

LESSON NOTES

Newbie S5 #17

Do You Want to Come and Play Japanese Sports with Us?

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KANJI

1. 白山: おーっす
2. ケント: あ・・・おはよ。
おーす？
3. 白山: あいさつだよ。あいさつ。おーっす。
4. ケント: おーっす。
5. 白山: そうそう。うまいうまい。
なあ、ケント。ケント、サッカーする？
6. ケント: うん。するよ。
7. 白山: 今日の昼、サッカーするよ。来る？
8. ケント: いいの？行く、行く！やったー。

KANA

1. はくさん: おーっす
2. ケント: あ・・・おはよ。
おーす？
3. はくさん: あいさつだよ。あいさつ。おーっす。
4. ケント: おーっす。

CONT'D OVER

5. はくさん: そうそう。うまいうまい。
なあ、ケント。ケント、サッカーする？
6. ケント: うん。するよ。
7. はくさん: きょうのひる、サッカーするよ。くる？
8. ケント: いいの？いく、いく！やったー。

ROMANIZATION

1. SHIROYAMA: Ōssu
2. KENTO: A... ohayo.
Ōssu?
3. SHIROYAMA: Aisatsu da yo. Aisatsu. Ōssu.
4. KENTO: Ōssu.
5. SHIROYAMA: Sōsō. Umai umai.
Nā, Kento. Kento, sakkā suru?
6. KENTO: Un. Suru yo.
7. SHIROYAMA: Kyō no hiru, sakkā suru yo. Kuru?
8. KENTO: Ī no? Iku, iku! Yattā.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. SHIROYAMA: O-su!
2. KENT: Uh... 'Morning.
O-su?
3. SHIROYAMA: It's a greeting. A greeting! O-su!
4. KENT: O-su.
5. SHIROYAMA: That's it. You've got it!
Hey, Kent, do you play soccer?
6. KENT: Yeah, I do.
7. SHIROYAMA: I'm going to play soccer this afternoon.
Do you want to come?
8. KENT: Really?? Yeah, I'll go!! Yay!

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
あいさつ	あいさつ	aisatsu	greeting
うまい	うまい	umai	good at, skilled at
いい	いい	ii	good, well; Adj(i)
サッカー	サッカー	sakkā	soccer, football
する	する	suru	to do, V3
行く	いく	iku	to go; V1

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>わたしは先生にあいさつをした。 <i>Watashi wa sensei ni aisatsu o shita.</i></p> <p>I said hello to the teacher.</p>	<p>彼はスノーボードがうまい！ <i>Kare wa sunōbōdo ga umai!</i></p> <p>He is good at snowboarding.</p>
<p>これは、すごくいいです。 <i>Kore wa sugoku ii desu.</i></p> <p>This is really good.</p>	<p>1999年以降、日本のサッカーはJ-1 とJ-2 のふたつのリーグがあります。 <i>sen kyūhyaku kyūjū kyūnen ikō, nihon no sakkā wa jeiwā to jeitsū no futatsu no rīgu ga arimasu.</i></p> <p>Since 1999, the Japanese soccer league has had two divisions: J-1 and J-2.</p>
<p>サッカーが苦手です。 <i>Sakkā ga nigate desu.</i></p> <p>I'm bad at playing soccer.</p>	<p>いまから宿題をします。 <i>Ima kara shukudai o shimasu.</i></p> <p>I'm going to do my homework now.</p>
<p>あとでコンビニに行きます。 <i>Ato de konbini ni ikimasu.</i></p> <p>I'll go to the convenience store later.</p>	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

umai (うまい)

In the last lesson, we learned one meaning of *umai* (うまい), which was "delicious" or "good" when talking about food. In dialogue for this lesson, we saw the speakers use it with another meaning: "to be good at something." When Kent tried his hand at the slangy Japanese greeting *ossu*, Shiroyama-kun said he "was good at it" by saying *umai umai!* (saying it twice for emphasis).

aisatsu (あいさつ)

