

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S6 #21

Seeing Ghosts in Japan

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KANJI

1. ユウレイ: JP銀行のユウレイと申します。
ジョシュさんと約束があるのですが。
2. 松田一平: ジョシュはもうすぐ来るはずなんですが...
3. ユウレイ: じゃ、待ちます。
4. 松田一平: . . . 来ないですね。あ、お昼でもどうですか？
近くに有名なそば屋があるんですよ。
私は行ったことはありませんが、おいしいはずですよ。
5. ユウレイ: 結構です。
6. 松田一平: . . . そうですか。
7. 松田一平: ジョシュ、来た？
8. 森野モエ: え？お休みのはずです。
9. 松田一平: は？
10. 森野モエ: 課長に休暇届を出したはずですよ。
11. 松田一平: うわ . . . 。JP銀行のユウレイという人が来て待っているんだ。
12. 森野モエ: え . . . ユウレイさんは . . . 先月亡くなったはずですけど . . . 。

KANA

CONT'D OVER

1. ユウレイ: JPぎんこうのユウレイと もうします。
ジョシュさんと やくそくがあるのですが。
2. まつだいいっぺい: ジョシュは もうすぐ くるはずなんですが...
3. ユウレイ: じゃ、まちます。
4. まつだいいっぺい: こないですね・・・。あ、おひるでも どうですか？
ちかくに ゆうめいな そばやがあるんですよ。
わたしは いったことがありませんが、おいしいはずですよ。
5. ユウレイ: けっこうです。
6. まつだいいっぺい: ...そうですか。
7. まつだいいっぺい: ジョシュ、きた？
8. もりのモエ: え？おやすみのはずです。
9. まつだいいっぺい: は？
10. もりのモエ: かちょうに きゅうかとどけを だしたはずですよ。
11. まつだいいっぺい: うわ・・・。JPぎんこうのユウレイというひとが きてまっているんだ。
12. もりのモエ: え・・・ユウレイさんは・・・せんげつなくなったはずですけど・・・。

ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. YŪ REI: JP ginkō no Yū Rei to mōshimasu.
Joshu-san to yakusoku ga aru no desu ga.
2. MATSUDA IPPEI: Joshu wa mō sugu kuru hazu nan desu ga....
3. YŪ REI: Ja, machimasu.
4. MATSUDA IPPEI: A, o-hiru demo dō desu ka?
Chikaku ni yūmei na soba ya ga aru n desu yo.
Watashi wa itta koto ga arimasen ga, oishii hazu desu yo.
5. YŪ REI: Kekkō desu.
6. MATSUDA IPPEI: ... sō desu ka.
7. MATSUDA IPPEI: Joshu, kita?
8. MORINO MOE: E? O-yasumi no hazu desu.
9. MATSUDA IPPEI: Ha?
10. MORINO MOE: Kachō ni kyūka todoke o dashita hazu desu yo.
11. MATSUDA IPPEI: Uwa... JP ginkō no Yū Rei to iu hito ga kite matte iru n da.
12. MORINO MOE: E... Yū Rei-san wa... sengetsu nakunatta hazu desu kedo...

ENGLISH

1. REI YŪ: My name is Rei Yū from JP Bank. I have an appointment with Josh...
2. IPPEI MATSUDA: Josh should be here any minute...

CONT'D OVER

3. REI YŪ: All right, I'll wait.
4. IPPEI MATSUDA: ... He hasn't come yet, has he. How about lunch, or something? There's a famous soba restaurant near here. I've never been, but it's supposed to be delicious.
5. REI YŪ: No thank you.
6. IPPEI MATSUDA: ... I see.
7. IPPEI MATSUDA: Has Josh come in?
8. MOE MORINO: Huh? I'm pretty sure he's off today.
9. IPPEI MATSUDA: What?!
10. MOE MORINO: I'm almost certain he submitted a vacation application form to the Section Chief.
11. IPPEI MATSUDA: Argh... Someone called Rei Yū from JP Bank is here and waiting for him.
12. MOE MORINO: Huh? But Mr. Rei Yū is... supposed to have died last month...

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
待つ	まつ	matsu	to wait; V1
結構	けっこう	kekkō	splendid, nice, well enough
もうすぐ	もうすぐ	mō sugu	soon, almost, very soon

休暇届	きゅうかとどけ	kyūka-todoke	request for vacation time
亡くなる	なくなる	nakunaru	to pass away;V1
有名	ゆうめい	yūmei	famous ; Adj(na)
約束	やくそく	yakusoku	appointment, promise
お休み	おやすみ	o-yasumi	holiday, day-off, absence
銀行	ぎんこう	ginkō	bank
先月	せんげつ	sengetsu	last month

