

## LESSON NOTES

# Newbie S5 #20

# You're Going to be Late for the Flight in Japan!

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# 20

## KANJI

1. (アラーム)
2. ケント: あと、10分・・・。
3. 白山: ケント・・・来ないなあ・・・。
4. まどか: ケント! ケント! 遅刻するよ。
5. ケント: 大丈夫・・・遅刻しないよ。(ムニャムニャ)  
・・・え? 今、何時?
6. まどか: 七時半。
7. ケント: ええ?! まじで?!

## KANA

1. (アラーム)
2. ケント: あと、10ぶん・・・。
3. しろやま: ケント・・・こないなあ・・・。
4. まどか: ケント! ケント! ちこくするよ。
5. ケント: だいじょうぶ・・・ちこくしないよ。(ムニャムニャ)  
・・・え? いま、なんじ?
6. まどか: しちじはん。

CONT'D OVER

7. ケント: ええ！！まじで？！

## ROMANIZATION

1. (arāmu)
2. KENTO: Ato, Juppun....
3. SHIROYAMA: Kento... konai nā....
4. MADOKA: Kento! Kento! Chikoku suru yo.
5. KENTO: Daijōbu... chikoku shinai yo. (munyamunya)  
... E? Ima, nan-ji?
6. MADOKA: Shichi-ji-han.
7. KENTO: Ē?! Maji de?!

## ENGLISH

1. (Alarm)
2. KENT: Another ten minutes...
3. SHIROYAMA: Kent's not here yet...
4. MADOKA: Kent! Kent! You're going to be late!
5. KENT: (talking in his sleep) It's fine... I won't be late...

CONT'D OVER

6. ... Huh? What time is it?
7. MADOKA: Half past seven.
8. KENT: Huh?! You're kidding!

## VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
あと	あと	ato	more; Adv
十分	じゅっぷん	juppun	ten minutes
遅刻する	ちこくする	chikoku suru	to come in late, to be late;V3
まじ	まじ	maji	seriously, really (slang)
今	いま	ima	now, the present time

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>あと2000円ください。 <i>Ato 2000-en kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please give me 2000 yen more.</p>	<p>家から駅まで十分くらいです。 <i>Ie kara eki made juppun kurai desu.</i></p> <p>It's about ten minutes from my house to the station.</p>
<p>遅刻をしないでください。 <i>Chikoku o shinaide kudasai.</i></p> <p>Don't be late.</p>	<p>今日はまじ寒い。 <i>Kyō wa maji samui.</i></p> <p>Today is seriously cold!</p>
<p>今、何時ですか。 <i>Ima, nan-ji desu ka.</i></p> <p>What time is it now?</p>	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

## Ato (あと)

In the eighteenth lesson, we learned that the phrase *ato de* (あとで) means "later," as in *Ato de tabemasu* ("I'll eat later"). In this lesson, we saw the word *ato* without *de*, which works a little differently. We can put an amount of time after *ato* to talk about more time. For example, *juppun* means "ten minutes," so if we say *ato juppun*, it means "ten more minutes."

## Chikoku (ちこく)

*Chikoku* is a noun that means "tardiness." When combined with the verb *suru*, it becomes a verb that means "to be late"/"to come late." In the dialogue, Madoka said *Chikoku suru yo!* which means "You're going to be late!"

## Maji (まじ)

*Maji* is a slang word that comes before adjectives to emphasize them. When used as *maji de?!* (まじで?!), it becomes an exclamation meaning "Really?!" or "Are you serious?!" Kent uses まじで?! as an exclamation to show his surprise at how late it was.

# GRAMMAR

**The Focus of This Lesson Is the Negative Form of Class 3 Verbs *Suru* and *Kuru*.**

ケント・・・来ないなあ・・・。

*Kento... konai nā...*

"Kent's not here yet..."

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In the last two lessons, we looked at how to create the negative form of Class 1 and Class 2 verbs. In this lesson, you'll learn how to create the negative form of Class 3 verbs, which means you'll be able to say things like "I'm not doing \_\_\_\_" or "I'm not coming" in informal Japanese. You will also learn about the sentence-ending particle *na* (な).

## The Negative Form of Class 3 Verbs

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Let's take a look at how to create the negative form of Class 3 verbs in Japanese. Note that there are only two Class 3 verbs in Japanese: *suru* (meaning "to do") and *kuru* (meaning "to come"), and that they conjugate irregularly.

<b>Affirmative</b>	<b>"English"</b>		<b>Negative</b>	<b>"English"</b>
する <i>suru</i>	"to do"	⇒	しない <i>shinai</i>	"don't"/"doesn't do," "won't do"

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くる <i>kuru</i>	"to come"	⇒	こない <i>konai</i>	"don't"/"doesn't come," "won't come"
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## Examples from the Dialogue

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1. ケント・・・こないなあ・・・ ⇒ くる  
*Kento... konai nā....*  
"Kent's not here yet..."
2. ケント! ケント! ちこくするよ。 ⇒ する  
*Kento! Kento! Chikoku suru yo.*  
"Kent! You're going to be late!"
3. だいじょうぶ・・・ちこくしないよ。 ⇒ する  
*Daijōbu... chikoku shinai yo.*  
"It's fine...I won't be late."

## Sample Sentences

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1. まどかはサッカーをしない。  
*Madoka wa sakkā o shinai.*  
"Madoka doesn't play soccer."
2. 今日 ケントはサッカーをしない。  
*Kyō kento wa sakkā o shinai.*  
"Kent is not going to play soccer today."
3. 明日学校に来ない。  
*Ashita gakkō ni konai.*  
"I'm not going to school tomorrow."

## Language Tip: The Sentence-Ending Particle *na*

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In the dialogue, we saw the sentence-ending particle *na* when Shiroyama-kun said:

1. ケント・・・来ないなあ・・・。  
*Kento... konai nā....*  
"Kent's not here yet..."

The particle *na* indicates emotion, softens the speaker's assertion, and can also asks for agreement in informal speech. We often use it when talking to ourselves (or when you don't expect a response from anyone else).

**For Example:**

1. この本、たかいなあ...  
*Kono hon, takai nā...*  
"This book is expensive..."