

LESSON NOTES

Newbie S5 #21

When Will You Stop Asking Me Questions in Japanese?

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KANJI

1. 白山: おそようございます。ケントさん。
2. ケント: あーごめん！本当にごめん！
次は行く。絶対行く。
3. まどか: 無理、無理。
4. ケント: 次の練習はいつ？
5. 白山: 月曜の朝。
6. 青田エミ: おはよー。
7. 白山・まどか: おはようございます。エミ先輩。
8. ケント: おーっす。
9. 白山・まどか: ケント！

KANA

1. しろやま: おそようございます。ケントさん。
2. ケント: あーごめん！ほんとうにごめん！
つぎは行く。ぜったい行く。
3. まどか: むり、むり。
4. ケント: つぎのれんしゅうはいつ？

CONT'D OVER

5. しろやま: げつようのあさ。
6. あおたエミ: おはよー。
7. しろやま・まどか: おはようございます。エミせんぱい。
8. ケント: おーっす。
9. しろやま・まどか: ケント!

ROMANIZATION

1. SHIROYAMA: Osoyō gozaimasu. Kento-san.
2. KENTO: Ā, gomen! Hontō ni gomen!
Tsugi wa iku. Zettai iku.
3. MADOKA: Muri, muri.
4. KENTO: Tsugi no renshū wa itsu?
5. SHIROYAMA: Getsuyō no asa.
6. AOTA EMI: Ohayō.
7. SHIROYAMA.
MADOKA: Ohayō gozaimasu. Emi-senpai.
8. KENTO: Ōssu.
9. SHIROYAMA.
MADOKA: Kento!

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. SHIROYAMA: Good morning, Kent.
2. KENT: Ah, sorry! I'm really sorry!
I'll go next time. I'll definitely go!
3. MADOKA: You so won't!
4. KENT: When's the next practice?
5. SHIROYAMA: Monday morning.
6. EMI AOTA: Morning!
7. SHIROYAMA,
MADOKA: Good morning, Emi-senpai.
8. KENT: O--su.
9. SHIROYAMA: Kent!

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
本当に	ほんとうに	hontō ni	really, truly; Adv.
練習	れんしゅう	renshū	practice
無理 (な)	むり (な)	muri	impossible, unreasonable; na-Adj
月曜日	げつようび	getsuyōbi	Monday
いつ	いつ	itsu	when
次	つぎ	tsugi	next

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>本当にごめんなさい。 <i>Hontō ni gomennasai</i></p> <p>I'm really sorry.</p>	<p>ピアノの練習が大嫌いでした。 <i>Piano no renshū ga daikirai deshita.</i></p> <p>I hated piano practice.</p>
<p>それは無理です。 <i>Sore wa muri desu.</i></p> <p>That's impossible.</p>	<p>毎週月曜日、フットサルをします。 <i>Maishū getsu-yōbi futtosaru o shimasu.</i></p> <p>I play futsal every Monday.</p>
<p>いつ アメリカ に いきますか。 <i>Itsu Amerika ni ikimasu ka.</i></p> <p>When are you going to America?</p>	<p>次の駅は大阪です。 <i>Tsugi no eki wa Ōsaka desu.</i></p> <p>The next station is Osaka.</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Hontō ni (本当に)

The phrase *hontō ni* (本当に) means "really," and we can use it as an adverb or an exclamation.

For Example:

- As an adverb:
Hontō ni tanoshii!
"It's really fun!"
- As an exclamation:
Hontō (ni) ?!
"Really?!"

Muri (むり)

Muri is an adjective that means "impossible" or "unreasonable." In casual conversations, it has the nuance of "No way! ("I could never do that," etc.). In the dialogue, when Kent said he would go to the next soccer practice, Madoka said *muri, muri* (as in "It's impossible for you to get up that early and go!").

Renshū (れんしゅう)

Renshū is a noun that means "practice." When you add *suru*, it becomes a verb that means "to practice": *renshū suru* (れんしゅうする).

Osoyō gozaimasu(おそようございます)

Osoyō gozaimasu is an expression we use humorously that combines *ohayō gozaimasu* ("good morning") with the word *osoi* ("late"). We use it in a teasing manner toward someone who arrives late to something. In the dialogue, Shiroyama-kun uses it with Kent, who was late and missed soccer practice.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Reviewing Question Words.

次の練習はいつ？

Tsugi no renshū wa itsu?

"When's the next practice?"

In this lesson, you'll review question words you learned throughout this series, with special focus on the word *itsu*, meaning "when." You'll also learn how to shorten the names of the days of the week in informal Japanese.

Reviewing Question Words

In lesson 12, we learned different question words along with a rising intonation in casual Japanese. Let's review those question words once again.

Japanese	Romanization	"English"
何	<i>nan/nani</i>	"What?"
いつ	<i>itsu</i>	"When?"
どこ	<i>doko</i>	"Where?"
どう	<i>dō</i>	"How?"
なんで / どうして	<i>nande/dōshite</i>	"Why?"
だれ	<i>dare</i>	"Who"

Let's take a closer look at *itsu* (いつ), meaning "when," which appeared again in this

lesson.

For Example:

1. 次の練習はいつ？
Tsugi no renshū wa itsu?
"When's the next practice?"

There are two patterns you should remember for using *itsu* (いつ) in informal speech:

[Noun] *wa itsu?* = "When is [noun]?"

***itsu* [verb]? = "When are you going to [verb]?"**

Do you remember the question *nanji ni* [verb]? ("What time are you going to 'verb'?") from the nineteenth lesson? Here, we need the particle *ni* after *nanji*. Be careful, though: *itsu* does not need *ni* after it, which is a common mistake.

For Example:

1. パーティーはいつ？
Pātī wa itsu?
"When's the party?"
2. いつ練習する？
Itsu renshu suru?
"When are you going to practice?"

Days of the Week

Let's learn how to say the days of the week in Japanese.

All days of the week end in *-yōbi* (曜日).

日曜日	nichiyōbi	Sunday
月曜日	getsuyōbi	Monday
火曜日	kayōbi	Tuesday
水曜日	suiyōbi	Wednesday

木曜日	mokuyōbi	Thursday
金曜日	kinyōbi	Friday
土曜日	doyōbi	Saturday
何曜日	nanyōbi	What day...?

Shortening the Days of the Week:

You may have caught on by now that it is very common in Japanese to shorten words and phrases. The days of the week are no exception. While all days of the week end in *-yōbi*, in casual speech it is common to leave off the *-bi*. In the dialogue, in response to the question "When's the next practice?" Shiroyama-kun said 月曜の朝。 (*Getsuyō no asa.*) meaning "Monday morning." *Getsuyō* comes from *Getsuyōbi*, the full name for the word "Monday."