

## LESSON NOTES

# Absolute Beginner S1 #25

## Do You Remember the Japanese Grammar You've Learned in this Series?

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# 25

## KANJI

1. テイラー: らいねん、メキシコにいきます。
2. かおり: どうして?
3. テイラー: ぼくのいもうとのけっこんしきがあります。
4. まさと: おめでとうございます。  
いいですね。いついきますか。
5. テイラー: 6がつです。
6. かおり: へー。ちえみさんもいきますか?
7. テイラー: はい! サラもいきます。マトリーもいきます。
8. かおり: マトリーも? すごい。
9. テイラー: そのあと、にほんにいきます。
10. まさと: ほんとう? やった!

## KANA

1. テイラー: らいねん、メキシコにいきます。
2. かおり: どうして?
3. テイラー: ぼくのいもうとのけっこんしきがあります。

CONT'D OVER

4. まさと: おめでとうございます。  
いいですね。いついきますか。
5. テイラー: ろくがつです。
6. かおり: へー。ちえみさんもいきますか？
7. テイラー: はい！サラもいきます。マトリーもいきます。
8. かおり: マトリーも？すごい。
9. テイラー: そのあと、にほんにいきます。
10. まさと: ほんとう？やった！

## ROMANIZATION

1. TEIRĀ: Rainen, mekishiko ni ikimasu.
2. KAORI: Dōshite?
3. TEIRĀ: Boku no imōto no kekkonshiki ga arimasu.
4. MASATO: Omedetō gozaimasu.  
Ii desu ne. Itsu ikimasu ka.
5. TEIRĀ: Rokugatsu desu.
6. KAORI: Hē. Chiemi-san mo ikimasu ka?
7. TEIRĀ: Hai! Sara mo ikimasu. Matorī mo ikimasu.

CONT'D OVER

8. KAORI: Matorī mo? Sugoi.
9. TEIRĀ: Sono ato, nihon ni ikimasu.
10. MASATO: Hontō? Yatta!

## ENGLISH

1. TAYLOR: I'm going to Mexico next year.
2. KAORI: Why?
3. TAYLOR: My little sister is getting married.
4. MASATO: Congratulations.  
That's nice. When are you going?
5. TAYLOR: In June.
6. KAORI: Neat! Is Chiemi going too?
7. TAYLOR: Yes! Sarah will also go. Muttley will go too.
8. KAORI: Muttley too? Wow.
9. TAYLOR: After that, we'll go to Japan.
10. MASATO: Really? Yay!

## VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
妹	いもうと	imōto	younger sister
来年	らいねん	rainen	next year
やった	やった	yatta	yes! yay! (exclamation)
6月	ろくがつ	rokugatsu	June
本当	ほんとう	hontō	really, truly, truth, reality
いい	いい	ii	good, nice, pleasant, fine; Adj(i)
メキシコ	メキシコ	mekishiko	Mexico
結婚式	けっこんしき	kekkonshiki	wedding ceremony
おめでとうございます す	おめでとうございます す	omedetō gozaimasu	Congratulations
行きます	いきます	ikimasu	to go (-masu form)

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>二月二十日は妹の誕生日です。 <i>Ni-gatsu hatsuka wa imōto no tanjōbi desu.</i></p> <p>February 20th is my sister's birthday.</p>	<p>成人式は来年です。 <i>Seijinshiki wa rainen desu.</i></p> <p>My coming-of age ceremony is next year.</p>
<p>やった！今日の夕飯はすき焼きだ！ <i>Yatta! Kyō no yūhan wa sukiyaki da!</i></p> <p>Yay! Today's dinner is sukiyaki!</p>	<p>6月に結婚式があります。 <i>Roku-gatsu ni kekkonshiki ga arimasu.</i></p> <p>We have a wedding ceremony in June.</p>
<p>本当？ <i>Hontō?</i></p> <p>Really?</p>	<p>いい天気ですね。 <i>Ii tenki desu ne.</i></p> <p>The weather is nice, isn't it?</p>

<p>わたしはメキシコ系アメリカ人です。 <i>Watashi wa mekishiko kei amerika jin desu.</i></p> <p>I'm Mexican-American.</p>	<p>結婚式が好きです。 <i>Kekkonshiki ga suki desu.</i></p> <p>I like wedding ceremonies.</p>
<p>お誕生日おめでとうございます。 <i>O-tanjōbi omedetō gozaimasu.</i></p> <p>Happy birthday.</p>	<p>いつ アメリカ に いきますか。 <i>Itsu Amerika ni ikimasu ka.</i></p> <p>When are you going to America?</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### **Omedetō gozaimasu (おめでとうございます)**

*Omedetō gozaimasu* is a polite phrase that means "congratulations." In the dialogue, Masato says it when Taylor says that his sister is getting married.

