

Lesson 9

I. Vocabulary

| | | |
|----------|--------|---|
| わかります | | understand |
| あります | | have |
| すき[な] | 好き[な] | like |
| きらい[な] | 嫌い[な] | dislike |
| じょうず[な] | 上手[な] | good at |
| へた[な] | 下手[な] | poor at |
| りょうり | 料理 | dish (cooked food), cooking |
| のみもの | 飲み物 | drinks |
| スポーツ | | sport (～を します: play sports) |
| やきゅう | 野球 | baseball (～を します: play baseball) |
| ダンス | | dance (～を します: dance) |
| おんがく | 音楽 | music |
| うた | 歌 | song |
| クラシック | | classical music |
| ジャズ | | jazz |
| コンサート | | concert |
| カラオケ | | karaoke |
| かぶき | 歌舞伎 | Kabuki (traditional Japanese musical drama) |
| え | 絵 | picture, drawing |
| じ | 字 | letter, character |
| かんじ | 漢字 | Chinese characters |
| ひらがな | | Hiragana script |
| かたかな | | Katakana script |
| ローマじ | ローマ字 | the Roman alphabet |
| こまかい おかね | 細かい お金 | small change |
| チケット | | ticket |
| じかん | 時間 | time |
| ようじ | 用事 | something to do, errand |
| やくそく | 約束 | appointment, promise |

| | | |
|----------|-------|----------------------------------|
| ごしゅじん | ご主人 | (someone else's) husband |
| おっと／しゅじん | 夫／主人 | (my) husband |
| おくさん | 奥さん | (someone else's) wife |
| つま／かない | 妻／家内 | (my) wife |
| こども | 子ども | child |
| よく | | well, much |
| だいたい | | mostly, roughly |
| たくさん | | many, much |
| すこし | 少し | a little, a few |
| ぜんぜん | 全然 | not at all (used with negatives) |
| はやく | 早く、速く | early, quickly, fast |

| | |
|------|-----------|
| ～から | because ～ |
| どうして | why |

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| さんねんです[ね]。残念です[ね]。 すみません。 | I'm sorry (to hear that)./That's a pity. I am sorry. |
|------------------------------|---|

◀ 会話 ▶

| | |
|--|--|
| もしもし | hello (used on the phone) |
| ああ | oh |
| いっしょに いかがですか。 [～は] ちょっと……。 | Won't you join me (us)? [～] is a bit difficult. (an euphemism used when declining an invitation) |
| だめですか。 | So you cannot (come)? |
| また ^{こんど} 今度 ^{ねが} お願いします。 | Please ask me again some other time. (used when refusing an invitation indirectly, considering someone's feelings) |

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|                          |                                     |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 小沢 征爾 <sup>おざわ せいじ</sup> | famous Japanese conductor (1935 - ) |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|

## II. Translation

### Sentence Patterns

1. I like Italian cuisine.
2. I understand Japanese a little.
3. Today is my child's birthday, so I will go home early.

### Example Sentences

1. Do you like alcohol?  
...No, I don't.
2. What kind of sports do you like?  
...I like soccer.
3. Is Ms. Karina good at drawing pictures?  
...Yes, she is very good at it.
4. Do you understand Indonesian, Mr. Tanaka?  
...No, I do not understand it at all.
5. Do you have any small change?  
...No, I don't.
6. Do you read newspapers every morning?  
...No, as I don't have the time, I don't.
7. Why did you go home early yesterday?  
...Because I had something to do.

### Conversation

#### That's too bad

- Miller: Hello. This is Miller.  
Kimura: It's you, Mr. Miller. Good evening. How are you?  
Miller: Fine. Thank you.  
Well, Ms. Kimura. How would you like to go to a concert by Seiji Ozawa?  
Kimura: That sounds nice. When will it be?  
Miller: It's on Friday night of next week.  
Kimura: Friday?  
Friday's a bit difficult.  
Miller: So you can't come?  
Kimura: I have arranged to meet a friend on Friday night.  
Miller: You have. I'm sorry to hear that.  
Kimura: I am, too. Please invite me again some other time.

