

# Meeting: Nice to Meet You

## TARGET DIALOGUE

016

Smith meets Tanaka for the first time. Tanaka is visiting ABC Foods.

スミス：すみません。のぞみデパートの たなかさんですか。

たなか：はい、そうです。

スミス：はじめまして。ABC フーズの スミスです。

よろしく おねがいします。

(Hands over business card.)

たなか：はじめまして。たなかです。

(Hands over business card.)

こちらこそ、よろしく おねがいします。

Smith: Excuse me, are you Tanaka-san of the Nozomi Department Store?

Tanaka: Yes, I am.

Smith: Nice to meet you. I am Smith of ABC Foods. I look forward to working with you.

Tanaka: Nice to meet you, too. I am Tanaka.

I look forward to working with you as well.



### VOCABULARY

すみません。	Excuse me.
のぞみデパート	Nozomi Department Store (fictitious company name)
デパート	department store
の	(particle; see GRAMMAR 3, p. 4)
~さん	Mr., Mrs., Ms., Miss
~です	be
か	(particle; see GRAMMAR 2, p. 3)

はい	Yes
そうです	that's right
はじめまして。	Nice to meet you.
ABC フーズ	ABC Foods (fictitious company name)
よろしく おねがいします。	I look forward to working with you.
こちらこそ	same here

## NOTES

### 1. たなかさん

さん is a title of respect added to a person's name, so it cannot be used after one's own name. さん is used regardless of gender and can be used with both the last name and the given name. In business situations, "last name + さん" is the most common, but "first name + さん" is also used.

### 2. はい、そうです。

When replying to "noun ですか?" そう can be used instead of repeating the noun. When replying in the negative, say いいえ、ちがいます。

### 3. よろしく おねがいします。

A phrase used when being introduced, よろしく おねがいします is usually combined with はじめまして. It is also used when taking one's leave after having asked a favor. よろしく means "well" and is used as a request for the other person's favorable consideration in the future.

### 4. Exchanging business cards

In business situations, people usually exchange business cards when meeting for the first time.

## KEY SENTENCES

017

- スミスさんは アメリカ人です。
- スミスさんは アメリカ人ですか。
- こちらは のぞみデパートの たなかさんです。
- (わたしは) スミスです。

- Smith-san is an American.
- Is Smith-san an American?
- This is Tanaka-san of the Nozomi Department Store.
- [I am] Smith.

## GRAMMAR

### 1. noun 1は noun 2です。

(KEY SENTENCES 1, hereafter abbreviated as KS1)

The particle は is the topic marker. It is used in the same sense as "as for" in English but is used much more frequently. The particle は follows noun 1, singling it out as the "topic" of the sentence. Noun 2 is then identified, and the phrase is concluded with です. The topic is the person or thing that the sentence is about. The topic is often the same as the subject but not necessarily.

### 2. noun 1は noun 2ですか。

(KS2)

It is easy to make questions in Japanese. Simply place the particle か at the end of the sentence. No change in word order is required even when the question contains interrogatives like "who," "what," "when," etc. Intonation normally rises on か, i.e. ...ですか↗

はい is virtually the same as "yes," and いいえ is virtually the same as "no."

e.g. スミスさんは アメリカ人ですか。	Is Smith-san American?
はい、アメリカ人です。	Yes, (he is) American.
いいえ、イギリス人です。	No, (he is) British.

### VOCABULARY

は	(particle; see GRAMMAR 1, above)	こちら	this one (polite for "this person")
アメリカ人	American (person)	わたし	I