

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S2 #25

Review the Japanese You've Learned this Season

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25

KANJI

1. (At the airport)
2. かおり: ひこうきはなんじですか。
3. ちえみ: 5じはんです。
4. テイラー: まさとさん、かおりさん、おせわになりました。
5. ちえみ: ほんとうに、ありがとうございました。
6. かおり: いいえ。たのしかったです。
7. まさと: サラちゃん、またね。
8. サラ: (goo gaa)
9. テイラー: また、メールします。
10. まさと: はい。また、あいましょう。
11. かおり: おげんきで。

KANA

1. (At the airport)
2. かおり: ひこうきはなんじですか。
3. ちえみ: ごじはんです。

CONT'D OVER

4. テイラー: まさとさん、かおりさん、おせわになりました。
5. ちえみ: ほんとうに、ありがとうございます。
6. かおり: いいえ。たのしかったです。
7. まさと: サラちゃん、またね。
8. サラ: (goo gaa)
9. テイラー: また、メールします。
10. まさと: はい。また、あいましょう。
11. かおり: おげんきで。

ROMANIZATION

1. (At the airport)
2. KAORI: Hikōki wa nan-ji desu ka.
3. CHIEMI: Go-ji han desu.
4. TEIRĀ: Masato-san, Kaori-san, osewa ni narimashita.
5. CHIEMI: Hontō ni, arigatō gozaimashita.
6. KAORI: Iie. Tanoshikatta desu.
7. MASATO: Sara-chan, mata ne.

CONT'D OVER

8. SARA: Goo gaa
9. TEIRĀ: Mata, mēru shimasu.
10. MASATO: Hai. Mata, aimashō.
11. KAORI: O-genki de.

ENGLISH

1. (At the airport)
2. KAORI: What time is the flight?
3. CHIEMI: Half past five.
4. TAYLOR: Masato, Kaori, thank you for everything.
5. CHIEMI: Really, thank you so much.
6. KAORI: Not at all. It was fun.
7. MASATO: Sara, see you later.
8. SARA: Goo gaa.
9. TAYLOR: I'll e-mail you.
10. MASATO: Okay. Hope to see you again.
11. KAORI: Take care.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
ひこうき	ひこうき	hikōki	aeroplane, aircraft
おげんきで。	おげんきで	O-genki de.	Look after yourself., Take care., The best of health to you.
またね。	またね。	Mata ne.	See you (again).
お世話になりました た。	お世話になりました	Osewa ni narimashita.	Thank you for all your trouble., Thank you very much for everything.
ありがとうございます ました。	ありがとうございます ました	arigatō gozaimashita.	Thank you very much, thank you so much
たのしい	たのしい	tanoshii	fun, amusing;Adj(i)
また	また	mata	again
あいます	あいます	aimasu	to see, to meet;V1
ほんとうに	ほんとうに	hontō ni	really, trully ; Adv.
メール	メール	mēru	e-mail

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>ひこうきでカリフォルニアにいきます。 <i>Hikōki de Kariforunia ni ikimasu.</i></p> <p>I go to California by aeroplane.</p>	<p>おげんきで。またあいましょう。 <i>O-genki de. Mata aimashō.</i></p> <p>Take care. See you next time.</p>
<p>ちえみ、またね。 <i>Chiemi, mata ne.</i></p> <p>See you, Chiemi.</p>	<p>お世話になりました。 <i>Osewa ni narimashita.</i></p> <p>Thank you for everything.</p>
<p>ありがとうございます。 <i>Arigatō gozaimashita.</i></p> <p>Thank you so much.</p>	<p>たのしかったですね。 <i>Tanoshikatta desu ne.</i></p> <p>It was fun, wasn't it?</p>

じゃ、また。 <i>Ja, mata.</i> See you later.	また、あした あいましょう。 <i>Mata, ashita aimashō.</i> See you tomorrow.
ほんとうにすみません。 <i>Hontō ni sumimasen.</i> I'm really sorry.	あとで、メールします。 <i>Atode mēru shimasu.</i> I'll e-mail you later.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Phrases for saying "good-bye"

There are lots of different ways to say "good-bye" in Japanese depending on the context and the relationship you have with the other party. Here are a few useful farewell expressions in the order in which they come in the dialogue with their English translations.

Japanese	Translation
お世話になりました。 <i>O-sewa ni narimashita.</i>	"Thank you for everything."/"Thank you for looking after me."
ありがとうございます。 <i>Arigatō gozaimashita.</i>	"Thank you so much."
またね。 <i>Mata ne.</i>	"See you later."/"See you."
またあいましょう。 <i>Mata aimashō.</i>	"Hope to see you again."
おげんきで。 <i>O-genki de.</i>	"Take care."/"Be well."
さようなら。 <i>Sayōnara.</i>	"Good-bye."

ありがとうございます (Arigatō gozaimasu) versus ありがとうございます (arigatō gozaimashita): what's the difference?

You probably have noticed that the most obvious difference between these two phrases,

which we translate as "thank you very much" in English, is that one is in the past tense (*arigatō gozaimashita*), while one is in the present tense (*arigatō gozaimasu*). So when do you use each one?

Broadly speaking, you use ***arigatō gozaimashita*** when the action you're thanking someone for has been already completed or is in the past.

