

Learning Japanese

日本語

内外上下

# Directions

Inside, Outside,  
Up and Down

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In class we're going to do a little exercise.

You'll need to learn some direction words for it.

The Japanese won't be asking you for directions, but you may have to ask them.

Today's vocabulary these will be useful when you're asking for directions and LISTENING to the reply.

That's why the exercise will focus on LISTENING to the new vocabulary.

You'll see what we mean ...

But first, do you recognize any of these characters?

UCHI and SOTO are the first two on the left. Inside and Outside.

UCHI can also mean "our" as in "UCHI NO MUSUME", our daughter.

SOTO is also read GAI. It's the GAI in GAIJIN". And you already know the other character.

Think: Outside PERSON. GAI [fill in the blank]

The third character is UE (also read KAMI), meaning over, above or in the case of kami, Shinto god.

Finally, SHITA (SHIMO/KUDARU), meaning under or below.

CHIKATETSU (iron below) means subway.

## Vocabulary Sheet

- 内 uchi / nai = inside, our, house
- 外 Soto / gai = outside, foreign
- 上 Ue = above
- 下(さい) Shita / shimo / kuda(sai) = below, please grant me
- 前 Mae = in front of, before
- Ura = behind
- Tonari = beside
- Hou = side
- **Hidari = left**
- **Migi = right**
- **Massugu = straight ahead**
- Kaidan = stairs
- Noboru = climb
- **止まる Tomaru/tomatte/tomare = stop**
- **行く Iku/ike = go**
- **Magaru/magatte = turn**
- 入り口 Iriguchi = entrance
- 出口 Deguchi = exit
- 非常口 Shijoguchi = emergency exit
- トイレ 手洗い Toire, te-arai = toilet, bathroom
- 女 Onna = woman
- 男 Otoko = man
- 駅 Eki = train station
- 地下鉄 Chikatetsu = subway, subway station
- 北 南 東 西 Kita (north), minami (south), higashi (east), nishi (west)

## Directions

- Left = hidari
- Right = migi
- Straight ahead = massugu
  - zutto = for a long distance

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HIDARI = left

MIGI = right

MASSUGU = straight ahead

You might also hear ZUTTO = quite a way

## Directions

- Stairs = kaidan
- Climb = noboru
- Descend = oriru
- Kaidan o orite
- Kaidan o nobotte
- -ba = place
  - takushi noriba - place where you climb into a takushi

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Again, that verb with the -TE on the end means somebody's telling you to do something.

NOBORU/NOTTE = climb/ascend

ORIRU/ORITE = descend

So someone might tell you "Kaidan o nobotte" or "Kaidan o orite"

NOBORU and ORIRU also used for vehicles (trains, buses, bicycles, motorcycles, etc. Skateboards/Surfboards/Rollerblads? Ask when we get to Japan.)

You'll find taxis at the takushi noriba and buses at the basu noriba and you basu o oriru when getting off the bus.

## Instructions

- Stop = TOMARU
  - TOMATTE or TOMARE 止まれ
- Go = IKU 行く
  - ITTE or IKE
- Turn = MAGARU
  - MAGATTE
  - Migi ni magatte



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You'll see that TOMARU kanji on streets/stop signs.

TOMATTE is the polite imperative form.

TOMARE is more abrupt. Better do what it says. NOW.

The kanji for IKU can also be read YUKI, meaning "bound for" ... you'll see that on train schedules/schedule boards in stations.

MAGARU = turn

MIGI NI MAGATTE = turn right

NI = toward/to

MAGATTE = the imperative (ie, DO THIS) form of the verb MAGARU

## While walking together ...

- Single or double file
  - When the going gets narrow, WE get narrow
  - Single file
- Keep left

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We tend to spread out across the sidewalks.

We get involved in talking with one another, gawking and tend to forget that other people need to get past us.

Sidewalks are narrow and can be very crowded.

That doesn't leave much room for the other people who are trying to walk there.

Remember: it's their home. We're just visitors. Let's not be ANNOYING visitors.

