

Lesson 7

Chokoreeto koujou o shisatsu shimashita

田中： ラジャさん ひさしぶり ですね。
 ラジャ： はい、 せんげつ さっぽろへ
 きました。
 田中： なにを しましたか。
 ラジャ： チョコレート こうじょうを しさつしました。そこで
 かいぎに でした。それから かんこう しました。
 田中： ゆきまつりを みましたか。
 ラジャ： もちろん みました。すごかったですよ。



田中： さっぽろ ティネ スキー リゾートへ いきま
 したか。
 ラジャ： いいえ、いきませんでした。じかんが ありませ
 ンでした。
 田中： ざんねん でしたね。いつ かえりましたか。
 ラジャ： せんしゅう かえりました。

Tanaka: *Raja san, hisashiburi desu ne.*

Tanaka: Mr Raja, it's been a long time since we met.

Raja: *Hai, sengetsu Sapporo e ikimashita.*

Raja: Yes, last month I went to Sapporo.

Tanaka: *Nani o shimashita ka.*

Tanaka: What did you do there?

Raja: *Chokoreeto koujou o shisatsu shimashita. Soko de kaigi ni demashita. Sorekara kankou shimashita.*

Raja: I went for an inspection to a chocolate factory. I attended a meeting there. After that I went sight-seeing.

Tanaka: *Yuki matsuri o mimashita ka.*

Tanaka: Did you see the snow

Raja: *Mochiron mimashita.*

festival?

Sugokatta

Raja:

desu yo.

Of course I did. It was wonderful.

Tanaka: *Sapporo Teine Sukii rizooto e ikimashita ka.*

Tanaka: Did you go to the Sapporo Teine ski resort?

Raja: *lie, ikimasendeshita. Jikan ga arimasen deshita.*

Raja: No I didn't go. There was no time.

Tanaka: *Zannen deshita ne. Itsu kaerimashita ka.*

Tanaka: What a pity! When did you return?

Raja: *Senshuu kaerimashita.*

Raja:

Last week.

れんしゅう/Renshuu

1. れい: Kinou, sushi, tabemasu: Kinou sushi o tabemashita.
 1. Senshuu, eiga, mimasu
 2. Kyonen, *Amerika*, ikimasu
 3. Kesa, *juusu*, nomimasu
 4. Yuube, shukudai, shimasu
 5. Ototoi, tegami, kakimasu
 6. Konban, manga, yomimasu

2. れい: Kinou nanimu tabemasendeshita.
 1. Dokoemo, ikimasu
 2. Daremo, kimasu
 3. Darenimo, aimasu

3. れい: Souji o shimashita. Sorekara sentaku o shimashita.
 1. Ofuro ni hairimasu, bangohan o tabemasu
 2. Kaimono o shimasu, *resutoran* de gohan o tabemasu
 3. Tomodachi ni aimasu, eiga o mimasu
 4. Benkyou o shimasu, *terebi* o mimasu
 5. Ha o migakimasu, ocha o nomimasu

4. れい: A: Itsu oishasan to hanashimashita ka.
B: Kinou (oishasan to) hanashimashita.
 1. Hon o karimasu, senshuu
 2. Bengoshi ni aimasu, sengetsu
 3. *Chennai* e kimasu, kyonen
 4. Keitai o kaimasu, ototoshi
 5. Kanojo ni denwa o kakemasu, yuube

Exercises

I. Fill in the blanks

1. Kinou darenimo denwa o _____. (kakemasu)

2. Yuube nani o _____ ka. (tabemasu)
3. Senshuu wa dokoemo _____. (ikimasu)
4. Kesa donatamo _____. (mimasu)
5. Ototoi nanimo _____. (shimasu)

II. Rearrange the jumbled sentences.

1. o /hon/ kinou/ yomimashita/kono
2. ni /paati/tomodachi/aimashita/de
3. karimashita/senshuu/toshokan/hon/de/kono/o/kono
4. yukimatsuri/mimashita/de/sapporo/o
5. kankou/shimashita/sorekara/o/toukyou/mimashita/o/eiga *1st, sightseeing

III. Translate into Japanese.

1. Day before yesterday I did not go anywhere. I watched television at home.
2. Yesterday I went sightseeing to Kyouto.
3. What did you do on Sunday?
4. Last Friday, I did not go home.
5. Did you speak with your friend this morning?