For example, when you leave a shop or restaurant in Japan, staff members often yell out *arigatō gozaimashita*. You've already eaten or bought your goods, have paid, and are leaving. Similarly, if you were thanking someone in Japanese for a gift he or she gave you for your birthday last week, you would say プレゼント、ありがとうございます (Purezento, *arigatō gozaimashita*), which means "Thank you for the gift."

On the other hand, you use ***arigatō gozaimasu*** (present tense) when the action you're thanking someone for is still happening or has not yet happened.

For example, if a teacher offered to lend you a book and then handed it to you, you would say *arigatō gozaimasu* as you received it. Or, if someone offered to do you a favor (e.g., "I'll help you move your house this weekend"), you would reply with *arigatō gozaimasu*, because it hasn't actually happened yet.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is a Review of Some of the Main Points of This Series.

また、あいましょう。

Mata, aimashō.

"Hope to see you again."

In this lesson, we'll review some important grammar points from previous lessons and make sure you've totally mastered them all!

Lesson 10: Talking About Time

In Lesson 10, we learned how to ask the time of something (a bus, plane, meeting, etc.) and to say the time of something in reply to this question.

[A]	<i>wa</i>	<i>nan-ji desu ka.</i>	"English"
<i>Densha</i>	<i>wa</i>	<i>nan-ji desu ka.</i>	"What time is the train?" or "What time does the train come?"

Mītingu	wa	nan-ji desu ka.	"What time is the meeting?" or "What time does the meeting start?"
Patī	wa	nan-ji desu ka.	"What time is the party?" or "What time does the party start?"

We also learned how to say "half past" in Japanese using the word **han (はん)** .

Formation

- "five-thirty" → *go-ji han*
- "nine-thirty" → *ku-ji han*

For Example:

1. A: ミーティングはなんじですか。

A: *Mītingu wa nan-ji desu ka.*

B: いちじはんです。

B: *Ichi-ji-han desu.*

A: "What time is the meeting?"

B: "One-thirty."

Lesson 22: Saying "Let's ..." in Japanese

In Lesson 22, we learned how to say "Let's [verb]," using the *v-mashō* form.

Formation

v-masu

For Example:

Meaning	Non-Past	"Let's" Form
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"to eat"	たべます <i>tabemasu</i> "eat"	たべましょう <i>tabemashō</i> "let's eat"
"to drink"	のみます <i>nomimasu</i> "drink"	のみましょう <i>nomimashō</i> "let's drink"
"to buy"	かいます <i>kaimasu</i> "buy"	かいましょう <i>kaimashō</i> "let's buy"
"to go"	いきます <i>ikimasu</i> "go"	いきましょう <i>ikimashō</i> "let's go"
"to see/look/watch"	みます <i>mimasu</i> "see/look/watch"	みましょう <i>mimashō</i> "let's see/look/watch"

We also studied how to use the "let's . . ." form of verbs in sentences to say things like "Let's [verb] [thing]" and "Let's [verb of movement] to [place]."

Formation

[Thing] *o* [verb-*mashō*] → "Let's [verb] [thing]"

[Place] *ni ikimashō* → "Let's go to [place]"

For Example:

1. らいねん、かんこくにいきましょう。
Rainen, Kankoku ni ikimashō.
"Let's go to Korea next year."
2. あかワインをのみましょう。
Aka wain o nomimashō.
"Let's drink red wine."

Lesson 24: Saying How Something Was

In Lesson 24, we studied past tense adjectives like *たのしかった* (*tanoshikatta*), meaning "was fun," and *さむかった* (*samukatta*), meaning "was cold," in order to describe how something was or how something went.

Formation

adj-*i*

For Example:

Meaning	Non-Past	Non-Past Negative
"fun"	たのしい <i>tanoshii</i> "is fun"	たのしかったです <i>tanoshikatta desu</i> "was fun"
"boring"	つまらない <i>tsumaranai</i> "is boring"	つまらなかったです <i>tsumaranakatta desu</i> "was boring"
"interesting/funny"	おもしろい <i>omoshiroi</i> "is interesting/funny"	おもしろかったです <i>omoshirokatta desu</i> "was interesting/funny"
"hot"	あつい <i>atsui</i> "is hot"	あつかったです <i>atsukatta desu</i> "was hot"
"cold"	さむい <i>samui</i> "is cold"	さむかったです <i>samukatta desu</i> "was cold"
"warm"	あたたかい <i>ataakai</i> "is warm"	あたたかかったです <i>atakakatta desu*</i> "was warm"
"cool"	すずしい <i>suzushii</i> "is cool"	すずしかったです <i>suzushikatta desu</i> "was cool"

For Example:

1. きょねん、エディンバラにいきました。とてもさむかったです。
Kyonen, Edinbara ni ikimashita. Totemo samukatta desu.
"Last year I went to Edinburgh. It was very cold."
2. あたたかいのみものがほしいです。
Atatakai nomimono ga hoshii desu.
"I want a warm drink."

Reference

Please also review the following Lesson Notes.

- numbers → Absolute Beginner Season 2 Lesson 1
- time expressions → Absolute Beginner Season 10
- past form of verbs → Absolute Beginner Season 2 Lesson 19
- *-mashō* → Absolute Beginner Season 2 Lesson 22
- past form of adjectives → Absolute Beginner Season 2 Lesson 24