

LESSON 4 CLOCKING IN EARLY

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TARGET DIALOGUE

Miruzu : Hayai desu ne. Maiasa kono jikan ni kuru n desu ka.

Nakamura: Iie. Kyō wa korekara yoga o suru n desu.

Miruzu : Yoga?

Nakamura: Ee. Shū ni 2-kai shisutemu-bu no Shika-san ni naratte iru n desu.

Miruzu : Koko de suru n desu ka.

Nakamura: Ee. Kono yoga-yō no matto o tsukau n desu.

Miruzu : Hē.

Nakamura: (sees *Shika Chandra* enter the room) A, Shika-san ga kimashita.

Miruzu : Ja, gambatte.

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VOCABULARY

hayai	2-kai
kuru / kimasu	~ kai
korekara	shisutemu-bu
yoga	~ bu
suru / shimasu	matto
shū ni	tsukau / tsukaimasu
shū	hē
~ ni	gambaru / gambarimasu

- 1 . Hayai desu ne.
- 2 . Shika-san
- 3 . Shika-san ni narrate iru n desu.

There are three points to be made about this sentence:

- (1) The particle **ni**, “from,” is used with the verb **naraimasu**, “to learn,” after the person from whom one receives lessons, in this case Shika.
- (2) **Naratte iru** is the plain, present-affirmative form (to be discussed shortly) of **naratte imasu**. Here **~ te iru** denotes a habitual action.
- (3) By using **n desu**, Ms.Nakamura is offering an explanation of why she is doing yoga at the company. (For the basic usages of **n desu**, see p.57.)

- 4 . Hē.
- 5 . Ja, gambatte.

Gambatte is a shortened, less formal form of **gambatte kudasai**, from the verb **gambarimasu**, “to do one’s best.” Traditionally you used this expression to wish people good luck or encourage them. (omission)

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PLAIN FORM OF VERBS

tense	-masu form	plain-form equivalent	
present aff.	kakimasu	kaku	dictionary form
present neg.	kakimasen	kakanai	-nai form
past aff.	kakimashita	kaita	-ta form
past neg.	kakimasendeshita	kakanakatta	-nakatta form

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GRAMMAR & PATTERN PRACTICE

I Plain Forms of Verbs (1): Present-affirmative and Present-negative Tenses

(omission) As you learned in Book I,..... There are two verbs that fit into neither the Regular I nor the Regular II group: **kuru** (dictionary form of **kimasu**) and **suru** (dictionary form of **shimasu**). These are the Irregular verbs.

	nai form	masu form	dictionary form	conditional form	volitional form
Regular I	awanai	aimasu	au	aeba	aō
	kakanai	kakimasu	kaku	akeba	kaō
	oyoganai	oyogimasu	oyogu	oyogeba	oyogō
	kesanai	keshimasu	kesu	keseba	kesō
	matanai	machimasu	matsu	mateba	matō
	shinanai	shinimasu	shinu	shineba	shinō
	yobanai	yobimasu	yobu	yobeba	yobō
	nomanai	nomimasu	nomu	nomeba	nomō
Regular II	kaeranai	kaerimasu	kaeru	kaereba	kaerō
	tabenai	tabemasu	taberu	tebereba	tabeyō
	akenai	akemasu	akeru	akereba	akeyō
	minai	mimasu	miru	mireba	miyō
Irregular	orinai	orimasu	oriru	orireba	oriyō
	konai	kimasu	kuru	kureba	koyō
	shinai	shimasu	suru	sureba	shiyō

NOTE: The -nai form of **arimasu** (dictionary form **aru**, a Regular verb) is **nai**.

VOCABULARY

oyogimasu

shinimasu

Change the verbs to their dictionary and *-nai* forms, as in the example.

Ex) kakimasu → kaku kakanai

Regular

- 1) ikimasu
- 2) kikimasu
- 3) nugimasu
- 4) hanashimasu
- 5) mochimasu
- 6) asobimasu
- 7) yomimasu
- 8) arimasu
- 9) norimasu
- 10) wakarimasu
- 11) kaimasu
- 12) naraimasu

Regular

- 13) imasu
- 14) kimasu (wear)
- 15) abimasu
- 16) demasu
- 17) shirabemasu
- 18) todokemasu
- 19) misemasu
- 20) oshiemasu
- 21) wasuremasu

Irregular

- 22) kimasu
- 23) shimasu

VOCABULARY

nugimasu

shirabemasu(R2)

hanashimasu

abimasu(R2)

demasu(R2)

II Asking for and Offering Explanations (1)

You use **n desu ka** to ask about another person’s circumstances, and **n desu** to make someone else better understand own. (omission)

Miruzu: Hayai desu ne. Maiasa kono jikan ni kuru n desu ka.

