

LESSON NOTES

Lower Beginner #25

Arranging an Appointment in Japan

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25

KANJI

1. (telephone)
2. REPAIR PERSON: イノベーターリペア、木山です。
3. KEN: Ken Woodですが、トイレのしゅうりのことで、でんわしました。
4. REPAIR PERSON: ああ、Woodさん、こんにちは。
5. きょう、トイレのしゅうりに行きますが、だいじょうぶですか。
6. KEN: うーん。あしたがいいです。
7. REPAIR PERSON: 何時がいいですか。
8. KEN: 三時がいいです。
9. REPAIR PERSON: じゃ、あした、三時に行きます。

KANA

1. (telephone)
2. REPAIR PERSON: イノベーターリペア、きやまです。
3. KEN: Ken Woodですが、トイレのしゅうりのことで、でんわしました。
4. REPAIR PERSON: ああ、Woodさん、こんにちは。
5. きょう、トイレのしゅうりにいきますが、だいじょうぶですか。

CONT'D OVER

6. KEN: うーん。あしたがいいです。
7. REPAIR PERSON: なんじがいいですか。
8. KEN: さんじがいいです。
9. REPAIR PERSON: じゃ、あした、さんじにいきます。

ROMANIZATION

1. (telephone)
2. REPAIR PERSON: Inobētibu Ripea, Kiyama desu.
3. KEN: Ken Wood desu ga, toire no shūri no koto de, denwa shimashita.
4. REPAIR PERSON: Aa, Wood san, kon'nichiwa.
5. Kyō, toire no shūri ni ikimasu ga, daijōbu desu ka.
6. KEN: Ūn. Ashita ga ii desu.
7. REPAIR PERSON: Nan-ji ga ii desu ka.
8. KEN: San-ji ga ii desu.
9. REPAIR PERSON: Ja, ashita, san-ji ni ikimasu.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. (telephone)
2. REPAIR PERSON: This is Kiyama at Innovative Repair.
3. KEN: This is Ken Wood. I'm calling about the toilet repair.
4. REPAIR PERSON: Oh, Mr. Wood, hello.
I was planning on coming to repair the toilet today. Is that all right?
5. KEN: Hmm. Tomorrow would be better.
6. REPAIR PERSON: What time would be good?
7. KEN: Three o'clock would be good.
8. REPAIR PERSON: All right, I'll come tomorrow at three o'clock.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
に	に	ni	at, in, on (a particle indicating time)
きょう	きょう	kyō	today
うーん	うーん	ūn	well, let me see
だいじょうぶ	だいじょうぶ	daijōbu	No problem, all right, don't worry, it's fine
あした	あした	ashita	tomorrow
いい	いい	ii	good; Adj(i)
何時	なんじ	nan-ji	what time

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>12月にクリスマスがあります。 <i>Jū ni-gatsu ni Kurisumasu ga arimasu.</i></p> <p>We have Christmas in December.</p>	<p>きょうはあついです。 <i>Kyō wa atsui desu.</i></p> <p>It's hot today.</p>
<p>うーん。わかりません。 <i>Ūn. Wakarimasen.</i></p> <p>Well, I don't know.</p>	<p>だいじょうぶ？ <i>Daijōbu?</i></p> <p>Are you all right? (informal)</p>
<p>あした、メキシコにいきます。 <i>Ashita, Mekishiko ni ikimasu.</i></p> <p>I will go to Mexico tomorrow.</p>	<p>これはすごくいいです。 <i>Kore wa sugoku ii desu.</i></p> <p>This is really good.</p>
<p>いま何時ですか。 <i>Ima nan-ji desu ka.</i></p> <p>What time is it now?</p>	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

particle (に (- ni))

This is a particle that indicates time when something is taken place. It takes specific time expressions, except "today," "tomorrow," "yesterday," and so on, which vary depending on the point of speaking.

For Example:

- ぼくのいもうとのけっこんしきが6月にあります。
Boku no imōto no kekkonshiki ga roku-gatsu ni arimasu.
"I have my younger sister's wedding ceremony in June."
- ごご8時にさかなていしよくを食べました。
Gogo hachi-ji ni sakana teishoku o tabemashita.
"I ate a fish meal set on eight o'clock p.m."
- 金요일にのみかいをします。
Kinyōbi ni nomikai o shimasu.
"We do a drinking party on Friday."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is How to Tell and Ask What Is Good for the Speaker.

あしたがいいです。

Ashita ga ii desu.

"Tomorrow would be better."

This lesson's grammar point is telling and asking what is good for the speaker, using [item] *ga ii desu*. It means "[item] would be good." You use this pattern to state your preference. You can ask what a person prefers in a question sentence.

Formation

Japanese	[topic] は	[item] が	いいです。
Romanization	[topic] wa	[item] ga	<i>ii desu.</i>
"English"	"[item] would be better."		

*In the dialogue, we omit the topic because it is obvious in the context. When you add it, the particle *wa* follows.

For Example:

1. (しゅうりは) 何時がいいですか。
Nan-ji ga ii desu ka.
"What time would be good?"
2. (しゅうりは) 三時がいいです。
San-ji ga ii desu.
"Three o'clock would be good."
3. のみものは何がいいですか。
Nomimono wa nani ga ii desuka.
"What would you like to drink?"
4. (のみものは) おちゃがいいです。
(Nomimono wa) O-cha ga ii desu.
"Green tea would be good."

Examples From This Dialogue

1. うーん。あしたがいいです。
Ūn. Ashita ga ii desu.
"Hmm. Tomorrow would be better."
2. 何時がいいですか。
Nan-ji ga ii desu ka.
"What time would be good?"
3. 三時がいいです。
San-ji ga ii desu.
"Three o'clock would be good."

Reference

Please also review the following Grammar Points.

- [topic] *no koto de...* →Lower Beginner Season 1 Lesson 24
- Past tense of a verb →Absolute Beginner Season 2 Lesson 19
- Time expression *-ji* →Absolute Beginner Season 2 Lesson 5

CULTURAL INSIGHT

The Mnemonic *-Ji* and the Kanji Meaning "Time"

We made most kanji combining some simpler kanji. Let's take a look at a kanji introduced in this lesson.

We write kanji for *-ji* as 時. The left side is the "sun" (日), and the right side means a "temple" (寺). Those represent that temples told people time in old days. Does it make sense?