### **li desu ne (いいですね)**

*li desu ne* is a phrase that means "that's great!" or "how nice!" If someone tells you something nice (some kind of good news, etc.), you can respond with *ii desu ne!*

### **Rainen (らいねん)**

*Rainen* is a word that means "next year." Let's look at some other words that indicate time.

#### Days:

<b>Romanization</b>	<b>Japanese</b>	<b>"English"</b>
<i>kinō</i>	昨日	"yesterday"
<i>kyō</i>	今日	"today"
<i>ashita</i>	明日	"tomorrow"

#### Weeks:

<b>Romanization</b>	<b>Japanese</b>	<b>"English"</b>
<i>senshū</i>	先週	"last week"
<i>konshū</i>	今週	"this week"

<i>raishū</i>	来週	"next week"
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### Months:

<b>Romanization</b>	<b>Japanese</b>	<b>"English"</b>
<i>sengetsu</i>	先月	"last month"
<i>kongetsu</i>	今月	"this month"
<i>raigetsu</i>	来月	"next month"

### Years:

<b>Romanization</b>	<b>Japanese</b>	<b>"English"</b>
<i>kyonen</i>	去年	"last year"
<i>kotoshi</i>	今年	"this year"
<i>rainen</i>	来年	"next year"

### **Rokugatsu (6月)**

*Rokugatsu* is the word for the month of "June." To say the months in Japanese, you start with the number of the month and then add *-gatsu*.

Let's take a look at how to say the rest of the months in Japanese:

<b>Romanization</b>	<b>Japanese</b>	<b>"English"</b>
<i>ichi-gatsu</i>	一月	"January"
<i>ni-gatsu</i>	二月	"February"
<i>san-gatsu</i>	三月	"March"
<i>shi-gatsu</i>	四月	"April"
<i>go-gatsu</i>	五月	"May"

<i>roku-gatsu</i>	六月	"June"
<i>shichi-gatsu</i>	七月	"July"
<i>hachi-gatsu</i>	八月	"August"
<i>ku-gatsu</i>	九月	"September"
<i>jū-gatsu</i>	十月	"October"
<i>jūichi-gatsu</i>	十一月	"November"
<i>jūni-gatsu</i>	十二月	"December"

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of This Lesson Is a Review of Past Grammar Points.**

*Rainen, mekishiko ni ikimasu.*

らいねん、メキシコにいきます。

"I'm going to Mexico next year."

In this lesson, we will review some of the different grammar points we have learned throughout this series.

### Lesson 19: Talking about Inanimate Objects

In Lesson 19, we learned how to talk about the existence of inanimate objects using the verb *arimasu* (あります). We also use *arimasu* to say that you or someone else has something.

**[item, place] ga arimasu**

"There is [A]."/"[A] exists."

In this pattern, **A** = the thing or place that exists

#### For Example:

1. *Konbini ga arimasu.*  
コンビニがあります。  
"There's a convenience store."

2. *Pati ga arimasu.*  
パーティーがあります。  
"There's a party."
3. *Jikan ga arimasu.*  
じかんがあります。  
"There's time."/"I have time."

## Lesson 23: Talking about Going Places

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In Lesson 23, we learned how to talk about going places. Let's look at the example using the verb *ikimasu* (行きます), meaning "to go."

### Sentence Pattern:

**[person] wa [place] ni ikimasu.**

"[Person] goes to [place]."

### For Example:

1. *Rainen, mekishiko ni ikimasu.*  
らいねん、メキシコに行きます。  
"I'm going to Mexico next year."

## Lesson 13/21: Asking Questions Using *Itsu*, Meaning "When"

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In Lesson 21, we learned how to use *itsu* to form a question that means "when."

To ask a question using a verb in Japanese, simply add the question marker *ka* after the *masu* form of the verb.

### Sentence Pattern:

**[question word] [verb-masu] ka?**

"What/when/why will you [verb]?"

Please memorize these question words in Japanese!

Japanese Question Word	"English"
<i>nani</i> (o) 何 (を)	"What?"

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<i>itsu</i> (いつ)	"When?"
<i>dōshite</i> (どうして)	"Why?"

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In this lesson, we will focus on one pattern in particular, using *itsu* (いつ) "when":

### Sentence Pattern:

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<b><i>Itsu [verb] ka?</i></b>	"When do you <b>[verb]</b> ?" "When are you going to <b>[verb]</b> ?"
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### For Example:

1. *Itsu tabemasu ka.*  
いつたべますか。  
"When are you going to eat?"
2. *Itsu amerika ni ikimasu ka.*  
いつアメリカにいけますか。  
"When are you going to America?"

### Examples from This Dialogue

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1. *Itsu ikimasu ka?*  
いついきますか。  
"When are you going?"