

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Beginner #20

## Are You Having a Bad Time in Japan?

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## CONTENTS

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

# 20

## KANJI

1. (Office)
2. KEN: かごしまに行きました。おみやげです。どうぞ。(sigh)
3. COLLEAGUE: ありがとうございます。りょこうはたのしかったですか。
4. KEN: (sigh)さいあくでした。さいふをおとしました。
5. COLLEAGUE: えー?!たいへんでしたね。
6. KEN: はい。とても高いさいふでした。(sigh)
7. COLLEAGUE: けいさつにれんらくしましたか。
8. KEN: けいさつ?いいえ。
9. (Telephone)
10. COLLEAGUE2: Woodさん、かごしまけいさつから、でんわです。

## KANA

1. (Office)
2. KEN: かごしまにいきました。おみやげです。どうぞ。(sigh)
3. COLLEAGUE: ありがとうございます。りょこうはたのしかったですか。
4. KEN: (sigh)さいあくでした。さいふをおとしました。

CONT'D OVER

5. COLLEAGUE: えー?! たいへんでしたね。
6. KEN: はい。とてもたかいさいふでした。(sigh)
7. COLLEAGUE: けいさつにれんらくしましたか。
8. KEN: けいさつ? いいえ。
9. (Telephone)
10. COLLEAGUE2: Woodさん、かごしまけいさつから、でんわです。

## ROMANIZATION

1. (Office)
2. KEN: Kagoshima ni ikimashita. O-miyage desu. Dōzo.(sigh)
3. COLLEAGUE: Arigatō gozaimasu. Ryokō wa tanoshikatta desu ka.
4. KEN: (sigh) Saiaku deshita. Saifu o otoshimashita.
5. COLLEAGUE: ē?! Taihen deshita ne.
6. KEN: Hai. Totemo takai saifu deshita.(sigh)
7. COLLEAGUE: Keisatsu ni renraku shimashita ka.
8. KEN: Keisatsu? lie.
9. (Telephone)

CONT'D OVER

10. COLLEAGUE2: Wood-san, Kagoshima keisatsu kara, denwa desu.

## ENGLISH

1. (Office)

2. KEN: We went to Kagoshima. This is a souvenir. Here you are. (sigh)

3. COLLEAGUE: Thanks very much. Did you have a fun trip?

4. KEN: (sigh) It was terrible. I lost my wallet.

5. COLLEAGUE: What? That must have been awful.

6. KEN: Yes. It was a really expensive wallet. (sigh)

7. COLLEAGUE: Did you call the police?

8. KEN: The police? No.

9. (Telephone)

10. COLLEAGUE 2: Mr. Wood, there's a call for you from the Kagoshima Police Department.

## VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
でんわ	でんわ	denwa	telephone, phone call

れんらく	れんらく	renraku	contacting, call, connection
さいあく	さいあく	saiaku	terrible, (literally) the worst;Adj(na)
おみやげ	おみやげ	omiyage	a small gift, a souvenir
どうぞ	どうぞ	dōzo	go ahead, here you are
たいへん	たいへん	taihen	awful;Adj(na)
とても	とても	totemo	very;Adv

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>もりさんにでんわしましたか。 <i>Mori-san ni denwa shimashita ka.</i></p> <p>Did you call Mr. Mori?</p>	<p>さいふをおとしましたか。けいさつにれんらくしましょう。 <i>Saifu o otoshimashita ka. Keisatsu ni renraku shimashō.</i></p> <p>Did you lose your wallet? Let's call the police.</p>
<p>りょこうはさいあくでした。 <i>Ryokō wa saiaku deshita.</i></p> <p>The trip was terrible.</p>	<p>これはおみやげです。 <i>Kore wa omiyage desu.</i></p> <p>This is a small gift for you.</p>
<p>はい、どうぞ。 <i>Hai, dōzo.</i></p> <p>Here you go.</p>	<p>これはとてもおいしいです。 <i>Kore wa totemo oishii desu.</i></p> <p>This is very tasty.</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### さいあく (*saiaku*)

This means "terrible" or "worst," and you can use it when something is not good at all.

### For Example:

1. A: きのうのパーティはたのしかったですか。  
*Kinō no pātī wa tanoshikatta desu ka.*  
 "Did you enjoy the party yesterday?"  
 B: いいえ、さいあくでした。  
*ie, saiaku deshita.*  
 "Not at all. It was terrible."

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of This Lesson Is The Past Sentences of an Adjective and a Noun.**

りょうはたのしかったですか。  
*Ryokō wa tanoshikatta desu ka.*  
 "Did you have a fun trip?"

Today's grammar point is the review of the past tense of a verb with an *i* adjective. Please review Absolute Beginner Season 2 Lesson 24, which also covers the point. You'll also learn how to make the past form of a *na* adjective and a noun.

