Movies and music

Hello, in this week’s vocab overview we will talking about words related to music and movies something which I think comes up quite a bit in casual conversation.

* But before that let’s mention cell phones because hey that comes up quite a bit in conversation too
* Now cell phone in Japanese is:
* However most of the time people just say:
* Only time you would use the full proper name would be in a formal situation, such as talking to your boss or their superiors
* Now these words should look familiar to you because they use the questions words we know
* To say somebody, somewhere and all that we just add a か　to the end of the word, you can think of it working on the same idea as adding か　to the end of a sentence to make a question
* So we get this:
* Which means:
* And to say everywhere, everything and those words this time we add でも　instead of か:
* To say nothing, nobody and so forth we add にも　instead. The sentence needs to end in a negative as well as can be seen here:
* Which means:
* Frequency words
* To use these words add them before the main noun such as:
* “What did you do?”
* When it comes to sentence structures we can use, we can use many of the ones we’ve learnt so far such as “my favourite…” or “before dinner I…”
* So aside from what we’ll be covering for grammar for this week there is not much else needed to talk about your favourite movies or music without going too in depth
* But these should help
* “I watched a new movie called …”
* Meaning
* Sentence structure
* [デパートに洋服を買いに行きました。]
* The sentence structure of this sentence helps to describe why we went to a place
* It is made up of two parts, the objective and destination
* The destination part:
* The objective:
* It doesn't matter in what order these two goals are said in a sentence:
* [洋服を買いにデパートに行きました。]
* To make this sentence we need to alter the ending of one of our verbs: [買います　→　買い]
* As can be seen to alter the verb we've selected we just need to drop the masu, keeping our verb stem
* The verb stem: [買います]
* Here are some more examples:
* [図書館に本を読みに行きました。]
* [本を読みに図書館に行きました。]
* [家にベッドで休みに行きました。]
* [ベッドで休みに家に行きました。]
* [公園にジョギングをしに行きました。]
* [ジョギングをしに公園に行きました。]

That’s the end of this overview if you’ve got any questions please make a comment down below or email me by my email which you can find on the courses homepage. I’ll see you in the next video.