

## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S4 #44

## "Able-Bodied" Japanese

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# 44

# KANJI

1. (telephone)
2. 下山 新: はい、下山です。
3. 上司: 前田です。お疲れ様。  
下山君、今からちょっと出られる？
4. 下山 新: ええ...まあ。でも、どうしてですか。
5. 上司: 昼飯食べに行かない？おごるよ。
6. 下山 新: お!めずらしい!ごちそう様です。
7. 上司: 辛いものは食べられる？
8. 下山 新: ええ、食べれます。
9. 上司: じゃ、食べ放題の韓国料理屋に行こう。  
じゃ、十五分後にロビーに来られる？
10. 下山 新: はい。行けます。じゃ、十五分後に。

# KANA

1. しもやま しん: はい、しもやまです。
2. じょうし: まえだです。おつかれさま。  
しもやまくん、いまからちょっとでられる？
3. しもやま しん: ええ...まあ。でも、どうしてですか。

CONT'D OVER

4. じょうし: ひるめしたべにいかない? おごるよ。
5. しもやま しん: お!めずらしい!ごちそうさまです。
6. じょうし: からいものはたべられる?
7. しもやま しん: ええ、たべれます。
8. じょうし: じゃ、たべほうだいのかんこくりょうりやにいこう。  
じゃ、じゅうごふんごにロビーにこられる?
9. しもやま しん: はい。いけます。じゃ、じゅうごふんごに。

## ROMANIZATION

1. SHIMOYAMA SHIN: Hai, Shimoyama desu.
2. JŌSHI: Maeda desu. O-tsukare sama.  
Shimoyama-kun, ima kara chotto derareru?
3. SHIMOYAMA SHIN: Ē... mā. Demo, dō shite desu ka.
4. JŌSHI: Hirumeshi tabe ni ikanai? Ogoru yo.
5. SHIMOYAMA SHIN: O! Mezurashii! Gochisō-sama desu.
6. JŌSHI: Karai mono wa taberareru?

CONT'D OVER

7. SHIMOYAMA            Ē, taberemasu.  
SHIN:
8. JŌSHI:                Ja, tabehōdai no kankoku ryōri-ya ni ikō.  
Ja, jūgo-fun go ni robī ni korareru?
9. SHIMOYAMA            Hai. Ikemasu. Ja, jūgo-fun go ni.  
SHIN:

## ENGLISH

1. (telephone)
2. SHIN                    Hello, Shimoyama here.  
SHIMOYAMA :
3. SUPERIOR :            This is Maeda. Can you come out for a moment Shimoyama?
4. SHIN                    Uh well... Sure. But what is this about?  
SHIMOYAMA :
5. SUPERIOR :            Why don't we go out for lunch? My treat.
6. SHIN                    Wow! Well this is unusual! Thank you.  
SHIMOYAMA :
7. SUPERIOR :            Can you eat spicy foods?
8. SHIN                    Sure I can.  
SHIMOYAMA :
9. SUPERIOR :            Alright, then let's go to the all you can eat Korean place. Can you meet me in the lobby in 15 minutes?

CONT'D OVER

10. SHIN Yes, that should be fine. Alright, I'll see you in 15 minutes.  
SHIMOYAMA :

## VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
お疲れ様	おつかれさま	otsukaresama	thank you, hello (greeting at work), good work
ロビー	ロビー	robī	lobby
後	ご	go	later, after
十五分後	じゅうごふんご	jūgo-fun-go	in 15 minutes
料理	りょうり	ryōri	cooking, cookery, cuisine
もの	もの	mono	thing, object
韓国	かんこく	kankoku	Korea
食べ放題	たべほうだい	tabe hōdai	all-you-can-eat
辛い	からい	karai	spicy, hot;Adj (i)
ごちそうさま。	ごちそうさま。	Gochisōsama.	I really enjoyed the meal. Thank you for the meal.
珍しい	めずらしい	mezurashii	unusual, rare
昼飯	ひるめし	hirumeshi	lunch
ちょっと	ちょっと	chotto	just, a little
おごる	おごる	ogoru	to treat; V1

