

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S5 #12

After This Japanese Lesson,
Nothing Will Ever Be the Same!

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KANJI

1. 下山 新: 見た？何を？
2. 遠井 歩: 近森と映画をみた後、病院であなたを見たの。
夜の八時頃だった。
3. 下山 新: 夜の八時頃？人違いだよ。
確かに昼間会社を出てから病院に行った。
でも、家に帰ってから、外に出なかったよ。
4. 遠井 歩: でも私と電話した後、病院に行ったでしょ。
5. 下山 新: 歩と電話する前に、病院に行ったんだ。
歩と電話してから、すぐに寝たよ。
6. 遠井 歩: でも、映画館を出た時、あなたを見たのよ。
山川病院で美雨という女の人と会ったでしょ。
7. 下山 新: は？それ・・・誰？

KANA

1. しもやましん: みた？なにを？
2. とおいあゆむ: ちかもりとえいがをみたあと、びょういんであなたをみたの。
よるのはちじごろだった。
3. しもやましん: よるのはちじごろ？ひとちがいだよ。
たしかにひるまかいしゃをでてからびょういんにいった。
でも、いえにかえってから、そとにでなかったよ。

CONT'D OVER

4. とおい あゆむ: でもわたしと でんわしたあと、びょういんに いったでしょ。
5. しもやま しん: あゆむと でんわするまえに、びょういんに いったんだ。
あゆむと でんわしてから、すぐに ねたよ。
6. とおい あゆむ: でも、えいがかんを でたとき、あなたを みたのよ。
やまかわびょういんで みうという おんなのひとと あった でしょ。
7. しもやま しん: は？それ・・・だれ？

ROMANIZATION

1. SHIMOYAMA SHIN: Mita? Nani o?
2. TŌI AYUMU: Chikamori to eiga o mita ato, byōin de anata o mita no.
Yoru no hachi-ji goro datta.
3. SHIMOYAMA SHIN: Yoru no hachi-ji goro? Hitochigaida yo.
Tashikani hiruma kaisha o dete kara byōin ni itta.
Demo, ie ni kaette kara, soto ni dena katta yo.
4. TŌI AYUMU: Demo watashi to denwa shita ato, byōin ni itta desho.
5. SHIMOYAMA SHIN: Ayumu to denwa suru mae ni, byōin ni itta nda.
Ayumu to denwa shitekara, suguni neta yo.
6. TŌI AYUMU: Demo, eigakan o deta toki, anata o mita no yo.
Yamakawa byōin de Miu to iu onna no hito to atta desho.
7. SHIMOYAMA SHIN: Ha? Sore...dare?

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. SHIN You saw...what?
SHIMOYAMA:

2. AYUMU TOI: After I saw the movie with Chikamori, I saw you at the hospital.
It was around eight o'clock at night.

3. SHIN Eight at night? That was someone else!
SHIMOYAMA: It's true that after leaving the office at noon I went to the hospital.
But after going back home, I didn't leave the house!

4. AYUMU TOI: But after you talked with me on the phone, you went to the hospital,
right?

5. SHIN I went to the hospital BEFORE I talked with you.
SHIMOYAMA: After talking with you, I went right to sleep.

6. AYUMU TOI: But when I left the movie theater, I saw you.
You met up with a woman named Miu at Yamakawa Hospital, didn't
you?

7. SHIN What? Who is THAT?
SHIMOYAMA:

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
夜	よる	yoru	evening, night
出る	でる	deru	to leave; V2
寝る	ねる	neru	to go to bed, to sleep; V2
すぐに	すぐに	sugu ni	immediately, instantly; Adv
昼間	ひるま	hiruma	during the day, daytime

確かに	たしかに	tashika ni	surely, certainly
人違い	ひとちがい	hito-chigai	mistaking one person for another, mistaken identity
頃	ごろ	goro	around, about; suffix
見る	みる	miru	to watch, to look, to see ; V2
映画	えいが	eiga	movie, film
外	そと	soto	outside

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>今日の夜、暇ですか。 <i>Kyō no yoru hima desu ka.</i></p> <p>Are you free tonight?</p>	<p>今、家を出ました。 <i>Ima ie o demashita.</i></p> <p>I've just left my house.</p>
<p>毎日十時間寝る。 <i>Mainichi, jū-jikan neru.</i></p> <p>I sleep for ten hours every night.</p>	<p>すぐに来てください。 <i>Sugu ni kite kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please come right away.</p>
<p>昼間ずっと寝ていた。 <i>Hiruma zutto neteita.</i></p> <p>I had been sleeping during the day.</p>	<p>確かに。 <i>Tashikani.</i></p> <p>True.</p>
<p>すみません。人違いでした。 <i>Sumimasen. Hito chigai deshita.</i></p> <p>I'm sorry. I thought I knew you.</p>	<p>今年の3月頃、日本に行きたいです。 <i>Kotoshi no san-gatsu-goro, nihon ni ikitai desu.</i></p> <p>I'd like to go to Japan around March this year.</p>
<p>よく、テレビをみますか。 <i>Yoku, terebi o mimasu ka.</i></p> <p>Do you often watch T.V?</p>	<p>私は映画が好きです。 <i>Watashi wa eiga ga suki desu.</i></p> <p>I like movies.</p>

外に座りたいです。
Soto ni suwaritai desu.

