

## LESSON NOTES

# Newbie S5 #19

# You Won't Be Able to Tear Yourself Away from This Japanese Lesson!

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 3 Romanization
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar

# 19

## KANJI

1. ケント: ふぁー。ねむい・・・。  
もう、ねる。お休みなさい。
2. まどか: お休みー。
3. お母さん: お休みなさい。
4. ケント: あ、おばさん、明日の朝、サッカーするから、六時に出ます。
5. お母さん: じゃ、何時に起きるの？
6. ケント: 五時半に起きます。
7. まどか: ぜったい、起きないよ。
8. ケント: 起きるよ。

## KANA

1. ケント: ふぁー。ねむい・・・。  
もう、ねる。おやすみなさい。
2. まどか: おやすみー。
3. おかあさん: おやすみなさい。
4. ケント: あ、おばさん、あしたのあさ、サッカーするから、ろくじにでます。
5. おかあさん: じゃ、なんじにおきるの？

CONT'D OVER

6. ケント: ごじはんにおきます。
7. まどか: ぜったい、おきないよ。
8. ケント: おきるよ。

## ROMANIZATION

1. KENTO: Fā. nemui....  
mō, neru. Oyasumi nasai.
2. MADOKA: Oyasumī.
3. O-KĀ-SAN: Oyasumi nasai.
4. KENTO: A, o-ba-san, ashita no asa, sakkā suru kara, roku-ji ni demasu.
5. O-KĀ-SAN: Ja, nan-ji ni okiru no?
6. KENTO: Go-ji-han ni okimasu.
7. MADOKA: Zettai, okinai yo.
8. KENTO: Okiru yo.

## ENGLISH

1. (sound of the TV)

CONT'D OVER

2. KENT: (yawns) I'm sleepy...  
I'm going to bed. Good night.
3. MADOKA: 'Night!
4. MOTHER: Good night.
5. KENT: Oh, Auntie. Tomorrow morning I'm playing soccer, so I'll be leaving at six o'clock a.m.
6. MOTHER: So what time are you getting up?
7. KENT: I'll get up at five-thirty a.m.
8. MADOKA: You definitely won't get up. (laughs)
9. KENT: I will get up!!

## VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
眠い	ねむい	nemui	sleepy, drowsy
起きる	おきる	okiru	to wake up, to get up; V2
何時	なんじ	nanji	what time
出ます	でます	demasu	to leave, V1, masu form
明日	あした	ashita	tomorrow
朝	あさ	asa	morning
おばさん	おばさん	obasan	aunt, older/middle-aged woman

おやすみなさい。	おやすみなさい。	O-yasumi nasai.	Good night.
寝る	ねる	neru	to go to bed, to sleep;V2
もう	もう	mō	already, anymore, soon; Adv
絶対	ぜったい	zettai	absolutely, definitely, unconditionally

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>今日はもう、眠いです。 <i>Kyō wa mō, nemui desu.</i></p> <p>I'm already sleepy today.</p>	<p>毎朝、私は六時に起きる <i>Maiasa, watashi wa roku-ji ni okiru.</i></p> <p>I get up at six o'clock every morning.</p>
<p>今、何時ですか？ <i>Ima, nan-ji desu ka?</i></p> <p>What time is it now?</p>	<p>明日は、朝8時に家を出ます。 <i>Ashita wa, asa 8-ji ni uchi o demasu.</i></p> <p>I will leave home at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.</p>
<p>また、明日。 <i>Mata, ashita.</i></p> <p>See you tomorrow.</p>	<p>今、朝四時です。 <i>Ima, asa yo-ji desu.</i></p> <p>It's four o'clock in the morning.</p>
<p>あのおばさんは、とても親切です。 <i>Ano o-ba-san wa totemo shinsetsu desu.</i></p> <p>That middle-aged woman is very kind.</p>	<p>黒川先生、お休みなさい。 <i>Kurokawa sensei, oyasumi nasai.</i></p> <p>Good night, Ms. Kurokawa.</p>
<p>毎日十時間寝る。 <i>Mainichi, jū-jikan neru.</i></p> <p>I sleep for ten hours every night.</p>	<p>もう、終わりました。 <i>Mō owarimashita.</i></p> <p>I already finished.</p>
<p>今日は絶対おやつを食べません！ <i>Kyō wa zettai oyatsu o tabemasen!</i></p> <p>I'm definitely not going to eat any snacks today!</p>	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

