

## LESSON NOTES

# Newbie S5 #25

# What Will It Take for You to Visit Me in Japan?

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# 25

## KANJI

1. ケント:                   もしもし？
2. ケントのお父さん:   あ、ケント？今時間ある？
3. ケント:                   うん。あるけど・・・何？
4. ケントのお父さん:   今週、お父さん、仕事で京都に行くから、京都に来ないか？
5. ケント:                   京都？遠いなあ。  
週末、サッカーの試合があるから・・・。
6. ケントのお父さん:   そうか・・・残念だなあ。  
母さんのショートブレッドを持って行くけど・・・。
7. ケント:                   え？あ・・・行く。行く。

## KANA

1. ケント:                   もしもし？
2. ケントのおとうさん:   あ、ケント？いまじかんある？  
ん:
3. ケント:                   うん。あるけど・・・なに？
4. ケントのおとうさん:   こんしゅう、おとうさん、しごとできょうとにいくから、きょうと  
ん:                           にこないか？
5. ケント:                   きょうと？とおいなあ。  
しゅうまつ、サッカーのしあいがあるから・・・。

CONT'D OVER

6. ケントのおとうさ そうか・・・  
ん: ざんねんだなあ。かあさんのショートブレッドをもっていくけど・・・。
7. ケント: え?あ・・・いく。いく。

## ROMANIZATION

1. KENTO: Moshimoshi?
2. KENTO NO O-TŌ- A, Kento? Ima jikan aru?  
SAN:
3. KENTO: Un. Aru kedo... Nani?
4. KENTO NO O-TŌ- Konshū, o-tō-san, shigoto de Kyōto ni iku kara, Kyōto ni konai ka?  
SAN:
5. KENTO: Kyōto? Tōi nā.  
Shūmatsu, sakkā no shiai ga aru kara....
6. KENTO NO O-TŌ- Sōka... zannen da nā.  
SAN: Kā-san no shōtobureddo o motte iku kedo...
7. KENTO: E? A... Iku. Iku.

## ENGLISH

1. KENT: Hello?
2. KENT'S FATHER: Ah, Kent? Do you have time to talk now?

CONT'D OVER

3. KENT: Yeah, I do, but...what is it?
4. KENT'S FATHER: This week I'm going to Kyoto on business, so why don't you come to Kyoto too?
5. KENT: Kyoto? That's far...  
I have a soccer game this weekend, so...
6. KENT'S FATHER: I see... That's a shame.  
I'll be taking your mother's homemade shortbread, but...
7. KENT: What? Ah...I'll go, I'll go!

## VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana  | Romaji    | English                         |
|-------|-------|-----------|---------------------------------|
| 遠い    | とおい   | tōi       | far, distant; i-Adj             |
| もって行く | もって行く | motte iku | to take                         |
| 試合    | しあい   | shiai     | game, match                     |
| 週末    | しゅうまつ | shūmatsu  | weekend                         |
| 何     | なに    | nani, nan | what                            |
| 京都    | きょうと  | kyōto     | Kyoto                           |
| 仕事    | しごと   | shigoto   | work, job                       |
| 今週    | こんしゅう | konshū    | this week                       |
| 時間    | じかん   | jikan     | time                            |
| 残念    | ざんねん  | zannen    | too bad,<br>regrettable;Adj(na) |

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>病院はここから遠いですか。<br/><i>Byōin wa koko kara tooi desu ka.</i></p> <p>Is the hospital far from here?</p> | <p>会社にお菓子を持って行きました。<br/><i>kaisha ni o-kashi o motte ikimashita.</i></p> <p>I brought some snacks to the office.</p>                                   |
| <p>試合は8時からです。<br/><i>Shiai wa hachi-ji kara desu.</i></p> <p>The game starts at 8 o'clock.</p>         | <p>この週末、友だちと温泉へ行きます。<br/><i>Kono shūmatsu, tomodachi to onsen e ikimasu.</i></p> <p>I'm going to a hot springs resort with my friend this weekend.</p> |
| <p>ラッシーは何ですか。<br/><i>Rassī wa nan desu ka.</i></p> <p>What's lassi?</p>                                | <p>うちから京都はとても近いです。<br/><i>Uchi kara Kyōto wa totemo chikai desu.</i></p> <p>It's pretty close from my house to Kyoto.</p>                              |
| <p>仕事をください。<br/><i>Shigoto o kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please give me a job.</p>                             | <p>今週の日曜日、暇ですか。<br/><i>Konshū no nichiyōbi, hima desu ka.</i></p> <p>Are you free this Sunday?</p>   |
| <p>時間がありますか。<br/><i>Jikan ga arimasu ka.</i></p> <p>Do you have time?</p>                              | <p>残念ですね。<br/><i>Zannen desu ne.</i></p> <p>That's too bad.</p>  |

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### **konshū (今週) "this week"**

#### **shūmatsu (週末) "weekend"**

*Shūmatsu* is a word that means "weekend." You can also add different prefixes to specify which weekend you are talking about: *senshūmatsu* (先週末, meaning "last weekend"), *konshūmatsu* (今週末, meaning "this weekend"), and *raishūmatsu* (来週末, meaning "next weekend").

