

LESSON NOTES

Beginner #127

Late Night Movie

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KANJI

1. 妻: 面白い映画だったね。次の映画は？
2. 夫: 次？今1時だよ。もう寝ようよ。
3. 妻: 寝たくない。もう一本見ようよ。一緒に見ようよ。
4. 夫: 目が疲れた。もう見られない。暖かいベッドに入りたい～。おやすみ。
5. 妻: あ、待って。寝る前にビールもう一本買ってきて。
6. 夫: え、ほんとに？

KANA

1. つま: おもしろいえいがだったね。つぎのえいがは？
2. おっと: つぎ？いまいちじだよ。もうねようよ。
3. つま: ねたくない。もういっぽんみようよ。いっしょにみようよ。
4. おっと: めがつかれた。もうみられない。あたたかいベッドにはいりたい～。おやすみ。
5. つま: あ、まって。ねるまえにビールもういっぽんかってきて。
6. おっと: え、ほんとに？

ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. TSUMA: Omoshiroi eiga datta ne. Tsugi no eiga wa?
2. OTTO: Tsugi? Ima ichi-ji dayo. Mō neyō yo.
3. TSUMA: Netakunai. Mō ippon miyō yo. Issho ni miyō yo.
4. OTTO: Me ga tsukareta. Mō mirarenai. Atatakai beddo ni hairitai. Oyasumi.
5. TSUMA: A, matte. Neru mae ni bīru mō ippon katte kite.
6. OTTO: E, honto ni?

ENGLISH

1. WIFE: It was a funny movie, right? What's next?
2. HUSBAND: Next? It's one o'clock now. Let's go to bed.
3. WIFE: I don't want to sleep. Let's watch one more. Let's watch together.
4. HUSBAND: My eyes are tired. I can't watch. I want to crawl into a warm bed. Good night.
5. WIFE: Ah, before you go to sleep, can you go buy a beer?
6. HUSBAND: Huh? Really?

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
疲れる	つかれる	tsukareru	to tire, to get tired

目	め	me	eye
暖かい	あたたかい	atatakai	warm
-本	-ほん	-hon	suffix for long cylindrical things
	ベッド	beddo	bed
	ビール	bīru	beer

SAMPLE SENTENCES

足首が疲れました。 <i>Ashikubi ga tsukaremashita.</i> My ankles are tired.	目がかゆいです。 <i>Me ga kayui desu.</i> My eyes are itchy.
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GRAMMAR

Today's grammar point is the auxiliary verb "*rareru*," which when attached to the *masu* stem of Class II verbs indicates potential. As the auxiliary verb "*rareru*" is also used for the construction of the passive tense of Class II verbs, the intended meaning of the sentence must be derived from context. Therefore, particle usage usually plays the important role of indicating the difference between the potential and passive for Class II verbs.

Conjugation *masu* stem + *rareru*

Dictionary form	Masu Stem	- <i>rareru</i>	English Meaning
決める <i>kimeru</i>	決め <i>kime</i>	決められる <i>kimerareru</i>	able to decide
起きる <i>okiru</i>	起き <i>oki</i>	起きられる <i>okirareru</i>	able to get up
借りる <i>kariru</i>	借り <i>kari</i>	借りられる <i>karirareru</i>	able to borrow

Class II verbs with the auxiliary verb "*rareru*" remain are still Class II verbs.

Today's second grammar point is the auxiliary verb *kuru*, which when attached to the te-form of another verb signifies the beginning of some action or process or the continuation of some action or process.

Construction: V.te form + *kuru*

わかってくる・*wakatte kuru* - to begin to understand

わかってきた・*wakatte kita* - to have begun to understand

寒くなってくる・*samukunatte kuru* - to begin to get cold

寒くなってきた・*samukunatte kita* - has begun to get cold

**Kuru* is an irregular verb. Its tense and politeness level are reflected in its conjugation.

In today's dialogue, however, the auxiliary verb *kuru* shows characteristics closer to a regular verb, as opposed to an auxiliary verb. In today's dialogue and in the following example, the construction is closer to the te-conjunction, which links to sentences together.

買ってくる・*katte kuru* - (to go to) buy it and come back

行ってくる・*itte kuru* - to go and come back