## Zettai (ぜったい)

*Zettai* is an adverb that means "definitely," and we can use it with an affirmative or negative verb. When we use it with an affirmative verb, it means that something is definitely going to happen, and when we use it with a negative verb, it means that something is definitely NOT going to happen. In the dialogue, Madoka said *zettai okinai yo* ("You definitely won't get up.") in response to Kent saying he would get up at five-thirty a.m.

## Mō (もう)

*Mō* is an adverb that means "already." We can pair *mō* with a verb to indicate that we are already going to do something. We usually pair it with a verb in the past tense to mean that we have already done something.

## Nemui (ねむい)

*Nemui* is an *i* adjective that means "sleepy."

# GRAMMAR

## The Focus of This Lesson Is the Negative Form of Class Two Verbs.

絶対、起きないよ。

*Zettai, okinai yo.*

"You definitely won't get up."

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In the last lesson, we looked at how to create the negative form of Class One verbs. In this lesson, you'll learn how to create the negative form of Class Two verbs, which means you'll be able to say things like "I'm not going to [verb]" or "I don't [verb]" in informal Japanese. You will also learn how to say the time you will do an action, as in "I will wake up at six o'clock."

## The Negative Form of Class Two Verbs

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Let's take a look at how to create the negative form of Class Two verbs in Japanese. Note that Class Two verbs always end in *-ru*. (Also note, however, that not every verb that ends in *-ru* is a Class Two verb).

Here is the step: change the final *-ru* to *-nai*.

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<b>Affirmative</b>	<b>"English"</b>		<b>Negative</b>	<b>"English"</b>
<i>miru</i> (みる)	"to watch," "to see"	⇒	<i>minai</i> (みない)	"don't/doesn't see," "won't see"

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<i>a okiru</i> (おきる)	"to get up"	⇒	<i>okinai</i> (おきない)	"don't/doesn't wake up," "won't wake up"
<i>taberu</i> (たべる)	"to eat"	⇒	<i>tabenai</i> (たべない)	"don't/doesn't eat," "won't eat"

## Examples From This Dialogue

- 絶対、起きないよ。  
*Zettai, okinai yo.*  
"You definitely won't get up."

## Sample Sentences

- わたしは甘いものを食べない。  
*Watashi wa amaimono o tabenai.*  
"I don't eat sweets."
- ケントはテレビをみない。  
*Kento wa terebi o minai.*  
"Kent doesn't watch TV."

## Saying the Time You Will Do an Action

In the eleventh lesson, you learned how to tell time in Japanese by adding *-ji* (時) to the number of the hour: for example, *ichi* ("one") plus *ji* is *ichi-ji*, which means "one o'clock." Here, you will learn how to say that you do an action at a certain time.

To say what time you or someone else does an action, say the time, add the particle *ni*, and then add the action.

**Structure: [time] + *ni* + [action]**

<i>Time</i>	<i>ni</i>	<i>Action</i>	"English"
<i>Ichi-ji</i> (一時)	<i>ni</i> (に)	<i>taberu</i> (食べる)	"I eat at one o'clock."
<i>Roku-ji</i> (六時)	<i>ni</i> (に)	<i>okiru</i> (おきる)	"I get up at six o'clock."
<i>Jūichi-ji</i> (十一時)	<i>ni</i> (に)	<i>neru</i> (ねる)	"I go to sleep at eleven o'clock."

In the dialogue, Kent used this structure twice:

1. 六時にでます。  
*Roku-ji ni demasu.*  
 "I'll be leaving at six o'clock a.m."  
*Rokuji* is "six o'clock," followed by the particle *ni* and the polite verb *demasu*, meaning "to leave."
2. 五時半に起きます。  
*Go-ji-han ni okimasu.*  
 "I'll get up at five-thirty a.m."  
*Go-ji-han* is "five-thirty," followed by the particle *ni* and the polite verb *okimasu*, meaning "to get up."