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Lower Intermediate S6 #6
Review Your Japanese Grammar to Get it Right

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KANJI

1. ２月１日　火曜日　晴れ

2. 昨日、学校が終わってから、桜子の家に子犬を見に行った。捨て犬だから年齢はわからないみたいだが、たぶん生まれてから1ヶ月くらいだろう。

3. 足を痛がっているので、今日、私と桜子は犬を獣医さんに連れて行った。獣医さんに「この足は生まれつきでなおらない」と言われてしまった。生まれた子犬の足が不自由だから、飼い主は捨てたのだろうか。なんだか悲しくなった。

4. 前からずっと犬が欲しいと思っていたが、ペットショップに行って犬を買う必要があるのかどうかわからなくなった。獣医さんによると、捨て犬を飼ってくれる人を探すボランティア団体があるそうだ。そこから、犬をもらって飼うのも悪くないかもしれない。

KANA

1. ２がつ１にち　かようび　はれ

2. きのう、がっこうがおわってから、さくらこのうちにこいぬをみにいった。すていぬだからねんれいはわからないみたいだが、たぶんうまれてからいっかげつくらいだろう。

3. あしをいたがっているので、きょう、わたしとさくらこはいぬをじゅういさんにつれていった。じゅういさんに「このあしはうまれつきでなおらない」といわれてしまった。うまれたこいぬのあしがふじゆうだから、かいぬしはすてたのだろうか。なんだかかなしくなった。

4. まえからずっといぬがほしいとおもっていたが、ペットショップにいっていぬをかうひつようがあるのかどうかわからなくなった。じゅういさんによると、すていぬをかってくれるひとをさがすボランティアだんたいがあるそうだ。そこから、いぬをもらってかうのもわるくないかもしれない。

ROMANIZATION

1. Nigatsu Tsuitachi Kayōbi Hare

2. Kinō, gakkō ga owatte kara, Sakurako no uchi ni koinu o mini itta. Suteinu dakara nenrei wa wakaranai mitaida ga, tabun umarete kara ikkagetsu kurai darō.

3. Ashi o itagatte iru node, kyō, watashi to Sakurako wa inu o jūi-san ni tsurete itta. Jūi-san ni (Kono ashi wa umaretsuki de naoranai) to iwarete shimatta. Umareta koinu no ashi ga fujiyū dakara, kainushi wa suteta no darō ka. Nandaka kanashiku natta.

4. Mae kara zutto inu ga hoshii to omotte ita ga, petto shoppu ni itte inu o kau hitsuyō ga aru no ka dō ka wakaranaku natta. Jūi-san ni yoruto, suteinu o katte kureru hito o sagasu borantia dantai ga aru sō da. Sokokara, inu o moratte kau no mo waruku nai kamo shirenai.

ENGLISH

1. February the 1st   Tuesday   Sunny

2. Yesterday, after school was over, I went to see the puppy at Sakurako's house. It was an abandoned dog, so it seems as if she doesn't know how old he is, but I think he's maybe a month or so old.

3. The dog's leg was in pain, so today Sakurako and I took him to the vet. The vet said that the dog was born with its leg like that so it won't get better. I think maybe the owner abandoned the newborn puppy because its leg was lame. Somehow that made me sad.

4. I have always thought that I'd like to have a dog, but I don't know any more whether or not there is a need to go to a pet shop and buy one. According to the vet, there are apparently organizations which look for people who will take in abandoned dogs. Perhaps it wouldn't be a bad idea to get a dog from them, either.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English

子犬	こいぬ	koinu	puppy
飼う	かう	kau	to raise, to keep (as a pet); V1
必要	ひつよう	hitsuyō	necessary; Adj(na)
ペットショップ	ペットショップ	petto shoppu	pet shop
ずっと	ずっと	zutto	for a long time, throughout
悲しい	かなしい	kanashii	sad ; Adj(i)
飼い主	かいぬし	kainushi	pet owner, animal guardian
不自由	ふじゆう	fujiyū	inconvenience, disabled; Adj(na)/ Noun
生まれつき	うまれつき	umaretsuki	by nature, by birth, native, congenitally
年齢	ねんれい	nenrei	age, years
探す	さがす	sagasu	to search for, to look for;V1