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>お疲れさまでした。 <i>O-tsukare sama deshita.</i></p> <p>Good work.</p>	<p>ホテルのロビーで会いましょう。 <i>Hoteru no robī de aimashō.</i></p> <p>Let's meet at the hotel lobby.</p>
<p>たこやきの出来上がりは、30分後です。 <i>Takoyaki no dekiagari wa san juppun-go desu.</i></p> <p>The takoyaki will be ready in 30 minutes.</p>	<p>15分後に、電話してください。 <i>Jūgo-fun-go ni, denwa shite kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please call me in 15 minutes.</p>
<p>韓国料理が好きです。 <i>Kankoku ryōri ga suki desu.</i></p> <p>I like Korean food.</p>	<p>これ、つまらないものですが・・・ <i>Kore, tsumaranai mono desu ga..</i></p> <p>This is a little something (gift) for you.</p>
<p>わざわざ韓国に行って、キムチを買う。 <i>Wazawaza Kankoku ni itte kimuchi o kau.</i></p> <p>I go all the way to Korea to buy kimchi.</p>	<p>サラダは食べ放題です。 <i>Sarada wa tabehōdai desu.</i></p> <p>You can eat as much salad as you like.</p>
<p>辛い食べ物が好きです。 <i>Karai tabemono ga suki desu.</i></p> <p>I like spicy food.</p>	<p>ごちそうさまでした。おいしかったです。 <i>Gochisō sama deshita. Oishikatta desu.</i></p> <p>Thank you for the meal. It was delicious.</p>
<p>珍しい名前ですね。 <i>Mezurashii namae desu ne.</i></p> <p>That's an unusual name.</p>	<p>昼飯食べに行かない？ <i>Hirumeshi tabe ni ikanai?</i></p> <p>Wanna go grab some lunch?</p>
<p>ちょっと待ってください。 <i>Chotto matte kudasai.</i></p> <p>Just a moment, please.</p>	<p>お昼ごはんをおごって。 <i>O-hiru gohan o ogotte.</i></p> <p>Buy me lunch, will you?</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### Flavor-Related Vocabulary

- 甘い (あまい) [amai] sweet
- 辛い (からい) [karai] hot, spicy
- しょっぱい (しょっぱい) [shoppai] salty
- 苦い (にがい) [nigai] bitter
- 酸っぱい (すっぱい) [suppai] sour

## GRAMMAR

## The focus of this lesson is the Potential Form (Class 2)

In this lesson, we'll learn how to conjugate Class 2 and 3 Verbs into their Potential Form. In the last lesson, we learned how to do this with Class 1 Verbs.

### Class 2 Verbs

To form the potential of Class 2 verbs, the "ru" is dropped from the dictionary form and the auxiliary verb *rareru* is attached.

Dictionary form	-ru	+rareru	Translation
okiru (起きる)	oki-	okirareru (起きられる)	to be able to get up
taberu (食べる)	tabe-	taberareru (食べられる)	to be able to eat
kangaeru (考える)	kangae-	kangaerareru (考えられる)	to be able to think
yameru (やめる)	yame-	yamerareru (やめられる)	to be able to quit
shinjiru (信じる)	shinji-	shinjirareru (信じられる)	to be able to believe

Note: 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. In today's conversation we have only used *rareru* for the potential.

### Class 3 Verbs

To form the potential of Class 3 verbs, the "ru" is dropped and the auxiliary verb *rareru* is attached.

**\*Note:** In the case of *kuru*, the kanji is read as "ko," making the potential *korareru*.

Dictionary form	-ru	+rareru	Translation
kuru (来る)	ko*	korareru (来られる)	be able to come

**Note:** Don't forget that while *suru* is technically a Class 3 verb, it does not follow this rule and instead becomes a different verb altogether: *dekiru*.

Dictionary form	Potential Form	Translation
suru (する)	dekiru (できる)	to be able to do

運転できる？

*Unten dekiru?*

Can you drive?

### Examples from this lesson

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#### Examples from this dialog:

1. 下山君、今からちょっと出られる？  
*Shimoyama-kun, ima kara chotto derareru?*  
"Can you come out for a moment Shimoyama?"
2. 辛いものは食べられる？  
*Karai mono wa taberareru?*  
"Can you eat spicy foods?"

#### Sample Sentences:

1. 明日パーティーに来られる？  
*Ashita pātī ni korareru?*  
Can you come to the party tomorrow?
2. 僕は魚が食べられない。  
*Boku wa sakana ga taberarenai.*  
I can't eat fish.
3. 私はスペイン語が話せる。  
*Watashi wa supeingo ga hanaseru.*  
I can speak Spanish.

### Language Tip: *ra* Deletion

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In the dialog, we had one example of the potential that did not include "*ra*."

ええ、食べれます。

*Ee, taberemasu.*

This is an example of what's called *ra* Deletion, where "*ra*" is dropped from the potential form of a verb. This has become quite common in spoken Japanese recently, and, while technically a non-standard variation, it has started to gain acceptance among native speakers.

Standard Potential	-ra Deletion
taberareru (食べられる)	tabereru (食べれる)
korareru (来られる)	koreru (来れる)