#### **zannen (残念) "too bad," "a shame"**

*Zannen* is a word that we translate as "that's too bad" or "that's a shame." To make it formal, add *desu* to get *zannen desu*.

#### **motte iku (持って行く) "to take"**

*Motte iku* is a phrase that means "to take (an object)." It combines the verbs *motsu* (持つ,

meaning "to hold" or "to have") and *iku* (行く, meaning "to go"). You mark the item you are taking with the particle *o*.

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson Is Expressing Reasons with *Kara* (から).

今週、仕事で京都に行くから、京都に来ないか？

*Konshū, shigoto de Kyōto ni iku kara, Kyōto ni konai ka?*

"This week I'm going to Kyoto on business, so why don't you come to Kyoto too?"

In this lesson, we will look at the conjunction *kara*, which we use to express a reason for something. We usually translate it as "because" or "so" in English.

### The Conjunction *Kara* (から)

*Kara* (から) is a conjunction that indicates a reason or cause. When using *kara* in this manner, the reason always comes before *kara*, and the result (or invitation, suggestion, etc.) comes after.

| Reason   | <i>Kara</i>         | Result  | "English"  |
|--|---------------------|---|--|
| <i>Nemui</i> (眠い)<br>"I'm sleepy"                                    | <i>kara</i><br>(から) | <i>neru</i> (ねる)<br>"sleep"                     | "I'm sleepy so I'm going to go to bed." / "I'm going to bed because I'm sleepy."                         |
| <i>Ashita tesuto ga aru</i> (明日テストがある)<br>"There's a test tomorrow." | <i>kara</i><br>(から) | 勉強する<br><i>benkyō suru</i><br>"study"           | "There's a test tomorrow so I'm going to study." / "I'm going to study because there's a test tomorrow." |
| <i>Oishii</i> (おいしい)<br>"Delicious"                                  | <i>kara</i><br>(から) | <i>tabete kudasai</i> (食べてください)<br>"please eat" | "They're delicious, so please try them!"   |

As we saw in the dialogue (see the first example below), the phrase that comes after *kara* is not only limited to a result. A phrase of invitation or suggestion can also come after *kara*.

## Examples from This Dialogue

1. 今週、仕事で京都に行くから、京都に来ないか？  
*Konshū, shigoto de Kyōto ni iku kara, Kyōto ni konai ka?*  
"This week I'm going to Kyoto on business, so why don't you come to Kyoto too?"
2. 週末、サッカーの試合があるから・・・。  
*Shūmatsu, sakkā no shiai ga aru kara...*  
"I have a soccer game this weekend, so... (I can't go, etc.)."

## Reviewing *Kedo* (けど)

In the eleventh lesson, we took a look at the conjunction *kedo*, which means "but."

[Phrase 1] + *kedo* + [Phrase 2]



[Phrase 1] "but" [Phrase 2]

| Phrase 1                     | <i>Kedo</i> (けど)    | Phrase 2                     | "English"                          |
|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>Yasui</i><br>(安い)         | <i>kedo</i><br>(けど) | <i>oishii</i><br>(おいしい)      | "It's cheap but delicious."        |
| <i>Takai</i><br>(高い)         | <i>kedo</i><br>(けど) | <i>kau</i><br>(買う)           | "It's expensive, but I'll buy it." |
| <i>Muzukashii</i><br>(むずかしい) | <i>kedo</i><br>(けど) | <i>omoashiroi</i><br>(おもしろい) | "It's difficult but interesting."  |

As we saw in the dialogue (see the second example below), the phrase after *kedo* can trail off and we can omit it. What comes after *kedo* is implied and left for the listener to determine.

**For Example:**

1. ケントのお父さん：あ、ケント？今時間ある？  
ケント：うん。あるけど・・・何？  
*Kento no o-tō-san: A, Kento? Ima jikan aru?*  
*Kento: Un. Aru **kedo**... Nani?*  
Kent's Father: "Ah, Kent? Do you have time to talk now?"  
Kent: "Yeah, I do, but...what is it?"
2. ケントのお父さん：母さんのショートブレッドを持って行くけど・・・。  
*Kento no o-tō-san: Kā-san no shōtobureddo o motte iku **kedo**...*  
Kent's Father: "I'll be taking your mother's homemade shortbread, but..."

### Language Tip: Inviting Someone with Negative Form + *Ka*

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To invite someone to do something in Japanese, you can use the negative form of the verb plus the question particle *ka*.

#### For Example:

1. 京都に来ないか？  
*Kyōto ni **konai ka**?*  
"Why don't you come to Kyoto too?"

While in formal Japanese it sounds polite to invite someone using *~masen ka*, in informal Japanese, using the particle *ka* after the informal negative form of a verb as seen above is a characteristic of male speech. Instead, for a softer tone in informal speech, you may want to leave off the *ka* and use the negative form of the verb by itself with a rising intonation.

#### For Example:

1. パーティーに来ない？  
*Pātī ni **konai**?*  
"Want to come to the party?"