

Lesson 8

Ohanami ni ikimasen ka

ラジャ： あ、田中さん、おげんきですか。
田 中： はい、 おかげさまで。
ラジャ： どうようびは おひま ですか。
田 中： ええ、どうしましたか。
ラジャ： おはなみに いきませんか。
田 中： ええ、いい ですね。 そうしましょう。



(げつようび かいしゃで)



わたなべ： おはなみは どうでしたか。
田 中： てんきが よくて はなが きれいでしたよ。
ラジャ： ひとが おおかったですが たのしかったです。

Raja: Ah! Tanaka san. Ogenki desu ka.
Tanaka: Hai, okagesamade.
Raja: Doyoubi wa ohima desu ka.
Tanaka: Ee, dou shimashita ka.
Raja: Ohanami ni ikimasen ka.
Tanaka: Ee, ii desu ne. Sou shimashou.

(Getsuyoubi kaisha de)

Watanabe: Ohanami wa dou deshita ka.
Tanaka: Tenki ga yokute hana ga kirei deshita yo.
Raja: Hito ga ookatta desu ga tanoshikatta desu.

Raja: Hi Mr.Tanaka, How are you?
Tanaka: Fine, thanks to you.
Raja: Are you free on Saturday?
Tanaka: Yes, what's the matter?
Raja: Why don't we go (and celebrate) *Hanami*?
Tanaka: Yes, sounds good. Let's go.

(On Monday, in the office)

Watanabe: How was *Hanami*?
Tanaka: The weather was fine and the flowers were beautiful.
Raja: There were many people but it was lots of fun.

れんしゅう

- I. れい: Atsui desu. → Atsuku arimasen.
1. samui
2. takai
3. mijikai
4. omoshiroi
5. yasashii
- II. れい: Kirei desu. → Kirei dewa arimasen.
1. joubu(na)
2. taihen(na)
3. nigiyaka(na)
4. jouzu(na)
5. benri(na)
- III. れい: Yama, kirei → kireina yama
1. kodomo, genki
2. machi, shizuka
3. gohan, oishii
- IV. れい: Takai → takakatta desu. → takaku arimasen deshita.
1. atsui
2. oishii
3. hayai
4. ookii
- V. れい: taihen → taihen deshita. → taihen ja arimasen deshita.
1. hima
2. kirei
3. shizuka
4. daijoubu
- VI. れい: samui desu. → totemo samui desu. → amari samuku arimasen.
1. atsui
2. takai
3. muzukashii
4. omoshiroi
5. yasui

* ii desu – yoku arimasen - yokatta desu - yoku arimasen deshita.

VII. Resultative conjunction(1)

れい: Ringo, yasui, oishii → Ringo wa yasukute oishii desu.

1. "Model exam", muzukashii, taihen(na)
2. Watashi no kanojo, yasashii, kirei(na)
3. "Rajinikanth", omoshiroi, *hansamu*(na)

VIII. Resultative conjunction(2)

れい: "Jeans", joubu(na), yasui → "Jeans" wa joubu de yasui desu.

1. "Pondy", kirei(na), shizuka(na)
2. Uchi no ko, genki(na), joubu(na)
3. Watashi no kare, *hansamu*(na), yasashii

IX. Contradictory conjunction

れい: Nihongo, muzukashii, omoshiroi → Nihongo wa muzukashii desuga omoshiroi desu.

1. "i-Phone", chiisai, takai
2. Senshuu no eiga, muzukashii, omoshiroi
3. Kinou no "lobster", ookii, oishii(negative form)

X

れい: "Stadium" e "cricket" no renshuu **ni ikimasu**. 4 --> b)

1	Tomodachi no uchi	e	a)	ohanami	ni ikimasu
2	Kaisha		b)	"cricket" no renshuu	
3	Kouen		c)	asobi	
4	"Stadium"		d)	shigoto	

XI. れい A: Ashita, eiga o mimasen ka.

B: Ii desu ne. Mimashou.

1. Sushi o tabemasu
2. Yakyuu o shimasu
3. Tenrankai e ikimasu

Exercises

I. Use the adjectives in the correct form.

1. Ototoi wa totemo _____ desu ne. (atsui)

2. Kyou wa amari _____ ne. (samui)
3. Ano eiga wa _____ desu yo. (sugoi)
4. Ano koujou wa _____ kirei desu ne. (ookii)

II. Rearrange the following jumbled sentences.

1. no/desu/wa/raishuu/ka/hima/nichiyoubi
2. wa/dou/doubutsuen/ka/deshita
3. oishikatta/raamen/desu/wa/yasukute
4. amari/wa/arimasen/atsuku/ima
5. totemo/desu/wa/samukatta/senshuu

III. Translate into Japanese.

1. Yesterday was very hot.
2. Today is not so cold.
3. That movie was long but interesting.
4. I am free in the morning but not in the afternoon.
5. I am going to the company to work.

