

## 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。

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。

すみません。

いいえ。

いってきます。

いってらっしゃい。

ただいま。

おかえりなさい。

いただきます。

ごちそうさま。

はじめまして。

どうぞ よろしく。

Ohayoo.

Ohayoo gozaimasu.

Konnichiwa.

Konbanwa.

Sayoonara.

Oyasuminasai.

Arigatoo.

Arigatoo gozaimasu.

Sumimasen.

lie.

Ittekimasu.

Itterasshai.

Tadaima.

Okaerinasai.

Itadakimasu.

Gochisoosama.

Hajimemashite.

Doozo yoroshiku.

Good morning.

Good morning. (polite)

Good afternoon.

Good evening.

Good-bye.

Good night.

Thank you.

Thank you. (polite)

Excuse me.; I'm sorry.

No.; Not at all.

I'll go and come back.

Please go and come back.

I'm home.

Welcome home.

Thank you for the meal.  
(before eating)

Thank you for the meal.  
(after eating)

How do you do?

Nice to meet you.



## 表現ノート

ひょうげん

## Expression Notes ①

**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).