SAMPLE SENTENCES

子犬のような目で私を見ないでください。 *Koinu no yōna me de watashi o minaide kudasai.* Don't look at me with puppy dog eyes.	ペットを飼っていますか。 *Petto o katte imasu ka.* Do you have a pet?
必要なものを教えてください。 *Hitsuyō na mono o oshiete kudasai.* Please tell me what I need.	ペットショップに子犬を見に行く。 *Petto shoppu ni koinu o mi ni iku.* I'm going to a pet shop to see a puppy.
ずっと雨が降っている。 *Zutto ame ga futte iru.* It's been raining for awhile.	私は悲しい映画が嫌いです。 *Watashi wa kanashii eiga ga kirai desu.* I hate sad movies.

ペットは飼い主に似る。 *Petto wa kainushi ni niru.* Pets resemble their owners.	何不自由なく生きている *Nani Fujiyū naku ikiteiru.* I live with no inconveniences.
生まれつき金持ちだ。 *Umaretsuki kanemochi da.* S/he was born wealthy.	申込書に、住所、氏名、年齢、電話番号を書いて下さい。 *Mōshikomisho ni, jūsho, shimei, nenrei, denwa bangō o kaite kudasai.* Please write your address, name, age, and telephone number on the application form.

仕事を探しています。
Shigoto o sagashite imasu.

I'm looking for a job.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

borantia dantai (ボランティア団体) "volunteer group"
Borantia means "volunteer," and *dantai* means "organization" or "group." The word NPO (*enupīō*), meaning "nonprofit organization," is also common.

nanda ka (なんだか) "kind of"
We use this word to soften a statement. We often use it when the situation, reason, or cause is not clear to the speaker. The original phrase is *Nande darō ka*, meaning "I wonder why it is."

umaretsuki (生まれつき) "by nature," "from birth," "congenitally"
Umaretsuki is made up of two parts, *umare* and *tsuki. Umare* is the *masu* stem of a verb *umareru,* meaning "to be born," and *tsuki* is the *masu* stem of a verb *tsuku,* meaning "to attach."

fujiyū (不自由) "inconvenient"
Fu is a negative prefix meaning "non-" or "un-," and *jiyū* means "free." *Fujiyuu* also has the meaning of "impairment."

For Example:

1. *Tsujii Nobuyuki wa umaretsuki me ga fujiyū da ga, subarashii pianisuto da.*
辻井伸行は生まれつき目が不自由だが、すばらしいピアニストだ。
"Although Nobuyuki Tsujii is congenitally blind from birth, he is a great pianist."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is a Review of Grammar.
Umareta ko-inu no ashi ga fujiyū dakara kainushi wa suteta no da rō ka.
生まれた子犬の足が不自由だから、飼い主は捨てたのだろうか。
"I think maybe the owner abandoned the newborn puppy because its leg was lame."

In this lesson, you'll review grammar points you've learned so far by reading a journal entry.

[*Masu* stem] + *ni* + *iku* (Lower Intermediate Season 6 Lesson 3)

The construction *masu* stem of a verb plus the particle *ni* expresses the purpose of an action of movement.

For Example:

1. *(Watashi-tachi) wa Sakurako no uchi ni ko-inu o **mi ni itta**.*
（私達は）桜子の家に子犬を見に行った。
"We went to Sakurako's house to see the puppy."

-garu (Lower Intermediate Season 6 Lesson 4)

We attach *-garu*, meaning "to show signs of [something]" to adjectives to describe someone else's psychological or physiological situation.

For Example:

1. *(Sono ko-inu) wa ashi o ita**gatte iru**.*
（その子犬は）足を痛がっている。
(Literal translation: "The puppy is showing the sign of its leg/foot aching.")
"It seems like the puppy's leg is in pain."

