

LESSON NOTES

Lower Intermediate #4 Nobody Home

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KANJI

1. よし: 104,105,106, はい、ここです。
2. (ベルがなる音)
3. ちぐさ: おかしいな。何で出ないのかなあ？
4. よし: 何時の約束？
5. ちぐさ: 8時。
6. よし: 今は？
7. ちぐさ: ちょうど8時。おかしいなあ。
8. よし: 電気もついていないし、彼はいなさそうだ。
9. ちぐさ: 彼の車もなさそう。彼はどうしたんだろう。
10. よし: せっかく君の誕生日なのにね。

KANA

1. よし: 104,105,106,はい、ここです。
2. (ベルがなあるおと)
3. ちぐさ: おかしいな。なんででないのかなあ？
4. よし: なんじのやくそく？

CONT'D OVER

5. ちぐさ: 8じ。
6. よし: いまは?
7. ちぐさ: ちょうど8じ。おかしいなあ。
8. よし: でんきもついていないし、かれはいなさそう。
9. ちぐさ: かれのくるまもなさそう。かれはどうしたんだろう。
10. よし: せっかくきみのたんじょうびなのにね。

ROMANIZATION

1. YOSHI: 104,105,106, hai, koko desu.
2. (Beru ga naru oto)
3. CHIGUSA: Okashii na. Nande denai no kana?
4. YOSHI: Nan-ji no yakusoku?
5. CHIGUSA: 8-ji.
6. YOSHI: Ima wa?
7. CHIGUSA: Chōdo hachi-ji. Okashii na.
8. YOSHI: Denki mo tsuite nai shi, kare wa inasasō da.
9. CHIGUSA: Kare no kuruma mo nasasō. Kare wa dōshita n darō.

CONT'D OVER

10. YOSHI: Sekkaku kimi no tanjōbi na noni ne.

ENGLISH

1. YOSHI: 104,105,106, Ah, here it is.

2. (Bell rings)

3. CHIGUSA: That's weird. I wonder why he isn't answering?

4. YOSHI: What time are your plans for?

5. CHIGUSA: 8 o'clock.

6. YOSHI: What time is it now?

7. CHIGUSA: It's 8 on the dot. That's strange.

8. YOSHI: The lights are even off, and it seems like he's not here.

9. CHIGUSA: It seems like his car's not here either. I wonder what happened to him.

10. YOSHI: Man, I can't believe he'd do something like that on your birthday.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
おかしい	おかしい	okashii	funny, strange;Adj(i)

約束	やくそく	yakusoku	promise, arrangement, appointment
ちょうど	ちょうど	chōdo	just, exactly
点く	つく	tsuku	to be lit
折角	せっかく	sekkaku	through great pains
誕生日	たんじょうび	tanjōbi	birthday

SAMPLE SENTENCES

この車はおかしい。 <i>Kono kuruma wa okashii.</i> Something's wrong with this car.	7時から友達と会う約束しました。 <i>Shichi-ji kara tomodachi to au yakusoku o shimashita.</i> I made arrangements to see my friend at seven.
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GRAMMAR

Today's grammar point is the plain negative non-past of verb + the auxiliary adjective sō da.

The auxiliary adjective sō da is used to indicate the form, condition or state in which something appears, and it is always used to indicate one's assumption/judgment based on what one can see. It is therefore equivalent to the English form "looks like ~". When used with the plain negative non-past form of a verb, it means "looks like it/there isn't/aren't / looks like s.t. won't/don't/doesn't". When forming this construction, the i syllable is dropped and sa is inserted between the -na and the sō da auxiliary. Therefore, nai becomes nasasō da. Today's lesson only covers the plain non-past form of verbs, but this rule holds for the plain non-past negative form of adjectives and nouns, as well.

Class	Dict. Form	Plain non-past negative	Drop i	Add sa	+ sō da/ desu	English
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Class 1	泣 naku	泣かない nakanai	泣かな nakana	泣かなさ nakanasa	泣かなさ そうだ/ です nakanasa sō da/ desu	It looks like someone/ something won't cry.
Class 2	出 deru	出ない denai	出な dena	出なさ denasa	出なさ そうだ/ です denasa ō da/ desu	It looks like someone/ something won't leave.
Class 3	す suru	しない shinai	しな shina	しなさ shinasa	しなさ そうだ/ です shinasa ō da/ desu	It looks like someone/ something won't do something.
Class 3	来る kiru	来ない konai	来な kona	来なさ konasa	来なさ そうだ/ です konasa ō da/ desu	It looks like someone/ something won't come.

Noni, when used at the end of a sentence, indicates dissatisfaction with an (unexpected) result. If a sentence ending with noni is directed toward the person believed to be responsible for this result, noni converts the sentence into an admonition.

君は私に真実を言うべきだったのに。

Kimi wa watashi ni shinjitsu wo iu beki datta no ni.

You should have told me the truth.