We drive on the right, so our tendency is to walk on the right side of sidewalks, stairs, etc.

Japanese drive on the right and GENERALLY stay to the left when walking.

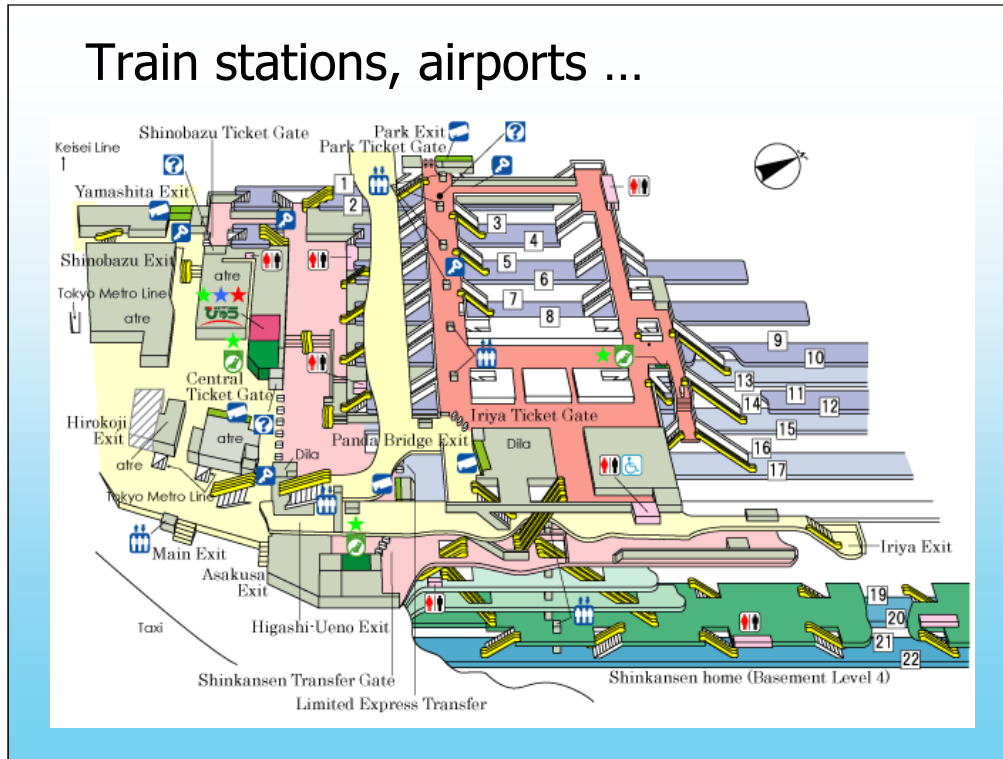
Stay to the left and you won't bump into as many people.

HOWEVER look for UP/DOWN arrows on stairways in stations (usually in kanji)

They'll tell you which side of the stairs (kaidan, remember?) to noru or oriru.

Not everyone will be paying attention to the signs, but WE will.

