

## LESSON NOTES

# Absolute Beginner S2 #19

## How Long Ago Did you Arrive in Japan?

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# 19

## KANJI

1. (Taylor is talking to Chiemi's mother on the phone.)
2. テイラー:                   きのう、にほんにきました。  
...はい、みんな、げんきです。  
...メール、よみました。  
あした、おとうさんとおかあさんのうちにいきます。  
...おとうさんによろしく。

## ROMANIZATION

1. (Taylor is talking to Chiemi's mother on the phone.)
2. TEIRĀ:                   Kinō, Nihon ni kimashita.  
... Hai, min'na, genki desu.  
... Mēru yomimashita.  
Ashita, O-tō-san to O-kā-san no uchi ni ikimasu.  
...O-tō-san ni yoroshiku.

## ENGLISH

1. (Taylor is talking to Chiemi's mother on the phone.)
2. TAYLOR:                   We came to Japan yesterday.  
... Yes, everyone's fine.  
... I read your e-mail.  
Tomorrow we're coming to your and Father's house.  
... Please give my regards to Father.

## VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
いきます	いきます	ikimasu	to go ;V1, masu form
あした	あした	ashita	tomorrow
げんき	げんき	genki	energetic, fine, healthy; Adj(na)
よろしく	よろしく	yoroshiku	best regards
きのう	きのう	kinō	yesterday
よみます	よみます	yomimasu	to read;V1
メール	めーる	mēru	mail, e-mail
みんな	みんな	min'na	everyone, everybody
おかあさん	おかあさん	o-kā-san	mother
きます	きます	kimasu	to come;V3 -masu form

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>6がつ、とうきょうにいきます。 <i>Roku-gatsu, Tōkyō ni ikimasu.</i></p> <p>I'm going to Tokyo in June.</p>	<p>あした、メキシコにいきます。 <i>Ashita, Mekishiko ni ikimasu.</i></p> <p>I will go to Mexico tomorrow.</p>
<p>げんきですか。 <i>Genki desu ka.</i></p> <p>How are you?</p>	<p>ピーターによろしく。 <i>Pītā ni yoroshiku.</i></p> <p>Say hi to Peter.</p>
<p>きのう、バナナをたべました。 <i>Kinō, banana o tabemashita.</i></p> <p>I ate a banana yesterday.</p>	<p>きょう、メールをよみます。 <i>Kyō, mēru o yomimasu.</i></p> <p>I will read your e-mail today.</p>
<p>きのう、メールがありました。 <i>Kinō, mēru ga arimashita.</i></p> <p>I received an e-mail yesterday.</p>	<p>私はみんながだいすきです。 <i>Watashi wa min'na ga daisuki desu.</i></p> <p>I love everyone.</p>

ちえみさんのおかあさんはしゅふです。  
*Chiemi-san no o-kā-san wa shufu desu.*

Chiemi's mother is a homemaker.

たなかさんはパーティーにきますか。  
*Tanaka-san wa pātī ni kimasu ka.*

Is Mr./Ms. Tanaka coming to the party?

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### [person] ~によろしく (*ni yoroshiku*)

This phrase is a fairly informal way of saying "Give my regards to [person]" or "Say hi to [person] for me."

### きのう、きょう、あした (*kinō, kyō, ashita*)

Because there's no specific future verb tense in Japanese that directly corresponds to "will [verb]" or "going to [verb]," there are many times when you only know when something is taking place in a present tense sentence thanks to a "time word," such as *kyō* ("today") or *ashita* ("tomorrow"). *Kinō* means "yesterday."

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson Is Talking about What You Did in the Past.

きのう、にほんにきました。

*Kinō, Nihon ni kimashita.*

"We came to Japan yesterday."

In this lesson, you'll learn how to talk about actions you did in the past using past tense verbs.

### Formal Past Tense Verbs

You already know how to make a formal present tense verb (*v-masu*) and its negative form (*v-masen*).

To make a formal past tense verb, all you need to do is take off the *-masu* and replace it with *-mashita*.

Every time you hear this *-mashita* ending, you'll know the speaker is talking about something that happened in the past.

### Formation

#### *v-masu*

## For Example:

Meaning	Non-Past	Past Tense
"to eat"	たべます <i>tabemasu</i> "eat"	たべました <i>tabemashita</i> "ate"
"to drink"	のみます <i>nomimasu</i> "drink"	のみました <i>nomimashita</i> "drank"
"to buy"	かいます <i>kaimasu</i> "buy"	かいました <i>kaimashita</i> "bought"
"to go"	いきます <i>ikimasu</i> "go"	いきました <i>ikimashita</i> "went"
"to come"	きます <i>kimasu</i> "come"	きました <i>kimashita</i> "came"

## "I went to the zoo."

To make the above kind of sentence, all you have to do is make a normal *-masu* sentence and change the verb to *-mashita*.

To be specific about when you did the action, you can add a time word such as きのう (*kinō*), which means "yesterday."

## Formation

[Person] *wa* [thing/place] *o/ni* [verb-*mashita*] → "[Person] [verb-past] [thing/to place]"

## For Example:

1. きのう、えいがをみました。  
*Kinō, eiga o mimashita.*  
"I watched a movie yesterday."
2. あねはスカートをかいました。  
*Ane wa sukāto o kaimashita.*  
"My big sister bought a skirt."
3. たなかさんはなごやにいきました。  
*Tanaka-san wa Nagoya ni ikimashita.*  
"Mr. Tanaka went to Nagoya."

## Reference

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Please also review the following grammar points.

- *Genki desu* → Absolute Beginner Season 2 Lesson 6
- Talking about doing an action (verbs) → Absolute Beginner Season 1 Lesson 21
- Asking about doing an action (verbs in question sentences) → Absolute Beginner Season 1 Lesson 22
- *ikimasu* → Absolute Beginner Season 1 Lesson 23