### Review: Past Form of a Verb

In order to form the past form of a verb,  
 1) remove the final *-masu* and  
 2) attach *-mashita*

"English"	Non-Past		Past
"to eat"	たべます <i>tabemasu</i>	⇒	たべました <i>tabemashita</i>
"look" "watch"	みます <i>mimasu</i>	⇒	みました <i>mimashita</i>
"to do"	します <i>shimasu</i>	⇒	しました <i>shimashita</i>
"to come"	きます <i>kimasu</i>	⇒	きました <i>kimashita</i>

### Review: Past Form of an *I*

## Adjective

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In order to make the past form of *i* adjectives,

1. remove the final *-i* and
2. attach *-katta*.
3. add *-desu* in a sentence

See the following table:

"English"	<i>i</i> Adjective			Past
"fun"	たのしい <i>tanoshii</i>	→	たのし-い <i>tanoshi-i</i>	たのしかつた た <i>tanoshikatta</i> a
"small"	小さい <i>chiisai</i>	→	ちいさ-い <i>chiisa-i</i>	小さかつた <i>chiisakatta</i>

There is one irregular *i* adjective. The adjective *ii*, meaning "good," is derived from the more polite *yoi*, and its past conjugation is based on *yoi*.

"English"	<i>i</i> Adjective			Past
"good"	いい (よい) <i>ii</i> ( <i>yoi</i> )	→	い-い (よ-い) <i>i-i</i> ( <i>yo-i</i> )	よかつた <i>yokatta</i>

We conjugate adjectives that incorporate *ii* in the same way. For example, *kakkōii*, meaning "cool" or "good-looking," becomes *kakkōyokatta*.

### Formation: Past Form of a *Na* Adjective

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In order to form the past form of *na* adjective and noun,

1. remove the final *-na* or *-desu* and

2. attach *-deshita*

Let's have a look at the formation with some of the *na* adjectives and nouns you've studied so far.

<b>"English"</b>	<b>Non-Past</b>		<b>Past</b>
"terrible"	さいあく (な) <i>saiaku (na)</i>	⇒	さいあくでした <i>saiaku deshita</i>
"awful"	たいへん (な) <i>taihen (na)</i>	⇒	たいへんでした <i>taihen deshita</i>
"like"	すき (な) <i>suki (na)</i>	⇒	すきでした <i>suki deshita</i>
"easy"	かんたん (な) <i>kantan (na)</i>	⇒	かんたんでした <i>kantan deshita</i>
"special"	とくべつ (な) <i>tokubetsu (na)</i>	⇒	とくべつでした <i>tokubetsu deshita</i>
"famous"	ゆうめい (な) <i>yūmei (na)</i>	⇒	ゆうめいでした <i>yūmei deshita</i>

Do you remember that we have some confusing *na* adjectives? Let's review them.

<b>"English"</b>	<b>Non-Past</b>		<b>Past</b>
"clean" "beautiful"	きれい (な) <i>kirei (na)</i>	⇒	きれいでした <i>kirei deshita</i>
"dislike"	きらい (な) <i>kirai (na)</i>	⇒	きらいでした <i>kirai deshita</i>

**For Example:**

1. A: きのう、おまつりはたのしかったですか。  
*Kinō, o-matsuri wa tanoshikatta desu ka.*  
 "Did you enjoy the festival yesterday?"  
 B: はい、はなびがきれいでした。  
*Hai, hanabi ga kirei deshita.*  
 "Yes, the fireworks were beautiful."

## Formation: Past Form of a Noun

In order to form the past form of a noun, the formula is the same as that of a *na* adjective. It is just to add *-deshita* after a noun.

"English"	Non-Past		Past
"single"	どくしんです <i>dokushin desu</i>	⇒	どくしんでした <i>dokushin deshita</i>
"festival"	まつりです <i>matsuri desu</i>	⇒	まつりでした <i>matsuri deshita</i>

### For Example:

1. A: それはいくらでしたか。  
*Sore wa ikura deshita.*  
 "How much was that?"  
 B: (これは) 100えんでした。  
*(Kore wa) hyaku-en deshita.*  
 "This was one hundred yen."

## Examples From This Dialogue

1. 가고しまに行きました。  
*Kagoshima ni ikimashita*  
 "We went to Kagoshima."  
 2. りょこうはたのしかったですか。  
*Ryokō wa tanoshikatta desu ka.*  
 "Did you have a fun trip?"

3. さいあくでした。  
*Saiaku deshita.*  
"It was terrible."
4. さいふをおとしました。  
*Saifu o otoshimashita.*  
"I lost my wallet. "
5. たいへんでしたね。  
*Taihen deshita ne.*  
That must have been awful."
6. とても高いさいふでした。  
*Totemo takai saifu deshita.*  
"It was a really expensive wallet."
7. けいさつにれんらくしましたか。  
*Keisatsu ni renraku shimashita ka.*  
"Did you call the police?"

## Reference

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Please also review the following Grammar Points.

- past form of a verb → Absolute Beginner Season 2 Lesson 19
- past form of an *i* adjective → Absolute Beginner Season 2 Lesson 24

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### **Omiyage ("Souvenirs")**

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"Souvenirs" are called *omiyage* in Japanese. As you would do in most places, it is also very common in Japan to give souvenirs to colleagues and friends when people come back from travel. Souvenirs are usually something particular to the place that they can get only in the place. Some typical examples would be local sweets, snacks, and small handcrafts. What would you bring to Japan as your hometown's or country's *omiyage*?