

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S2 #5

We are the Champions

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KANJI

1. さくら: 皆さん、今日の試合はとても大事です。真剣にやりましょう！
2. よし: やあ、皆さん、今日はいい天気ですね。今日は楽しくやりましょう！
3. さくら: 皆さん、必勝！必勝！必勝！
4. よし: 皆さん、気持ちよくやりましょう。
5. 審判: それでは、今日のジュニアサッカーの試合を始めます。

KANA

1. さくら: みなさん、きょうのしあいはとてもだいじです。しんけんに行きましょう！
2. よし: やあ、みなさん、きょうはいいてんきですね。きょうはたのしくやりましょう！
3. さくら: みなさん、ひっしょう！ひっしょう！ひっしょう！
4. よし: みなさん、きもちよくやりましょう。
5. しんぱん: それでは、きょうのジュニアサッカーのしあいをはじめます。

ROMANIZATION

1. SAKURA: Minasan, kyō no shiai wa totemo daiji desu. Shinken ni yarimashō!

2. YOSHI: Ya, minasan, kyō wa ii tenki desu ne. Kyō wa tanoshiku yarimashō!
3. SAKURA: Minasan, hisshō! Hisshō! Hisshō!
4. YOSHI: Minasan, kimochi yoku yarimashō.
5. SHINPAN: Sore dewa, kyō no junia sakkā no shiai o hajimemasu.

ENGLISH

1. SAKURA: Everyone, today's game is very important. Let's play seriously.
2. YOSHI: Hey everyone, nice weather today, right? Today, let's have fun out there.
3. SAKURA: Everyone, win at all costs, win at all costs, win at all costs.
4. YOSHI: Everyone, let's enjoy ourselves out there.
5. REFEREE: Okay everyone, today's PeeWee soccer game is about to begin.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
皆	みな	mina	everyone
試合	しあい	shiai	game, match
大事	だいじ	daiji	important
真剣	しんけん	shinken	serious
楽しい	たのしい	tanoshii	fun;Adj (i)
必勝	ひっしょう	hisshō	victory

SAMPLE SENTENCES

試合は8時からです。 <i>Shiai wa hachi-ji kara desu.</i> The game starts at 8 o'clock.	楽しかったです。 <i>Tanoshikatta desu.</i> It was fun.
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GRAMMAR

Today's grammar point is turning adjectives into their adverbial form. In Japanese there are two types of adjectives, i-adjectives and na-adjectives. The so-called i-adjectives get their name from the fact that the final syllable of the adjective is *i*. To create the adverbial form of an i-adjective, the i-adjective must be changed to its continuative form*. The continuative form is created by changing the final *i* syllable of an i-adjective to *ku*.

For example:

新しい *atarashi* → 新しく *atarashiku*

暖かい *ataakai* → 暖かく *ataakaku*

See the chart below.

Adjective	Meaning	Adverbial form	Modifying a verb	English
遅い <i>osoi</i>	slow	遅く <i>osoku</i>	遅く走る <i>osoku hashiru</i>	to run slowly
うるさい <i>urusai</i>	loud	うるさく <i>urusaku</i>	うるさく話す <i>urusaku hanasu</i>	to speak loudly

The so-called na-adjectives get their name from the fact that the adjectives require that *na* be inserted between the na-adjective and the noun it is modifying when preceding a noun. To create the adverbial form of an na-adjective, the na-adjective must be changed to its continuative form*. The continuative form is created by following the na-adjective with *ni*.

For example:

きれい *kirei* → きれいに *kirei ni*

真剣 *shinken* → 真剣に *shinken ni*

See the chart below.

Adjective	Meaning	Adverbial form	Modifying a verb	English
静 <i>shizuka</i>	quiet	静に <i>shizuka ni</i>	静に話す <i>shizuka ni hanasu</i>	to speak quietly
安全 <i>anzen</i>	safe	安全に <i>anzen ni</i>	安全に運転する <i>anzen ni unten suru</i>	to drive safely

*The continuative form is also known as *renyōkei* (連用形).