

## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner #30

## Tracking Down Sakura!

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# 30



2. さくらのおとうさん: いま、いません。
3. なつこ: あっ、そうですか。どうもありがとうございます。
4. : じゃあ、けいたいのほうですね。
5. なつこ: もしもし、さくらですか？
6. さくら: はい、さくらです。
7. なつこ: いまどこにいますか？
8. さくら: いましんじゅくにいます！
9. なつこ: いまいそがしいですか？
10. さくら: はい、ちょっといそがしいです。
11. なつこ: じゃ、またあとで！
12. さくら: おねがいします。

## ROMANIZATION

1. NATSUKO: Moshi moshi, Kawamoto Natsuko desu. Suzuki Sakura-san o-negai shimasu.
2. SAKURA NO OTŌSAN: Ima, imasen.
3. NATSUKO: Hai, sō desu ka. Dōmo arigato gozaimasu.

CONT'D OVER

4. Ja, keitai no hō desu ne.
5. NATSUKO: Moshi moshi, Sakura desu ka?
6. SAKURA: Hai, Sakura desu.
7. NATSUKO: Ima doko ni imasu ka?
8. SAKURA: Ima Shinjuku ni imasu!
9. NATSUKO: Ima isogashii desu ka?
10. SAKURA: Hai, chotto ishogashii desu.
11. NATSUKO: Ja, mata atode!
12. SAKURA: O-negai shimasu.

## ENGLISH

1. NATSUKO: Hello, this is Natsuko Kawamoto. May I speak to Ms. Sakura Suzuki?
2. NATSUKO'S DAD: She is out now.
3. NATSUKO: I see. Thank you....
4. Okay, the cellphone then...
5. NATSUKO: Hello, is this Sakura?
6. SAKURA: Yes, this is Sakura.

CONT'D OVER

7. NATSUOKO: Where are you now?
8. SAKURA: I'm in Shinjuku!
9. NATSUOKO: Are you busy?
10. SAKURA: Yes. I'm a little busy.
11. NATSUOKO: OK. Call you later/talk to you later.
12. SAKURA: Yes. Please (do so).

## VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
今	いま	ima	now
いる (います)	いる (います)	iru (imasu)	to exist (for animate things)
携帯	けいたい	keitai	cell phone (abbr.)
の方	のほう	no hō	means in that direction, also used for selection
ちょっと	ちょっと	chotto	a little
またあとで。	またあとで。	Mata ato de.	See you later. Talk to you later.
新宿	しんじゅく	Shinjuku	located in Tokyo, great for shopping, eating, and going out!
に	に	ni	at, in

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

今、十一時です。

*Ima, jūichi-ji desu.*

It's 11 o'clock now.

ちょっと問題があります。

*Chotto mondai ga arimasu.*

I have a bit of a problem.

## GRAMMAR

"*iru*" is a class-2 verb used to indicate the existence of animate (usually living) objects. This verb, however, is also used to indicate the existence of some animate non-living things, such as ghosts, buses, robots, etc.

Thing(wa)place (ni *iru*).

Person/Place(ni)wa thing ga *iru*.

### Example:

Japanese	Romanization	English
この部屋に人は何人いますか。	<i>Kono heya ni hito wa nan-nin imasu ka?</i>	How many people are in this room?
あそこに犬と猫がいます。	<i>Asoko ni inu to neko ga imasu.</i>	There are a dog and cat over there.

Remember to distinguish between "*iru*" and "*aru*" both meaning "to have" or "there is." As mentioned above, "*iru*" is used for animate objects, while "*aru*" is used mostly for inanimate objects. Don't go around saying *たくさん友達があります(たくさんともだちがあります)* if you mean you "have a lot of friends" because by using "*aru*" you are implying they are just (dead) bodies!