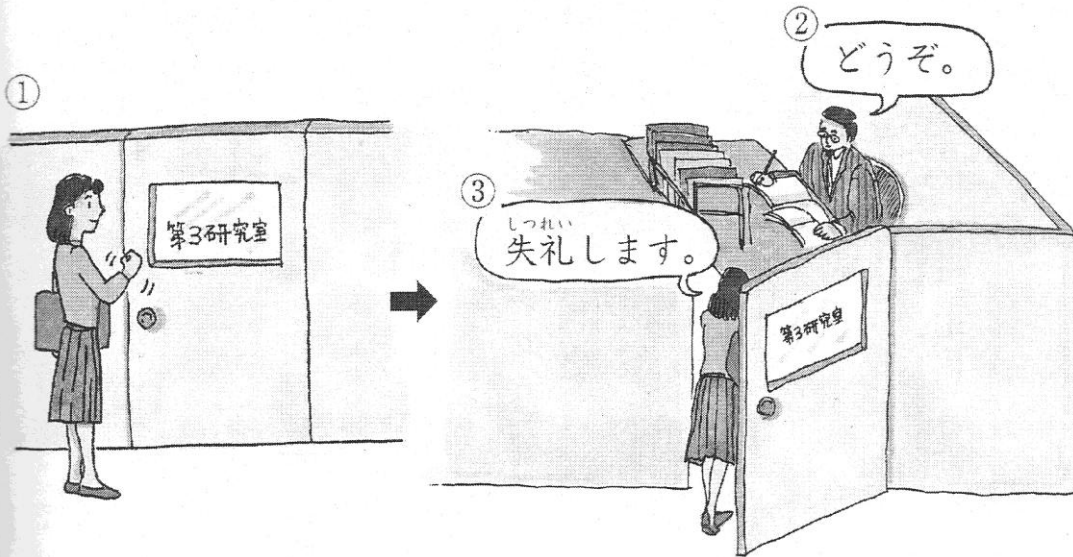


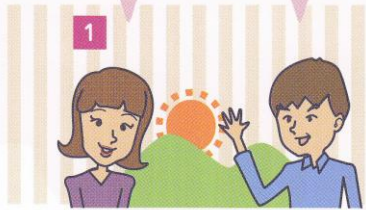
1. あいさつ

せいかつかいわ
生活会話

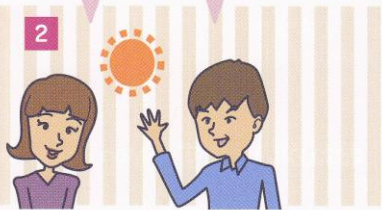




1 おはようございます。
Ohayoo gozaimasu.



2 こんにちは。
Konnichiwa.



3 こんにちは。
Konbanwa.



4 さようなら。
Sayoonara.



じゃあ、また。
Jaa, mata.

5 おさきに しつれいします。
Osaki ni shitsureeshimasu.



おつかれさまでした。
Otsukaresama deshita.

6

いいえ。
Iie.



ありがとうございます。
Arigatoo gozaimasu.

7

すみません。
Sumimasen.

8

いいえ。
Iie.



すみません。
Sumimasen.

9

はい。
Hai.



すみません。
Sumimasen.

あいさつ



Greetings

おはよう。



おはようございます。



こんにちは。



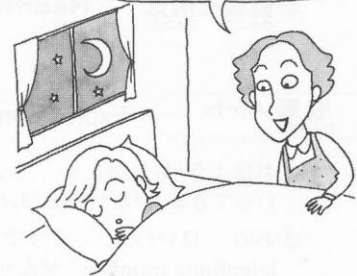
こんばんは。



さようなら。



おやすみなさい。



ありがとう。



ありがとうございます。



いいえ。

すみません。





おはよう。	Ohayoo.	Good morning.
おはよう ございます。	Ohayoo gozaimasu.	Good morning. (polite)
こんにちは。	Konnichiwa.	Good afternoon.
こんばんは。	Konbanwa.	Good evening.
さようなら。	Sayoonara.	Good-bye.
おやすみなさい。	Oyasuminasai.	Good night.
ありがとう。	Arigatoo.	Thank you.
ありがとう ございます。	Arigatoo gozaimasu.	Thank you. (polite)
すみません。	Sumimasen.	Excuse me.; I'm sorry.
いいえ。	lie.	No.; Not at all.
いってきます。	Ittekimasu.	I'll go and come back.
いってらっしゃい。	Itterasshai.	Please go and come back.
ただいま。	Tadaima.	I'm home.
おかえりなさい。	Okaerinasai.	Welcome home.
いただきます。	Itadakimasu.	Thank you for the meal. (before eating)
ごちそうさま。	Gochisousama.	Thank you for the meal. (after eating)
はじめまして。	Hajimemashite.	How do you do?
どうぞよろしく。	Doozo yoroshiku.	Nice to meet you.

おはよう/ありがとう▶ *Ohayoo* is used between friends and family members, while *ohayoo gozaimasu* is used between less intimate acquaintances, similarly with *arigatoo* and *arigatoo gozaimasu*. The rule of thumb is: if you are on a first-name basis with someone, go for the shorter versions. If you would address someone as Mr. or Ms., use the longer versions. To give a concrete example, the social expectation is such that students are to use the longer variants when they speak with a professor.

さようなら▶ There are several good-bye expressions in Japanese, the choice among which depends on the degree of separation. *Sayoonara* indicates that the speaker does not expect to see the person spoken to before she “turns a page in her life”; not until a new day arrives, or until fate brings the two together again, or until they meet again in the other world.

じゃあ、また。 Jaa, mata.
(between friends, expecting to see each other again fairly soon)

しつれいします。 Shitsureeshimasu.
(taking leave from a professor’s office, for example)

いってきます。 Ittekimasu.
(leaving home)

すみません▶ *Sumimasen* means (1) “Excuse me,” to get another person’s attention, (2) “I’m sorry,” to apologize for the trouble you have caused, or (3) “Thank you,” to show appreciation for what someone has done for you.

いいえ▶ *Iie* is primarily “No,” a negative reply to a question. In the dialogue, it is used to express the English phrase “Don’t mention it,” or “You’re welcome,” with which you point out that one is not required to feel obliged for what you have done for them.

いってらっしゃい/いってきます/ただいま/おかえりなさい▶ *Ittekimasu* and *itterasshai* is a common exchange used at home when a family member leaves. The person who leaves says *ittekimasu*, which literally means “I will go and come back.” And the family members respond with *itterasshai*, which means “Please go and come back.”

Tadaima and *okaeri* are used when a person comes home. The person who arrives home says *tadaima* (I am home right now) to the family members, and they respond with *okaerinasai* (Welcome home).