## Train stations, airports ...



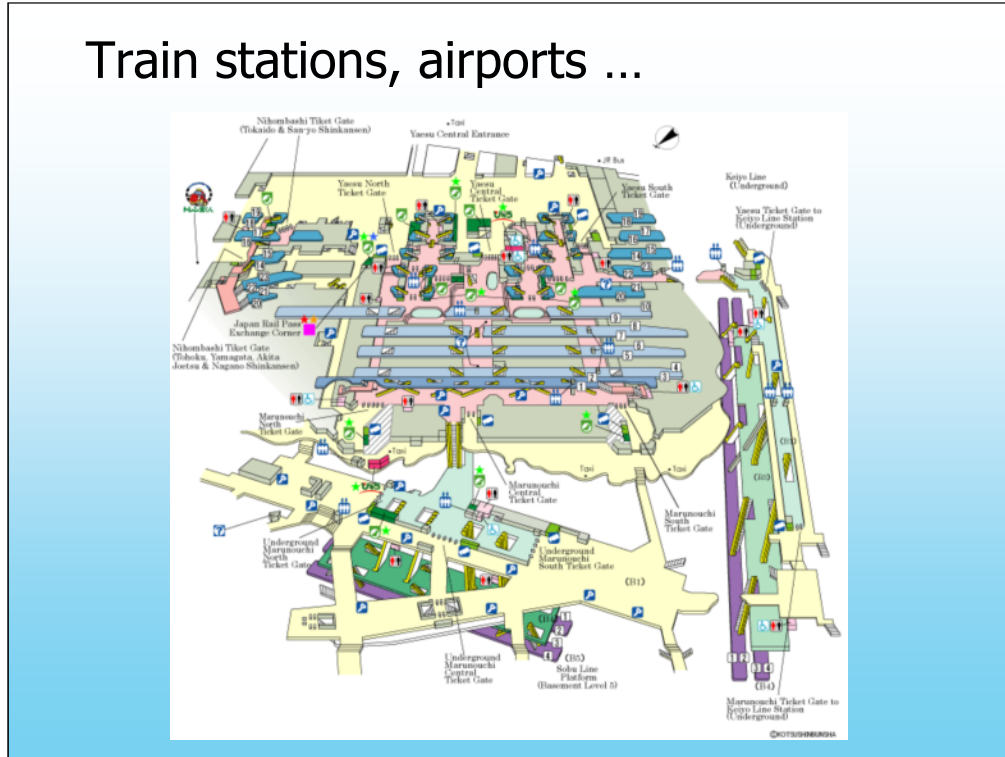
Train stations can be huge, crowded and VERY confusing.

This is UENO Station. We'll navigate it or the attached subway station a couple of times every day we're in Tokyo.

It looks complicated. It is. But wait. It gets better.



## Train stations, airports ...



This is Tokyo station. Actually, this is a highly simplified view of part of it.

We'll also go through it a time or two. Obviously, you DO NOT want to take a wrong turn.

There are signs everywhere, but we can't read most of them.

There are streams of people. No, RIVERS. TORRENTS. FLOODS of people hurrying every which way.

We'd hate to lose you or see you carried off in the current never to be seen again.

So we've developed a few strategies for navigating crowded stations/streets.

So far, we haven't lost anyone.

## Station Formation

- In line
- Teacher in front
  - Don't get ahead
- Teacher in back
  - Don't fall behind
- One or two abreast

"Project her voice" is Japanese for "Scream at you"

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SO ... When we go into a station, please fall into STATION FORMATION.

Do it automatically so Drill Sergeant Helen (aka LeatherLungs) won't have to "PROJECT HER VOICE" (that's Japanese for "scream at us")

Basically, it just means get in line.

One of the teacher-types, usually me, will lead.

One will "ride sweep". They'll walk behind everyone and make sure nobody gets left behind.

(Unless you've annoyed them. Word to the wise, eh?)

Another hint: Helen has knee problems and really REALLY appreciates it if someone carries her suitcase up and down stairs at the station.

Everyone else should keep up with the leader but don't get ahead.

Make sure not to get behind the "sweep"

Stick close together.

No more than two abreast if it gets crowded.

## Group Up

- Each teacher has a travel team
- Gather with your team and teacher
  - Before getting on trains
  - After getting off trains
  - Checking in to hotels
  - Whenever we ask you to GROUP UP
- The rest of the time, hang out with whoever you like

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Each teacher will have an assigned group of travelers aka your Travel Team.

At train stations, bus stops, hotels and other arrival/departure points, we'll ask you to GROUP UP so we can do a quick count to make sure everyone's there.

Either stick with your travel team or be ready to get with them quickly in these situations.

The quicker you group up, the quicker we can count off, and the quicker we can move on to The Good Stuff.

In between, you're free to stick around with whoever you like.

Let's practice

Over to you,  
LeatherLungs

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# Review

Now that we've had a chance  
to digest what we learned ...  
and ate ...

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So now that we've had a chance to digest what we learned in the last class . . . and what we ate at Matsuya . . .

