

LESSON NOTES

Newbie S5 #22

Staying Busy from Monday to Friday in Japan

CONTENTS

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

22

KANJI

1. (食事)
2. お母さん: じゃ、ケント君はサッカー部に入るの？
3. ケント: はい。入ります。
4. お母さん: 毎朝、練習するの？
5. ケント: はい。月曜日から金曜日まで朝と夕方、練習します。
6. お母さん: すごーい。月から金まで？
土日？
7. まどか: もちろん、練習するよ。
8. ケント: え？うそ！？ほんと？

KANA

1. (しょくじ)
2. おかあさん: じゃ、ケントくんはサッカー部にはいるの？
3. ケント: はい。はいります。
4. おかあさん: まいあさ、れんしゅうするの？
5. ケント: はい。げつようびからきんようびまであさとゆうがた、れんしゅう
します。

CONT'D OVER

6. おかあさん: すごい。げつからきんまで?
 どにちは?
7. まどか: もちろん、れんしゅうするよ。
8. ケント: え?うそ!?ほんと?

ROMANIZATION

1. (shokuji)
2. O-KĀ-SAN: Ja, Kento-kun wa sakkābu ni hairu no?
3. KENTO: Hai. Hairimasu.
4. O-KĀ-SAN: Maiasa, renshū suru no?
5. KENTO: Hai. Getsu-yōbi kara kin-yōbi made asa to yūgata, renshū shimasu.
6. O-KĀ-SAN: Sugōi. Getsu kara kin made?
 Donichi wa?
7. MADOKA: Mochiron, renshū suru yo.
8. KENTO: E? Uso!? Honto?

ENGLISH

1. (At the table)

2. MOTHER: So, Kent, you're joining the soccer club?
3. KENT: Yes, I am.
4. MOTHER: Will you have practice every morning?
5. KENT: Yes. We practice morning and evening from Monday to Friday.
6. MOTHER: Wow! From Monday to Friday?
What about the weekend?
7. MADOKA: Of course they have practice.
8. KENT: What? No way! Really?

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
部	ぶ	bu	club, department, division
もちろん	もちろん	mochiron	of course, certainly
土日	どにち	donichi	the weekend, Saturday and Sunday
すごい	すごい	sugoi	wow, great, amazing; Adj(i)
夕方	ゆうがた	yūgata	evening
金曜日	きんようび	kinyōbi	Friday
練習する	れんしゅうする	renshū suru	to practice
毎朝	まいあさ	maiasa	every morning

入る	はいる	hairu	to get into, to enter, to join ; V1
うそ!	うそ!	uso!	No way!

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>私はバスケットボール部です。 <i>Watashi wa basukettobōru-bu desu.</i></p> <p>I belong to the basketball club.</p>	<p>もちろん、行きます。 <i>Mochiron ikimasu.</i></p> <p>Of course I'm going.</p>
<p>今週の土日、ひまですか。 <i>Konshū no do-nichi hima desu ka.</i></p> <p>Are you free this weekend?</p>	<p>東京はすごいです。 <i>Tōkyō wa sugoi desu.</i></p> <p>Tokyo is great.</p>
<p>夕方のラッシュは5時からです。 <i>Yūgata no rasshu wa go-ji kara desu.</i></p> <p>The evening rush starts from five pm.</p>	<p>金曜日の夜は暇ですか？ <i>Kin-yōbi no yoru wa hima desu ka?</i></p> <p>Are you free on Friday evening?</p>
<p>今日は、ギターの練習する？ <i>Kyō wa, gitā no renshū suru?</i></p> <p>Will you practice the guitar today?</p>	<p>毎朝、ジョギングをします。 <i>Maiasa, joggingu o shimasu.</i></p> <p>I jog every morning.</p>
<p>先週、この会社に入りました。 <i>Senshū kono kaisha ni hairimashita.</i></p> <p>I joined this company last week.</p>	<p>うそ! すごい!! <i>Uso! Sugoi!!</i></p> <p>No way! That's awesome!!</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

sugoi(すごい)