Nakamura: Iie. Kyō wa korekara yoga o suru n desu.

Here the question ending in **n desu ka** shows that Mr. Mills wants to know the reason why Ms. Nakamura has come to the office so early. **Maiasa kono jikan ni kimasu ka** and **Maiasa kono jikan ni kuru n desu ka** both mean “Do you come at this time every morning?” The difference is that the latter is asking not only for a yes or no, but also the reason. **Yoga o suru n desu** gives the reason. The following exchange, also from the Target Dialogue, is similar in terms of the speaker’s intent.

Miruzu: Yoga (o suru n desu ka) ?

Nakamura: Ee. Shisutemu-bu no Shika-san ni naratte iru n desu.

Miruzu: Koko de suru n desu ka.

Nakamura: Ee. Kono yoga-yō no matto o tsukau n desu.

(omission **んですか** = n desu ka **んです** = n desu)

Complete the answers to the questions as in the example.

Q: Hayai desu ne. Maiasa kono jikan ni kuru n desu ka.

Ex) Korekara kaigi no jumbi o shimasu

→ A: Iie. Kyō wa korekara kaigi no jumbi o suru n desu.

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1) Korekara Nihon-go no ressun ga arimasu. | → A: Iie. Kyō wa |
| 2) Korekara Nyūyōku shisha to terebi-kaigi o shimasu. | → A: Iie. Kyō wa |
| 3) Korekara shigoto no mae ni supōtsu-kurabu de oyogimasu. | → A: Iie. Kyō wa |
| 4) Korekara o-kyaku-sama o ichiba ni annai shimasu. | → A: Iie. Kyō wa |
| 5) Korekara kūkō ni o-kyaku-sama o mukae ni ikimasu. | → A: Iie. Kyō wa |
| 6) Mainichi kaisha de asa-gohan o tabemasu. | → A: Ee. |
| 7) Maiasa Nihon-go o naratte imasu. | → A: Ee. |
| 8) Kono jikan wa chikatetsu ga suite imasu. | → A: Ee. |

VOCABULARY

jumbi o shimasu
jumbi
terebi-kaigi
o-kyaku-sama
ichiba
annai shimasu

annai
mukae ni ikimasu
mukaemasu(R2)
suite imasu
sukimasu

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USAGE NOTE

Here we summarize the usages of **n desu** introduced in Units 1 and 2. More detailed explanations can be found in the Notes and Grammar & Pattern Practice sections.

(1)

Yukata o kaitai n desu ga (doko ni arimasu ka). (Lesson2)

Ashita onsen ni iku n desu ga, issho ni ikaga desu ka. (Lesson5)

(2)

Motto ōkii no wa arimasen ka. Imōto wa watashi yori se ga takai n desu. (Lesson2)

(3)

Koko de (yoga o) suru n desu ka. (Lesson4)

Ee. Kono yoga-yō no matto o tsukau n desu.

(4)

Ashita issho ni onsen ni ikimasen ka. (Lesson5)

Zannen desu ga, ashita wa yōji ga aru n desu.

(5)

Kusuri o nonda n desu ga (Lesson 6)

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Expressing Frequency

The particle **ni** following a period of time means “per.” When a number and the counter **kai**, “times,” comes immediately after **ni**, the sentence tells you how many times per period someone does something or something happens.

For example:

Shū ni 2-kai yoga o narrate iru n desu.

Common periods include:

shū (= isshūkan)	a week
1-jikan	an hour
1-nichi	a day
tsuki (= ikkagetsu)	a month
nen(= 1-nen)	a year

The same **ni + number** formula but with a period instead of **kai** is also used.

Isshūkan ni 10-jikan gurai Nihon-go no benkyō o shimasu.

(To be continued to next page)

To review adverbs for expressing frequency (from Book 1)

itsumo always

yoku often

tokidoki sometimes

tama ni occasionally

amari not very often(used with a negative form)

zenzen not at all(used with a negative form)

Examples:

A: Yoku jogingu o shimasu ka.

