

LESSON NOTES

Beginner #164

Problem on the Pitch II

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KANJI

1. (サッカーの試合中 後半)
2. 島田: ちょっと山田！なんで左の私にボール出して、走らないのよ！
3. 山田: なによ！さっきは右に出せって、言ってたのに、今度は左に出せだ
 って。
4. どういうこと！
5. (コーチ二人を呼ぶ)
6. 監督: どうしたのよ。二人とも落ち着きなさい。二人が力を合わせればき
 っと勝てるわ！勝って勝利の美酒に酔おうじゃないの！

KANA

1. (サッカーのしあいちゅう こうはん)
2. しまだ: ちょっとやまだ！なんでひだりのわたしにボールだして、はしらな
 いのよ！
3. やまだ: なによ！さっきはみぎにだせって、いってたのに、こんどはひだり
 にだせだって。
4. どういうこと！
5. (コーチふたりをよぶ)

CONT'D OVER

6. かんとか: どうしたのよ。ふたりともおちつきなさい。ふたりがちからをあわせればきっとかてるわ！かってしょうりのびしゅによおうじゃないの！

ROMANIZATION

1. (Sakkā no shiai chū, kōhan)
2. SHIMADA: Chotto Yamada! Nande hidari no watashi ni bōru dashite, hashiranai no yo!
3. YAMADA: Nani yo! Sakki wa migi ni dasette, itte ta noni, kondo wa hidari ni dase datte.
4. Dōiu koto!
5. (Kōchi futari o yobu)
6. KANTOKU: Dōshita no yo. Futari tomo ochitsukinasai. Futari ga chikara o awasereba kitto kateru wa! Katte shōri no bishu ni yō ja nai no!

ENGLISH

1. (In the soccer game, the second half)
2. SHIMADA: Hey, Yamada! Why don't you kick the ball to the left and run?
3. YAMADA: Come on! You told me to kick the ball to the right just a minute ago, but now you tell me to kick to the left? What do you mean!
4. (Coach calls them)

CONT'D OVER

5. COACH: Hey, what's up. Calm down, guys. If you work together, we will definitely win. Let's enjoy the sweet taste of victory!

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
今度は	こんどは	kondo wa	This time
どういうこと	どういうこと	dōiu koto	What's that supposed to mean?
どうしたの	どうしたの	dōshitano	What's wrong?
力を合わせる	ちからをあわせる	chikara o awaseru	combine forces
きっと	きっと	kitto	surely
勝利	しょうり	shōri	victory
美酒	びしゅ	bishu	high-grade sake
酔う	よう	you	to get drunk

SAMPLE SENTENCES

これは、どういうことでしょうか。

Kore wa dōiu koto deshō ka.

What's this supposed to mean?

GRAMMAR

Today's grammar point is "*ba*" which is a conjunction which indicates that the preceding clause expresses a condition. It corresponds to the English "if" conditional.

Formation:

The conditional form of verbs is obtained by converting the final "-u" of the dictionary form into a "-e" and attaching "*ba*". This conjugation also holds true for Group 1 and

Group 2 verbs, as well as the irregular verbs "kuru" and "suru".

行く ("iku")

The conditional form of -i adjectives (including the "-nai" negative form of adjectives and verbs) is obtained by dropping the final -i and adding "kereba".

安い ("yasui")

The conditional form of -na adjectives and nouns is formed by suffixing them with "de areba", the conditional form of the "de aru" copula.

親切 ("shinsetsu")

Examples:

もっと練習すれば、上手になるよ。
Motto renshū sureba, jōzu ni naru yo.
If you practice more, you will get better.

雨が降らなければ、遠足に行くよ。
Ame ga furanakereba, ensoku ni iku yo.
If it doesn't rain, we'll go on a excursion.

60歳以上であれば、入場料が割引になる。
60 sai ijō de areba, nyūjōryō ga waribiki ni naru.
If you are over 60 years old, you will get a discount for the admission fee.