IV. Fill in the brackets by demonstrative starting with そ

A: Shichigatsu nanoka ni "Kochi" e ikimasu.

1. B: () wa ii desune.
2. B: watashi mo raishuu () e ikimasu yo.
3. B: () hi wa ame desu yo.

Kono lesson no kotoba

あいさつ

ひさしぶり

hisashiburi

long time no see

expression

もちろん

mochiron

of course, certainly

time

いつ	itsu	when
けさ	kesa	this morning
ゆうべ	yuube	last night
きのう	kinou	yesterday
おととい	ototoi	day before yesterday
せんしゅう	senshuu	last week
せんげつ	sengetsu	last month
きょねん	kyonen	last year
おとし	otoshi	year before last
それから	sorekara	after that

Verbs

でます	demasu	to attend
かきます	kakimasu	to write
おふろに はいります	ofuro ni hairimasu	to take a bath
あいます	aimasu	to meet
みがきます	migakimasu	to brush
はなします	hanashimasu	to speak
かります	karimasu	to borrow
きます	kimasu	to come
でんわを かけます	denwa o kakemasu	to make a phone call

adjective

すごい	sugoi	great, wonderful
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food

ばんごはん	bangohan	supper
すし	sushi	vinegared rice ball with raw fish on it
おちゃ	ocha	green tea
チョコレート	chokoreeto	chocolate

others

こうじょう	koujou	factory
かいぎ	kaigi	meeting
かんこう	kankou	sight seeing
かいもの	kaimono	shopping
まつり	matsuri	festival
ゆき	yuki	snow
スキー	sukii	ski
は	ha	teeth

ともだち	tomodachi	friend
えいが	eiga	movie
まんが	manga	comic
テレビ	terebi	television
しゅくだい	shukudai	homework
かんじ	kanji	Chinese characters

Bunpou

Vました	~mashita	past form of ~masu
Vませんでした	~masendeshita	past negative form of ~masu

なにも	nanimo	nothing
だれも/どなたも	daremo/donatamo	(to) no one
だれにも/どなたにも	darenimo/donatanimo	to no one
どこへも	dokoemo	nowhere

Atarashii Kanji

日	ひ	にち	—か	hi, (nichi)	sun
月	つき	げつ	がつ	tsuki, (getsu)	moon
火	ひ	か		hi, (ka)	fire
水	みず	すい		mizu, (sui)	water
木	き	もく		ki, (moku)	tree
金	かね	きん		kane, (kin)	money
土	つち	ど		tsuchi, (do)	earth
口	くち			kuchi	mouth
雨	あめ			ame	rain

入ります	hairimasu	to enter/on
切ります	kirimasu	to cut/off

Grammar notes

There are 2 tenses for verbs in Japanese – past and non-past. The following table will be self-explanatory using the verb ‘いきます’ (to go).

	Non-past	Past
Affirmative	Ikimasu – I go (usually) /I will go	Ikimashita – I went
Negative	Ikimasen – I don’t go (usually)/I will not go	Ikimasendeshita – I did not go

~masu is the non-past affirmative form of a verb. Replace this with ~masen to negate the verb.
~mashita will make it past affirmative and ~masendeshita will be the past negative form of the verb.

When we talk about two actions in a sequence we use 'それから' to connect them. Action A followed by action B.

e.g. Ginkou e ikimashita.(A) Sorekara yuubinkyoku e ikimashita.(B)

I went to the bank. After that I went to the post office.

The suffix 'も' (also) is used to negate a question word. Here we have 4 words ending with 'mo'.

Nani – what, **nanimomo** – nothing

Doko – where, **dokomomo** – nowhere

Dare/donate – who, **daremo/donatamo** – nobody

When 'nobody' becomes the object we use the particle 'に' along with dare/donata.

Darenimo/donatanimomo means 'to nobody'.

E.g. I will not tell (your secret) to anyone.

I am talking to nobody.



darenimo hanashimasen.



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*Read the example carefully, these 4 words are always used with the **negative form** of the verb

ニ そ あ—ど Usage in a paragraph

そ makes above sentence itself a new topic or refers to the topic from above sentence.

Ex.1 A: Nichiyoubi, tomodachi to eiga o mimashita. = それ

B: Sore wa yokatta desune.