## Thank you

- Formal: doumo arigatou gozaimasu
- Normal: doumo arigatou or just arigatou

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When in doubt: DOUMO ARIGATOU

## Requests

- Please give me X:  
X o kudasai
- Or (point to what you want):  
sore o kudasai
- Where is the toilet?  
toire wa doko desu ka?

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## Requests

- What is this?  
kore wa nan desu ka?
- Are there any X? Do you have X?  
X wa arimasu ka?

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# Directions again

Review & New

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Next, another look at what you learned and practiced earlier this evening.  
We'll be using this shortly.  
Learn it well. Your shins will thank you.

## Directions

- Left =
- Right =
- Straight ahead =

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## Directions

- Left = hidari
- Right =
- Straight ahead =

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## Directions

- Left = hidari
- Right = migi
- Straight ahead =

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## Directions

- Left = hidari
- Right = migi
- Straight ahead = massugu

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## Directions

- Stairs =
- Climb =
- Descend =

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## Directions

- Stairs = kaidan
- Climb =
- Descend =

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## Directions

- Stairs = kaidan
- Climb = noboru
- Descend =

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## Directions

- Stairs = kaidan
- Climb = noboru
- Descend = oriru

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## Directions

- Stairs = kaidan
- Climb = noboru
- Descend = oriru
- Kaidan o orite
- Kaidan o nobotte

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## Instructions

- Stop =
- Go =
- Turn =



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This time, give the verb AND the imperative form.

Try telling someone to stop.

Then try telling them to go straight.

Tell them to turn right or left

## Instructions

- Stop = tomaru
  - Tomatte kudasai
  - TOMARE!
- Go =
- Turn =



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## Instructions

- Stop = tomaru
- Go = iku
  - Massugu ike
- Turn =



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## Instructions

- Stop = tomaru
- Go = iku
- Turn = magaru
  - Migi ni magatte
  - Hidari ni magatte



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Where is it?

- X wa doko desu ka?

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You remember our old friend, X wa doko desu ka  
Let's give him something to do

It is X = X ni arimasu

- In front of = no mae ni
  - 前
- Behind = no ura ni
- Beside = no tonari ni

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EKI = station

Practice telling someone that your hotel is:

Eki no mae ni – in front of the station

Eki no tonari ni - next to the station

Eki no ura ni - behind the station

Mix it up:

KOEN = garden or park

KONBINI = convenience store

HOTERU = hotel

RAMENYA = ramen shop

DEPAATO = department store



It is X = X ni arimasu

- Above = no ue ni
  - 上
- Below = no shita ni
  - 下
- Side = hou
  - Migi no hou ni arimasu

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SUSHI-YA = sushi restaurant

RAMEN-YA = ramen restaurant

CHIKATETSU = subway

Chikatetsu wa eki no shita ni arimasu

## Destinations

- Entrance = iriguchi
  - 入り口
- Exit = deguchi
  - 出口
- Emergency exit = shijoguchi
  - 非常口

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Now that you know all the directions, how about some places you might want directions TO?

Remember our old friends IRU/HAIRU and KUCHI/GUCHI? Enter and Mouth/opening?

ENTER MOUTH = entrance

EXIT MOUTH = exit

And in case of fire, look for the shijoguchi. A caterpillar, little guy with a weird hat and a mouth.

## Destinations

- Bathroom = toire, o-te-arai
  - トイレ お手洗い
  - Woman: 女 Man: 男
- Train station = eki
  - 駅
- Subway = chikatetsu
  - 地下鉄

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If you ask where the bathroom is, TOIRE is fine. TOI L/RE (whoops, the T fell off)  
In public places, temples and some restaurants, you may see signs pointing to O TE  
ARAI (the honorable hand-washing)  
That's the toilet.

On the doors, you'll see the characters for Man or Woman.  
Or, just like here, clever, weird or just plain goofy silhouettes.

CHI KA TETSU = earth/ground under iron = subway

# Questions?

しつもんありますか？

Shitsumon arimasu ka?

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ありがとう. ではまた.  
arigatou. dewa mata.  
Thanks. Bye for now.

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