

## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S5 #10

# This Japanese Lesson Is Something Special!

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# 10

# KANJI

1. 近森 渡: 歩、一時間位前に下山さんから電話があったよ。
2. 遠井 歩: ……ふーん。
3. 近森 渡: 「電話が欲しいと伝えてください」って言った。
4. 遠井 歩: ……ふーん。
5. 近森 渡: ……電話しないつもり？
6. 遠井 歩: ……電話するつもりはない。
7. 近森 渡: 会って、話した方がいいと思うよ。
8. 遠井 歩: ……話すことは何もないから。
9. 近森 渡: 何か理由があるかも。
10. 遠井 歩: ……理由？どんな？
11. 近森 渡: 知らないけど。
12. (電話)
13. 近森 渡: はい。101テレビです。  
あ、下山様ですね。  
はい、いますよ。少々お待ちください。……  
歩。電話。下山さんから。

# KANA

CONT'D OVER

1. ちかもりわたる: あゆむ、いちじかんくらいまえにしもやまさんから でんわがあったよ。
2. とおいあゆむ: . . . ふーん。
3. ちかもりわたる: 「でんわがほしいとつたえてください」っていったた。
4. とおいあゆむ: . . . ふーん。
5. ちかもりわたる: . . . でんわしないつもり?
6. とおいあゆむ: . . . でんわするつもりはない。
7. ちかもりわたる: あって、はなしたほうが いいとおもうよ。
8. とおいあゆむ: . . . はなすことは なにもないから。
9. ちかもりわたる: なにかりゆうがあるかも。
10. とおいあゆむ: . . . りゆう? どんな?
11. ちかもりわたる: しらないけど。
12. (でんわ)
13. ちかもりわたる: はい。101テレビです。  
あ、しもやまさまですね。  
はい、いますよ。しょうしょうおまちください。 . . .  
あゆむ。でんわ。しもやまさんから。

## ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. CHIKAMORI WATARU: Ayumu, ichi-jikan kurai mae ni Shimoyama-san kara denwa ga atta yo.
2. TŌI AYUMU: ...Fūn.
3. CHIKAMORI WATARU: "Denwa ga hoshii to tsutaetekudasai" tte itteta.
4. TŌI AYUMU: ...Fūn.
5. CHIKAMORI WATARU: ...Denwa shinai tsumori?
6. TŌI AYUMU: ...Denwa suru tsumori wa nai.
7. CHIKAMORI WATARU: Atte, hanashita hō ga ii to omou yo.
8. TŌI AYUMU: ... Hanasu koto wa nani mo nai kara.
9. CHIKAMORI WATARU: Nanika riyū ga aru kamo.
10. TŌI AYUMU: ... Riyū? Donna?
11. CHIKAMORI WATARU: Shiranai kedo.
12. ( denwa)
13. CHIKAMORI WATARU: Hai.Ichi-maru-ichi terebi desu.  
A, Shimoyama-sama desu ne. Hai, imasu yo.  
Shōshō o-machi kudasai....  
Ayumu. denwa. Shimoyama-san kara.

## ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. WATARU CHIKAMORI: Ayumu, You got a call from Mr. Shimoyama about an hour ago.
2. AYUMU TOI: ...Hmm.
3. WATARU CHIKAMORI: He said he'd like a call back.
4. AYUMU TOI: ...Hmm.
5. WATARU CHIKAMORI: ...You don't intend to call him back?
6. AYUMU TOI: ...I have NO intention of calling him.
7. WATARU CHIKAMORI: I think you should meet up and talk things out.
8. AYUMU TOI: ...There's nothing to talk about.
9. WATARU CHIKAMORI: There might be some kind of reason.
10. AYUMU TOI: ...Reason? What kind of reason?
11. WATARU CHIKAMORI: I'm not sure, but...
12. [phone call]
13. AYUMU TOI: Yes, this is 101 TV?  
Ah, Mr. Shimoyama!  
Yes, she's here. Wait just a moment please...  
Ayumu. Phone. It's Mr. Shimoyama.

## VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
一時間	いちじかん	ichi-jikan	one hour
少々	しょうしょう	shōshō	a little, small quantity
知る	しる	shiru	to know, to understand; V1
理由	りゆう	riyū	reason
何か	なにか	nanika	something
欲しい	ほしい	hoshii	want, wish for; Adj(i)
話す	はなす	hanasu	to speak, to talk; V1
伝える	つたえる	tsutaeru	to tell, to report, to pass on; V2
会う	あう	au	to meet; V1
お待ちください。	おまちください。	O-machi kudasai.	Please wait.

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>一時間位かかります。 <i>Ichi jikan kurai kakarimasu.</i></p> <p>It takes about an hour.</p>	<p>少々お酒を飲みました。 <i>Shōshō o-sake o nomimashita.</i></p> <p>I drank a little alcohol.</p>
<p>あの人を知っていますか。 <i>Ano hito o shitte imasu ka.</i></p> <p>Do you know that person over there?</p>	<p>理由を教えてください。 <i>Riyū o oshiete kudasai.</i></p> <p>Tell me the reason why.</p>
<p>何かメッセージはありますか。 <i>Nanika messēji wa arimasu ka.</i></p> <p>Do you have any messages?</p>	<p>今、何が欲しいですか。 <i>Ima nani ga hoshii desu ka.</i></p> <p>What do you want right now?</p>
<p>彼は英語と日本語を話します。 <i>Kare wa Ei-go to Nihon-go o hanashimasu.</i></p> <p>He speaks English and Japanese.</p>	<p>田中さんはメッセージを伝えなかった <i>Tanaka-san wa messēji o tsutaenakatta.</i></p> <p>Mr. Tanaka didn't pass on the message.</p>

明日、彼と会います。

*Ashita, kare to aimasu.*

I'll meet him tomorrow.