Kono lesson no kotoba

Grammar

おかげさまで
どう
ええ

okage sama de
dou
ee

thanks to God, thanks to you
how
yes

Vませんか	~masenka	why don't we/would you like to...
Vましょう	~mashou	- Answer, Yes
すみません、ちょっと	sumimasen, chotto	- Answer, No

い adjective

いい／よい	ii/yoi	good, nice
たのしい	tanoshii	enjoyable, fun
おいしい	oishii	tasty, delicious
あつい	atsui	hot
さむい	samui	cold (weather)
つめたい	tsumetai	cold (object)
たかい	takai	expensive, tall
やすい	yasui	cheap
ひくい	hikui	low
やさしい	yasashii	easy, kind
むずかしい	muzukashii	difficult
おもしろい	omoshiroi	interesting
おおきい	ookii	big
ちいさい	chiisai	small
いそがしい	isogashii	busy
おおい	ooi	many

な adjective

ひまな	hima(na)	leisure
げんきな	genki(na)	healthy
たいへんな	taihen(na)	awful, tough
だいじょうぶな	daijoubu(na)	okay, all right
じょうぶな	joubu(na)	strong, durable
きれいな	kirei(na)	beautiful, clean, clear, pretty
にぎやかな	nigiyaka(na)	lively, bustling
しずかな	shizuka(na)	quiet
じょうずな	jouzu(na)	skillful
べんりな	benri(na)	convenient
しんせつな	shinsetsu(na)	kind
ハンサムな	<i>hansamu</i> (na)	handsome

Adverb

とても	totemo	very
あまり	amari	not much

Others

はなみ	hanami	flower viewing festival
てんき	tenki	weather
ひと	hito	person/people
やま	yama	mountain
こども	kodomo	child
まち	machi	town

Atarashii kanji

時	ji	o'clock/time
半	han	half
分	fun/pun	minute

Bunpou

い and な ending adjectives – non-past and past, affirmative and negative

～くて – connecting two adjectives, the first being an i-ending adjective

～で – connecting two adjectives, the first being a na-ending adjective

が – but (with two contrasting sentences)

～masen ka – an invitation to do something – “let us ~”

～mashou – 1), answer yes to the invitation, 2) imperative form – “let us ~” strong invitation

Grammar notes

There are two kinds of adjectives in Japanese: i-ending and na-ending. The following chart will explain how they change with tense and with affirmative/negative.

		i-ending (e.g. ookii – big)		Na-ending (e.g. shizuka- quiet)	
Affirmative	Non-past	ookii desu	is big	shizuka desu	is quiet
	Past	ooki katta desu	was big	shizuka deshita	was quiet

Negative	Non-past	ookiku arimasen is not big	shizuka ja arimasen is not quiet
	Past	ookiku arimasen deshita was not big	shizuka ja arimasen deshita was not quiet

Notice that in the past affirmative for い-ending, です remains unchanged. It is not **ookii deshita** as we would expect whereas in な-ending it is **shizuka deshita**

When we have two sentences as follows (and the first is an i-ending adjective):

Yasui desu. Oishii desu

We can combine them into one sentence as follows:

Yasukute oishii desu.

In the first adjective (やすい) remove the い and replace it with く (and) to mean cheap and tasty.

On the other hand, if the first adjective is a な-ending adjective as follows:

Joubu desu. Yasui desu.

When we combine these two sentences we get:

Joubu de yasui desu (meaning durable and cheap). Notice that the first です becomes で.

When we have two sentences with contrasting adjectives/nouns/verbs, we don't need any trick to connect 2 sentences, just put が after the first sentence.

E.g. Suugaku wa muzukashii desu ga omoshiroi desu. Mathematics is difficult **but** interesting.

When we invite someone to do something we use the form ~ませんか.

e.g. (mimasu) Eiga o mimasenka.

Why don't we watch a movie?

When the invitation is stronger we use the imperative form ~ましょう (let us).

e.g. (mimasu) Terebi o mimashou.

let's watch the television.

Value your time



In Japan, there is a phrase “gofun mae koudou” (before 5 minutes attitude). It means to be in your seat 5 minutes before the start of anything you participate in. Students are in their class 5 minutes before the lesson starts. Office workers are in the meeting room 5 minutes before the meeting or presentation begins. That's because to be late is a serious offense in the Japanese culture. For example, the student who is late for the class several times can't get that credit. Sometimes it happens that the office worker loses a chance to be promoted.

However, it is not just the Japanese who are time conscious. Business people all over the world are also like that, especially, the ones who maintain good quality, those who are hard working and those who have big earnings.

Time is impartial and limited for everyone. For example, 1 hour that you are spending to check Facebook will be over 1000 hours in 4 years total. Guess what you can do in 1000 hours. Cherish not only your time, but also respect other people's time.



ぶんぼうぐ STATIONERY

かみ	kami	paper
ペン	pen	pen
ボールペン	boorupen	ball point pen
えんぴつ	enpitsu	pencil
まんねんひつ	mannenhitsu	fountain pen
けしゴム	keshigomu	eraser
ホッチキス	hocchikisu	stapler
はさみ	hasami	scissors

BUNBOUGU

のりもの NORIMONO TRANSPORT

くるま	kuruma	car
タクシー	takushii	taxi
バイク	baiku	motorcycle
じてんしゃ	jitensha	bicycle
ふね	fune	ship, boat
ひこうき	hikouki	aeroplane
しんかんせん	shinkansen	bullet train
でんしゃ	densha	electric train
バス	basu	bus