Aisatsu is a word that refers to "greetings" in Japanese. It doesn't only refer to phrases you say when you first see someone, such as *kon'nichiwa* or *ohayō gozaimasu*, however: *aisatsu* also refers to expressions such as *oyasumi nasai* ("good night") as well.

sakkā (サッカー)

Sakkā is the word for "soccer" in Japanese. This is simply the word "soccer" from English that we pronounce using the sounds of Japanese. You'll find that the names of many sports are taken directly from the English words. Some examples are *basuketto bōru* (バスケットボール) meaning "basketball," *tenisu* (テニス) meaning "tennis," *barē bōru* (バレーボール) meaning

"volleyball," etc.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Forming Sentences and Questions Using Class 3 Verbs *Suru* and *Kuru*.

ケント、サッカーする？

Kento, sakkā suru?

"Kent, do you play soccer?"

In this lesson, you'll learn how to make affirmative sentences and simple questions with the only two Class 3 verbs in Japanese: *suru*, meaning "to do," and *kuru*, meaning "to come." These verbs are the only two irregular verbs in Japanese, which is why they belong to their own verb class, known as Class 3 verbs.

Class 3 Verb #1: *Suru*

Let's take a closer look at the two Class 3 verbs in Japanese. You may be familiar with the formal forms from earlier Newbie lessons.

<i>Informal Japanese</i>	<i>Formal Japanese</i>	"English"
<i>suru</i> (する)	<i>shimasu</i> (します)	"to do"

Suru often comes after nouns to create a verb phrase. One big example of this is talking about playing sports. As we saw in the vocabulary section above, a lot of the words for names of sports come directly from the English words. If you add *suru* or *o suru* to these words, you create a verb, and we use *suru* the same way that we use "play" in English.

For Example:

<i>Japanese Name of Sport</i>	"English"	<i>Japanese Verb</i>	"English"
<i>sakkā</i> (サッカー)	"soccer"	<i>sakkā (o) suru</i> (サッカー(を)する)	"to play soccer"
<i>basuketto bōru</i> (バスケットボール)	"basketball"	<i>basuketto bōru (o) suru</i> (バスケットボール(を)する)	"to play basketball"

<i>tenisu</i> (テニス)	"tennis"	<i>tenisu (o) suru</i> (テニス(を)する)	"to play tennis"
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Examples From This Dialogue

1. ケント、サッカーする？
Kento, sakkā suru?
"Kent, do you play soccer?"
2. 今日の昼、サッカーするよ。
Kyō no hiru, sakkā suru yo.
"I'm going to play soccer this afternoon."

Sample Sentences

1. 明日、バスケットボール(を)する。
Ashita, basuketto boru (o) suru.
"I'm going to play basketball tomorrow."
2. よく、バスケットボール(を)する。
Yoku, basuketto boru (o) suru.
"I often play basketball."

Class 3 Verb #2: *Kuru*

The second Class 3 verb is *kuru* (くる), which means "to come."

Informal Japanese	Formal Japanese	"English"
<i>kuru</i> (くる)	<i>kimasu</i> (きます)	"to come"

For Example:

1. 明日、学校に来る。
Ashita, gakkō ni kuru.
"I'll come to school tomorrow."
2. 今日、家に来る？
Kyō, uchi ni kuru?
"Want to come over today?"

Note that when talking about going to or coming to places, we put the particle *ni* (に) after the place (*Gakkō NI iku/kuru*). This particle indicates a direction or destination. We will cover the usage of this particle in more detail in the twenty-second lesson of this series.

Language Tip: Using *Nē/Nā* to Get Someone's Attention/Start a Conversation

In the dialogue, Shiroyama-kun used *nā* (なあ) to get Kent's attention. We can use the words *nē* and *nā* in this way to get someone's attention and start a conversation with them, much like "hey" in English. Note, however, that they are very casual and it may seem rude if you use them with a teacher or someone of higher status than you, so make sure to only use them with friends and family.

For Example:

1. なあ、ケント。ケント、サッカーする？
Nā, Kento. Kento, sakkā suru?
"Hey, Kent, do you play soccer?"