ちょっとお待ちください。

*Chotto o-machi kudasai.*

Just a moment please.

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***mae ni* (前に) "before"**

*Mae ni* is a conjunction that corresponds to "in front of" or "before" in English. The opposite conjunctions are *ushiro ni* (後ろに), meaning "behind," and *ato de* (後で), meaning "after."

### ***shōshō* (少々) "a little," "a few"**

Compared to *chotto* or *sukoshi*, which also mean "a little" or "a few," *shōshō* sounds more formal and is preferred in business situations.

### ***o-machi-kudasai* (お待ちください) "Please wait."**

*Matte kudasai* also means "please wait" and is a formal expression; however, when the speaker needs to be even more polite, such as when talking to a client, *o-machi-kudasai* is preferable.

### **Forming an honorific request:**

[honorific prefix *o*] + [Verb: *masu* stem] + *kudasai*.

### **For Example:**

1. お書きください。  
*O-kaki-kudasai.*  
"Please write."
2. お座りください。  
*O-suwari-kudasai.*  
"Please have a seat."

\* Please note that this rule does not apply to all verbs.

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of This Lesson Is Reviewing Certain Grammar Points From Beginner Series Season 5**

何か理由があるかも。

*Nanika riyū ga aru kamo.*

"There might be some kind of reason."

In this lesson, we'll review what you've learned in this Beginner Series Season 5 so far. We'll also discuss the usage of *nanika* and *nanimo*, which mean "something" and "anything," respectively.

*kamo shirenai*, meaning "maybe" or "might" ⇒ Lesson 1

In informal conversation, we can omit the last part of *kamo shirenai* and just say it as *kamo*. *Kamo* sounds more colloquial than *kamo shirenai*.

Although the following three sentences mean "There might be a reason," notice the difference in the formality level.

Formality Level	Japanese
Formal	<i>Riyū ga aru kamo shiremasen.</i> (理由があるかもしれません。)
Informal	<i>Riyū ga aru kamo shirenai.</i> (理由があるかもしれない。)
Informal (colloquial)	<i>Riyū ga aru kamo.</i> (理由があるかも。)

[Verb; dictionary form] + *tsumori da* meaning "intend to" or "plan to" ⇒ Lesson 2

There are two ways to negate the phrase *-tsumori*. However, the second way is a stronger negation.

1. [Verb in *nai* form] *tsumori da/tsumori desu*
2. [Verb in dictionary form] *tsumori wa nai/tsumori wa arimasen*

### Examples from This Dialogue

1. Wataru: 電話しないつもり？  
*Denwa shinai tsumori?*

2. Ayumu: 電話するつもりはない。  
*Denwa suru tsumori wa nai.*

Please notice that Wataru asked using [*nai* form] + *tsumori* meaning "You don't intend to...?" and Ayumu answered using [dictionary form] + *tsumori wa nai* meaning "I have NO intention of...." You can sense Ayumu's strong feelings or anger from this sentence.

Construction	Japanese	"English"
Affirmative	<i>Shin ni au tsumori.</i> (新に会うつもり。)	"I intend to meet Shin."
Negative	<i>Shin ni awanai tsumori.</i> (新に会わないつもり。)	"I don't intend to meet Shin."
Negative (Strong)	<i>Shin ni au tsumori wa nai.</i> (新に会うつもりはない。)	"I have NO intention of meeting Shin."

**[Verb: *ta* form/*nai* form ] + *hō ga ii*, meaning "should do" or "shouldn't do" ⇒ Lesson 5**

To make these phrases polite, simply add *desu* to the end of them.

Construction	Japanese
Affirmative	<i>Denwa o shita hō ga ii.</i> (電話をしたほうがいい。)
Negative	<i>Denwa o shinai hō ga ii.</i> (電話をしないほうがいい。)

## "Something" and "Anything"

*Nanika* usually appears in an affirmative or question sentence and means "something" or "anything." *Nanimo* usually appears in a negative sentence and means "anything (with a negative)" or "nothing."

Here's the rule when the particles *ka* and *mo* follow interrogative words or "wh-" words.

- "Wh"-word + *ka* ⇒ "some..."
- "Wh"-word + *mo* in a negative sentence ⇒ "no..."

### For Example:

Interrogative	+ <i>ka</i>	+ <i>mo</i> (+ negative sentence ending)
<i>nani</i> (何) "what"	<i>nanika</i> (何か) "something"	<i>nanimo</i> (何も...ない) "nothing"
<i>dare</i> (誰) "who"	<i>dareka</i> (誰か) "someone"	<i>daremo</i> (誰も...ない) "no one"
<i>itsu</i> (いつ) "when"	<i>itsuka</i> (いつか) "someday," "sometime"	<i>itsumo</i> (いつも...ない) "never"
<i>doko</i> (どこ) "where"	<i>dokoka</i> (どこか) "somewhere"	<i>dokomo</i> (どこも...ない) "nowhere"

### Sample Sentences

1. A: 何か買いましたか。  
**Nanika** kaimashita ka.  
"Did you buy anything?"  
B: 何も買いませんでした。  
**Nanimo** kaimasen deshita.  
"No, I didn't buy anything."

### Reference

Please also review the following grammar points.

- Time duration ⇒ Newbie Series Season 2 Lesson 18

- Reported speech ⇒ Beginner Series Season 4 Lesson 46
- [Quote] + *to omou* ⇒ Beginner Series Season 4 Lesson 36