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>ちょっと待ってください。 <i>Chotto matte kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please wait a minute.</p>	<p>結構なものをありがとうございました。 <i>Kekkōna mono o arigatō gozaimashita.</i></p> <p>Thank you for the nice gift.</p>
<p>もうすぐ春ですね。 <i>Mōsugu haru desu ne.</i></p> <p>It'll be spring soon.</p>	<p>休暇届を出しましたか？ <i>Kyūka-todoke o dashimashita ka.</i></p> <p>Did you submit a vacation request?</p>
<p>アインシュタインは1955年に亡くなりました。 <i>Ainshutain wa sen-kyūhyaku-gojū-go-nen ni narkunarimashita.</i></p> <p>Einstein passed away in 1955.</p>	<p>石川遼は有名なプロゴルファーです。 <i>Ishikawa Ryō wa yūmei na purogorufā desu.</i></p> <p>Ryō Ishikawa is a famous professional golfer.</p>
<p>約束します！ <i>Yakusoku shimasu.</i></p> <p>I promise!</p>	<p>ケンはお休みです。 <i>Ken wa o-yasumi desu.</i></p> <p>Ken is absent.</p>
<p>日本橋に日本銀行があります。 <i>Nihonbashi ni Nihon-ginkō ga arimasu.</i></p> <p>There's a Bank of Japan in Nihonbashi.</p>	<p>先月オーストラリアに行きました。 <i>Sengetsu Ōsutoraria ni ikimashita.</i></p> <p>Last month I went to Australia.</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

O-hiru demo dō desu ka. (お昼でもどうですか。)

Demo here indicates more than one possibility. We can translate this as "...or something" in English. Adding *demo* to a suggestion or an invitation makes a sentence less direct.

For Example:

1. *O-naka suita ne. O-sushi demo tabenai.*
おなかすいたね。おすしでも食べない。
"I'm hungry. Do you want to eat sushi **or something**?"

Kekkō desu. (結構です。) "No thank you."

We often use this phrase to refuse an offer in a formal situation. It literally means "I'm fine [without what you are offering]."

kyūka todoke (休暇届) "request for vacation"

Kyūka means "vacation," and *todoke* means "application form" or "notification." "To submit" is *dasu* or *teishutsu suru*. "To submit a request for vacation" is *kyūka-todoke o dasu* or *kyūka-todoke o teishutsu suru*.

nakunaru (亡くなる) "to pass away"

This is a polite/euphemistic way of saying *shinu* "to die." We exclusively use this verb for indicating the death of human beings, so you cannot say *inu ga nakunatta* to mean "a dog died"; the correct phrase would be *inu ga shinda*.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is How to Say "Supposed to" in Japanese.

Kachō ni kyūka todoke o dashita hazu desu yo.

課長に休暇届を出したはずですよ。

"I'm almost certain he submitted a vacation application form to the Section Chief."

In this lesson, you'll learn how to express the speaker's assertion using *hazu*.

Hazu

-- *hazu* expresses the speaker's assertion about the likelihood of something based on some objective information or knowledge. It corresponds to "it is supposed to be the case that..." in English. Although we never use *hazu* by itself, it is actually a noun. So a phrase or word we place in front of *hazu* has to be in the prenominal form.

Formation

- [informal speech] + *hazu*

* We insert *na* after the dictionary form of a *na* adjective, and we insert *no* after a noun.

	Informal Speech	Hazu
Verb	<i>iku, ikanai, itteiru, itta, etc.</i>	<i>hazu</i>
I adjective	<i>oishii, oishikunai, oishikatta, oishikunakatta</i>	<i>hazu</i>
Na adjective	<i>benri na, benri janai, benri datta, benri janakatta</i>	<i>hazu</i>
Noun	<i>Gakusei no, gakuseijanai, gakusei datta, gakusei janakatta</i>	<i>hazu</i>

Sample Sentences with a Situation

Situation	Statement
"You looked at the timetable." →	<p><i>Basu wa sorosoro kuru hazu da.</i> (バスはそろそろ来るはずだ。) "The bus should come soon."</p>
"You saw that Ken is wearing a wedding band." →	<p><i>Ken wa kekkon shiteiru hazu desu.</i> (ケンは結婚しているはずですよ。) "I'm sure that Ken is married."</p>

"You heard that the meeting started at three." →

Kaigi wa san-ji ni hajimaru hazu desu.
(会議は三時に始まるはずだ。)
"The meeting is supposed to start at three."

Negative Form

There are two ways to form a negative expectation.

1. **[informal negative] + hazu da**
*Ken wa karaoke ga daikirai dakara, karaoke ni **ikanai hazu da**.*
ケンがカラオケが大嫌いだから、カラオケに**行かないはずだ**。
2. **[informal affirmative] + hazu ga nai**
*Ken wa **karaoke ga daikirai** dakara, karaoke ni **iku hazu ga nai**.* ケンはカラオケが**大嫌いだから、カラオケに行くはずがない**。

Both sentence 1 and 2 mean that the speaker has no expectation that Ken will go to karaoke, since the speaker knows that Ken hates karaoke. However, sentence 2 has the higher degree of certainty.

For Example:

1. *Tsuma wa shiranai **hazu da**.*
妻は知らないはずだ。
"I don't suppose my wife knows that."
2. *Tsuma wa shitteiru **hazu ga nai**.*
妻は知っているはずがない。
"There's no way that my wife knows that."

Reference

Please also review the following grammar points.

- *to iu* ⇒ Beginner Series Season 5 Lesson 11