I want to sit outside.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

● *tashika* (確か) "sure," "certain"

This is a *na* adjective meaning "sure," "certain," "assured," or "reliable."

For Example:

1. 確かな情報
tashika na jōhō
"credible information"
2. それは確かですか。
Sore wa tashika desu ka?
"Are you sure about that?"

When *ni* follows it, it becomes an adverb, *tashika ni*, which means "surely," "for sure," "indeed," or "without question."

For Example:

1. 確かに 私は ドアを閉めました。
Tashika ni watashi wa doa o shimemashita.
"It is certain that I closed the door."

● *eigakan* (映画館) "movie theater"

Eiga means "movie" and *kan* means "big building" or "hall." Let's also check some other vocabulary words that end with *kan* (館).

For Example:

1. 図書館
toshokan
"library"

2. 大使館
taishikan
"embassy"
3. 美術館
bijutsukan
"art museum," "art gallery"
4. 博物館
hakubutsukan
"museum"

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Reviewing Phrases We Use for Explaining a Timeline of Events.

会社を出てから病院に行った。

Kaisha o dete kara byōin ni itta.

"After leaving the office, I went to the hospital."

In this lesson, you'll review how to say "when," "before," and "after" in Japanese. You'll also learn a new sentence-ending phrase asking for confirmation or agreement from the listener.

...とき ("when...")

Toki by itself means "time." When it appears between two phrases, it means "when" or "at the time when" and connects two phrases.

Formation

- [Verb, *i* adjective; informal form] + *toki*
- [*na* adjective; prenominal form] + *toki*
- [noun] + *no* + *toki*

Sample Sentences

1. 駅に行く時、バスに乗ります。
Eki ni iku toki, basu ni norimasu.
"When I go to the station, I take a bus."
2. かなしい時、空をみます。
Kanashii toki, sora o mimasu.
"When I'm sad, I look up at the sky."
3. ひまな時、何をしますか。
Hima na toki, nani o shimasu ka.
"What do you do when you have free time?"
4. 雪のとき、車を運転しません。
Yuki no toki, kuruma o unten shimasen.
"When it's snowing, I don't drive."

Please note that when talking about past actions, the clause before *toki* can be in either the non-past or past tense.

For Example:

1. "When I was in Japan, I studied Japanese."
日本にいる時、日本語を勉強した。
Nihon ni iru toki, Nihon-go o benkyō shita.
or
日本にいた時、日本語を勉強した。
Nihon ni ita toki, Nihon-go o benkyō shita.

Sometimes, we insert the particle *ni* to emphasize the time.

For Example:

1. 映画館を出た時、あなたを見た。
Eigakan o deta toki, anata o mita.
"When I left the movie theater, I saw you."
2. 映画館を出た時に、あなたを見た。
Eigakan o deta toki ni, anata o mita.
"It was when I left the movie theater that I saw you."

...まえ に ("Before...")

Mae by itself means "front," "before," or "ago." When it follows a verb or noun, it creates a phrase meaning "before...."

Formation

- [Verb; informal non-past form] + *mae ni*
- [noun] + *no* + *mae ni*

Sample Sentences

1. 会社を出る前に、電話をしてください。
Kaisha o deru mae ni, denwa o shite kudasai.
"Before you leave the office, please call me."
2. 結婚式の前に、ダイエットした。
Kekkonshiki no mae ni daietto shita.
"Before the wedding, I went on a diet."

...あとで ("After...")

Ato de follows a verb or noun and means "after." We often omit the particle *de* in a conversation.

Formation

1. [Verb; informal past form (*ta* form)] + *ato* (*de*)
2. [noun] + *no* + *ato* (*de*)

Sample Sentences

1. 会社を出た後、病院に行った。
Kaisha o deta ato, byōin ni itta.
"After I left the office, I went to the hospital."

2. 仕事の後、映画に行きませんか。
Shigoto no ato, eiga ni ikimasen ka.
"Would you like to go to a movie after work?"

Kara is also a conjunction meaning "after." It's attached to the *te* form of a verb.

Formation

- [Verb; *te* form] + *kara*

Sample Sentences

1. 会社を出てから病院に行った。
Kaisha o dete kara, byōin ni itta.
"After I left the office, I went to the hospital."
2. 結婚をしてから、太った。
Kekkon o shite kara, futotta.
"After I got married, I gained weight."

The Sentence-ending Expression *Desho?*

Deshō or *darō* (see Beginner Series Season 5 Lesson 1) with rising intonation asks for agreement from the listening party. We can also use these words to confirm something. In an informal conversation, we often shorten the last vowel, *-ō*, and we pronounce it as *desho* or *darō*.

Sample Sentences

1. これおいしいでしょ。
Kore oishii desho.
"This is tasty, isn't it?"
2. 女の人と会ったでしょ。
Onna no hito to atta desho.
"You met a woman, right?"

Reference

Please also review the following grammar points.

- Sentence-ending particle *no* ⇒ Beginner Series Season 5 Lesson 11
- [Noun] *to iu* [Noun] ⇒ Beginner Series Season 5 Lesson 11