Ex.2 A: Raishuu no doyoubi, tomodachi to kaimono shimasu.

そのひ

そのひと

B: E! sono hi wa watashi to eiga ja...

A: Oh...

B: Sono hito wa dare desuka?

A: *Prema* san desu.

B: Anata no classmate no *Prema* san desune!
ga Watashi to *Prema* san to docchi ga daiji desuka!

B: Sono hito to watashi to docchi
daiji desuka!

A: ...

In the left side situation, B knows who *Prema* is, and then B doesn't call her そのひと.

In the right side, B doesn't know that person and continues to call her そのひと.

It is this point which you should note when you use そのひと.

MUSIC “おんがく / Ongaku”

The new music for teenagers in Japan is called J-POP. J-POP has not spread across the world, but the 90's was its golden period and millions of CDs were sold in Japan. In the 21st century, the total sales fell considerably, but there are still a few music groups marking high sells. One of them is AKB48. It consists of girls in their teens or early twenties. AKB is derived from “**AK**iha**B**ara”, the most famous city for electrical appliances and as hotspot for “Otaku* “. 48 is derived from the usual number of students in a high school class, so it is not the number of members in the band. They are much more than 48. On the other hand, there is a male unit called “Exile“. Both groups not only sing but also dance during their performance. This is perhaps why dance has become a compulsory subject for junior high school students in 2014. By the way, martial arts is also a compulsory subject.



* geek, nerd or a fan of any particular theme, topic, hobby or form of entertainment, they are judged for their behaviour

COMIC, ANIMATION - “まんが/Manga, アニメ/Anime”



In contrast to music, Japanese comic book culture is exported worldwide like their motor vehicles. Some decades ago, Manga was just for children, but now it is also for adults. There are different Manga for children, for teenagers, for adults and so on. Similarly Anime (animation) is available for both children and adults. While the programs for children are in the morning and evening, for adults it is at midnight.

It is a matter of concern that you are watching Anime with CS channels so that you can't make out its category. Some of the animations for adults are harmful for children.

The number of children reading Manga nowadays has reduced compared to the past. Then, what are they doing for their pastime?

SNS

Japan is one of the countries having developed networking web. Wireless communication system is now in 3.9 generation and in a few years it will become 4.0G. Some of the cable communications' speed is already 1Tbps. Therefore, communication through internet is getting very popular, especially for young people. As you know, they use Facebook and Twitter. In addition, there are LINE, What's app and various web sites for movies. These are interactive communications and hence young people have better communication ability than elders. They are creating a new community which is not limited by their address, age or anything else. Their new relationship is about constructing new business models.

COMMON EXPRESSIONS

Family greeting

いってきます	itte kimasu	will be back
いってらっしゃい	itte rasshai	see you
ただいま	tadaima	I am back home
おかえりなさい	okaerinasai	welcome back



At a meal

いただきます	itadakimasu	a greeting used before eating
ごちそうさまでした	gochisousama deshita	a greeting used after eating



In an organization

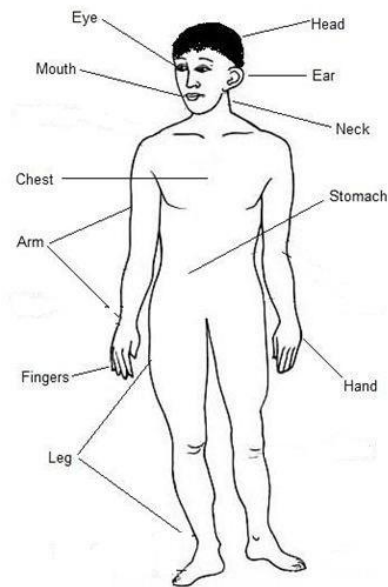
おつかれさまでした	otsukaresama deshita	compliment given to
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おさきにしつれいします osakini shitsurei shimasu
 だいじょうぶですか daijoubu desuka
 おだいじに odaijini

someone working for you
 sorry for leaving (before you)
 is it okay?
 take care/get well soon



BODY PARTS



あたま	atama	head
め	me	eye
みみ	mimi	ear
はな	hana	nose
くち	kuchi	mouth
くび	kubi	neck
むね	mune	chest
せなか	senaka	back
おなか	onaka	stomach
うで	ude	arm
て	te	hand
あし	ashi	leg, foot