Sugoi is an adjective meaning "wow," "amazing," or "great." We commonly hear this word and we often use it when we hear or see something interesting or unusual. In the dialogue, Madoka's mother uses the word *sugoi* in response to Kent saying that he would have soccer practice from Monday to Friday twice a week.

uso(うそ)

Uso literally means "lie," but when we use it as an exclamation, it corresponds to "No way!" or "Really!?" in English. If someone says this in response to something you have said, that person is not calling you a liar, but rather expressing surprise or disbelief. In the dialogue, Kent used *uso* towards Madoka to show his surprise when she mentioned that he would have soccer practice on the weekends too.

bu (部)

-*Bu* is a suffix that means "club" or "group." You'll often find it in the names of clubs on a school campus: for example, *sakkā-bu* (サッカー部) would be a "soccer club," *tenisu-bu* (テニス部) would be a "tennis club," and so on.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is the Particles *kara*, *made*, and *ni*.

月から金まで?

Getsu kara kin made?

"From Monday to Friday?"

In this lesson, you'll learn about two important particles, *kara* and *made*. You'll also learn more about the particle *ni*, which we use to indicate direction.

Particles *Kara* and *Made*

You can use both *kara* (から) and *made* (まで) after a noun. *Kara* (から) marks the starting point, such as place or time ("from"), and *made* (まで) marks the limitation or extent ("until," "to"). We often use them in a pair. Note that the word order is opposite from English:

Japanese	English
<i>A kara</i>	"from A"
<i>B made</i>	"until B"

Examples from the Dialogue

1. 月曜日から金曜日まで、練習します。
Getsu-yōbi kara kin-yōbi made, renshū shimasu.
 "Yes. We practice morning and evening, **from** Monday **to** Friday."
2. 月から金まで？
Getsu kara kin made?
 "**From** Monday **to** Friday?"

Particle *ni*

The particle *ni* (に) indicates movement toward a place. We often use it with the verbs *iku* (行く, "to go"), *kuru* (来る, "to come"), *hairu* (入る, "to enter"), etc.

[Place] + *ni* + [verb]

Let's look at some examples where we use *ni* with *iku* (行く, "to go") and *kuru* (来る, "to come").

Extra Info	Place	<i>ni</i>	Verb	"English"
明日 <i>Ashita</i>	東京 <i>Tōkyō</i>	に <i>ni</i>	行く <i>iku</i>	"I'm going to Tokyo tomorrow."
毎日 <i>Mainichi</i>	ここ <i>koko</i>	に <i>ni</i>	来る <i>kuru</i>	"I come here every day."

Let's look at an example from the dialogue.

For Example:

1. ケント君はサッカー部に入るの？
Kento-kun wa sakkābu ni hairu no?
 "Kent, you're joining the soccer club?"

Here, *sakkābu* ("soccer club") is not a place, but we use *ni* because we are using the verb *hairu* (入る, "to enter"), which almost always takes *ni*.

Language Tip: Asking a Question with *~wa?*

In the dialogue, Madoka's mother says, *Getsu kara kin made? Donichi wa?* (月から金まで? 土日(は?)) meaning "From Monday to Friday? What about the weekends?"

Here, *donichi* refers to Saturday (*doyōbi*) and Sunday (*nichiyōbi*), or "the weekend." When asking about something in addition to something else, you can ask about it by using the particle *wa*. You can think of *X wa?* as being equivalent to "What about X?" or "How about X?" Look at the following conversation:

For Example:

1. まどか: エミせんぱい、お元気ですか?
Madoka: Emi-sempai, o-genki desu ka?
Madoka: "Emi-sempai! How are you?"
エミ: うん、元気だよ! まどかは?
Emi: Un, genki da yo! Madoka wa?
Emi: "I'm great! **How about you?**"