### III. Reference Words & Information

おんがく スポーツ えいが  
音楽・スポーツ・映画

MUSIC, SPORTS & MOVIES

おんがく  
音楽 Music



|        |                                    |
|--------|------------------------------------|
| ポップス   | pop                                |
| ロック    | rock                               |
| ジャズ    | jazz                               |
| ラテン    | Latin American music               |
| クラシック  | classical music                    |
| 民謡     | folk music                         |
| 演歌     | traditional Japanese popular songs |
| ミュージカル | musical                            |
| オペラ    | opera                              |

えいが  
映画 Film



|          |                               |
|----------|-------------------------------|
| S F      | SF film                       |
| ホラー      | horror film                   |
| アニメ      | animated film                 |
| ドキュメンタリー | documentary film              |
| 恋愛       | romantic film                 |
| ミステリー    | mystery film                  |
| 文芸       | movie based on a classic work |
| 戦争       | war film                      |
| アクション    | action film                   |
| 喜劇       | comedy film                   |

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スポーツ Sports



|          |                |         |                  |
|----------|----------------|---------|------------------|
| ソフトボール   | softball       | 野球      | baseball         |
| サッカー     | soccer         | 卓球／ピンポン | ping-pong        |
| ラグビー     | rugby football | 相撲      | sumo             |
| バレーボール   | volleyball     | 柔道      | judo             |
| バスケットボール | basketball     | 剣道      | Japanese fencing |
| テニス      | tennis         | 水泳      | swimming         |
| ボーリング    | bowling        |         |                  |
| スキー      | skiing         |         |                  |
| スケート     | skating        |         |                  |

## IV. Grammar Explanation

1. **N**が あります／わかります  
**N**が 好きです／嫌いです／上手です／下手です

The object of a transitive verb is marked with を. However, objects of the verbs あります and わかります are marked with が.

Such adjectives as 好きです, 嫌いです, じょうずです and へたです require objects, and these are marked with が, too. The verbs and adjectives whose objects are marked with が are those kinds that describe preference, ability, possession and the like.

- ① わたしは イタリア料理<sup>りょうり</sup>が 好き<sup>す</sup>です。 I like Italian food.  
 ② わたしは 日本語<sup>にほんご</sup>が わかり<sup>わ</sup>ます。 I understand Japanese.  
 ③ わたしは 車<sup>くるま</sup>が あり<sup>あ</sup>ます。 I have a car.

### 2. どんな N

Other than the usage you learned in Lesson 8, どんな is also used to ask the listener to name one from a group which the noun after どんな denotes.

- ④ どんな スポーツ<sup>スポーツ</sup>が 好き<sup>す</sup>ですか。 What sports do you like?  
 …サッカー<sup>サッカー</sup>が 好き<sup>す</sup>です。 …I like football.

### 3. よく／だいたい／たくさん／少し／あまり／全然

These adverbs are put before verbs when they modify them. The following is a summary of their usage.

| degree          | adverb + affirmative                                                         | adverb + negative                                     |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| ↑ high<br>↓ low | よく わかり <sup>わ</sup> ます<br>だいたい わかり <sup>わ</sup> ます<br>少し わかり <sup>わ</sup> ます | あまり わかり <sup>わ</sup> ません<br>ぜんぜん わかり <sup>わ</sup> ません |

| amount             | adverb + affirmative                             | adverb + negative                                   |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| ↑ large<br>↓ small | たくさん あり <sup>あ</sup> ます<br>少し あり <sup>あ</sup> ます | あまり あり <sup>あ</sup> ません<br>ぜんぜん あり <sup>あ</sup> ません |

- ⑤ 英語が よく わかります。 I understand English very well.  
 ⑥ 英語が 少し わかります。 I understand English a little.  
 ⑦ 英語が あまり わかりません。 I don't understand English so well.  
 ⑧ お金が たくさん あります。 I have a lot of money.  
 ⑨ お金が 全然 ありません。 I don't have any money.

[Note] すこし and ぜんぜん can also modify adjectives.

- ⑩ ここは 少し 寒いです。 It's a little cold here.  
 ⑪ あの 映画は 全然 おもしろくないです。  
 That movie is not interesting at all.

#### 4. S<sub>1</sub> から、S<sub>2</sub>

から connects two sentences together to denote a causal relationship. S<sub>1</sub> is the reason for S<sub>2</sub>.

- ⑫ 時間が ありませんから、新聞を 読みません。  
 Because I don't have time, I don't read the newspaper.

You can also state S<sub>2</sub> first and add the reason after it.

- ⑬ 毎朝 新聞を 読みますか。  
 …いいえ、読みません。時間が ありませんから。  
 Do you read a newspaper every morning?  
 …No, I don't. Because I have no time.

#### 5. どうして

The interrogative どうして is used to ask a reason. The answer needs から at the end.

- ⑭ どうして 朝 新聞を 読みませんか。  
 …時間が ありませんから。  
 Why don't you read a newspaper in the morning?  
 …Because I don't have time.

The question どうしてですか is also used to ask the reason for what the other person has said.

- ⑮ きょうは 早く 帰ります。 I'll go home early today.  
 …どうしてですか。 …Why?  
 子どもの 誕生日ですから。 Because today's my child's birthday.