Modifying Clause (Lower Intermediate Season 6 Lesson 1)

1. *umareta **koinu***
   生まれた**子犬**
   "the puppy that was born"

2. *petto shoppu ni itte inu o kau **hitsuyō***
   ペットショップに行って犬を買う**必要**
   "the need to buy a dog at a pet store"

3. *suteinu o katte kureru **hito***
   捨て犬を飼ってくれる**人**
   "people who will take in abandoned dogs"

4. *suteinu o katte kureru hito o sagashiteiru **borantia-dantai***
   捨て犬を飼ってくれる人をさがしている**ボランティア団体**
   "organizations that look for people who will take in abandoned dogs"

Ka Dō Ka ("Yes/No" Embedded Question) → Lower Intermediate Season 6 Lesson 2

To insert a "yes/no" question into another sentence, attach *ka dō ka* to the informal version of that question.

For Example:

1. *Petto shoppu ni itte iku o kau hitsuyō ga aru no **ka dō ka** wakaranaku natta.*
   ペットショップに行って犬を買う必要があるのかどうかわからなくなった。
   "I don't know anymore whether or not there is a need to go to a pet shop and buy a dog."

Additional Grammar Points

How to insert an *-n desu* sentence into another sentence.

Step 1: Drop the copula *desu*
Step 2: Change *-n* sound to *no*
Step 3: Add *ka* or *ka dō ka*

For Example:

1. *Kono densha wa doko ni ikundesu ka + wakarimasen*
    この電車はどこに行くんですか＋わかりません
    →*Kono densha ga doko ni iku **no ka** wakarimasen*
    この電車がどこにいくのかわかり**ません**。
    "I don't know where this train is going."

2. *Ashita, tesuto ga aru n desu ka + oshiete kudasai*
    明日、テストがあるんですか＋教えてください
    → *Ashita, tesuto ga aru **no ka dō ka** oshiete kudasai.*
    明日、テストがある**のかどうか**教えてください。
    "Please tell me whether or not there is a test tomorrow."

-*na ku naru*

Naru means "to become," and it indicates change. When -*yō ni naru* follows dictionary form, we translate it as "It has come to be that…"or "to reach the point where…"

For Example:

1. *Tsuma wa tabako o suu **yō ni natta**.*
    妻はタバコを吸う**ようになった**。
    Literally, "My wife reached the point where she smokes."
    "My wife smokes now."/"My wife has started smoking." (implying that she did not smoke before)

There are two ways to negate this sentence.

- "My wife doesn't smoke any more."

1. *Tsuma wa tabako o suwa**nai yō ni natta**.*
    妻はタバコを吸わ**ないようになった**。

2. *Tsuma wa tabako o suwa**naku natta**.*
    妻はタバコを吸わ**なくなった**。

Sentence 1 implies that change occurs gradually compared with sentence 2.

- *darō*

Darō and its formal form *deshō* indicates the speaker's guess or conjecture. *Darō* or *deshō*

with the question particle *ka* makes questions softer or less direct.

For Example：

1. *Kore wa o-sake **desu ka**.*
    これは、お酒ですか。
    "Is this alcohol?"

2. *Kore wa o-sake **deshō ka**.*
    これは、お酒でしょうか。
    "Is this alcohol, I wonder?"/"I wonder whether this is alcohol. "

Reference

- *-te kara* → Beginner Season 5 Lesson 12

- *-mitai* → Beginner Season 6 Lesson 24

- *darō* → Beginner Season 5 Lesson 1

- *iwareta* (passive form) → Beginner Season 6 Lesson 22

- *ni yoru to* → Beginner Season 5 Lesson 23

- *-sō da* → Beginner Season 5 Lesson 23

- *-n desu/-n da* → Beginner Season 5 Lessons 3, 4

- *kamo shirenai* → Beginner Season 5 Lesson 1

- *-yōni naru* → Beginner Season 5 Lesson 17

- *-te shimau* → Beginner Season 6 Lesson 4