B: Ee.

A: Mainichi suru n desu ka.

B: Mainichi dewa arimasen ga, shū ni itsuka gurai shimasu.

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Hotondo maishū dōryō to nomi ni ikimasu.

Complete the sentences based on the schedule.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
1 kaigi (honsha)	2 Nihon-go no ressun	3 jogingu	4 Nihon-go no ressun	5 jogingu	6 tenisu· sukūru	7 jogingu
8 kaigi (honsha)	9 Nihon-go no ressun	10 jogingu	11 Nihon-go no ressun	12 jogingu	13 tenisu· sukūru	14 jogingu

Ex) Shū ni ikkai honsha de kaigi ga arimasu.

1)..... Nihon-go no ressun ga arimasu.

2)..... tenisu o naratte imasu.

3)..... jogingu o shite imasu.

USAGE NOTE

Especially in long sentences, **Nihon-go no benkyō o shimasu** (example at left) is often stated more simply as **Nihon-go o benkyō shimasu**. Both expressions means “I study Japanese.” Grammatically, **benkyō** is a noun followed by the particle **o** and the verb **shimasu**, whereas **benkyō shimasu**, with **o** left out, is itself considered a verb. Constructions of the latter type are called **suru** verbs and are extremely frequent in both spoken and written Japanese.

VOCABULARY

hotondo

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PRACTICE 1

WORD POWER

I The daily grind:

okimasu shawā o abimasu kao o araimasu ha o migakimasu
sūtsu ni kigaemasu uchi o demasu densha o machimasu
densha ni norimasu kafe ni yorimasu shigoto o hajimemasu
dōryō to izakaya de (o)sake o nomimasu karaoke de uta o utaimasu
uchi ni kaerimasu terebi de nyūsu o mimasu (o)furo ni hairimasu
nemasu

VOCABULARY

okiru(R2)	yoru
shawā	hajimeru(R2)
kao	izakaya
arau	karaoke
ha	uta
migaku	utau
sūtsu	nyūsu
kigaeru(R2)	(o)furo
kafe	neru(R2)

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II Things to do on day off:

sōji o shimasu sentaku o shimasu kaimono o shimasu
hiru-gohan o tsukurimasu bābekyū o shimasu katazukemasu
kodomo to asobimasu inu to sampo o shimasu eiga o mi ni ikimasu
tomodachi to o-shaberi o shimasu kazoku to ryokō o shimasu
doraibu o shimasu uchi de nombiri shimasu

VOCABULARY

sentaku o suru	o-shaberi o suru
sentaku	o-shaberi
bābekyū o suru	doraibu o suru
bābekyū	doraibu
katazukeru(R2)	nombiri suru

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PRACTICE 2

WORD POWER

I Interests

gorufu tenisu jogingu suiei torēningu saikuringu daibingu
sunō-bōdo suk yama-nobori yoga jūdō kendō karate ikebana
sadō Nihon-ryōri e (e o kaku) piano (piano o hiku)
wadaiko(wadaiko o tataku)

VOCABULARY

trēningu	yamanobori	kaku
saikuringu	yama	hiku
daibingu	karate	wadaiko
sunō-bōdo	sadō	tataku

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SPEAKING PRACTICE

I

Suzuki: Miruzu-san wa nanika undō o shite imasu ka.

Miruzu: Ee, shū ni 2-kai jogingu o shite imasu.

Suzuki: Doko o hashiru n desu ka.

Miruzu: Uchi no chikaku desu. Chikaku ni kōen ga aru n desu.

Suzuki: Donogurai hashiru n desu ka.

Miruzu: sanjuppun gurai desu.

PRACTICE REVIEW

Supōtsu-kurabu tenisu shimasu.
Kōen tenisu ikimasu.
Kōen jogingu shimasu.
Aoyama-Dōri hashirimasu.
Uchi no chiaku arukimasu.
Jitensha machi mawarimasu.
Yama noborimasu.

VOCABULARY

undō o suru	~ Dōri
undō	jitensha
hashiru	mawaru
Aoyama Dōri	noboru

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II

Miruzu:

onna no hito: Supōtsu-kurabu ni iku n desu.

Miruzu: Donna undo o suru n desu ka.

onna no hito: Ueito torēningu to suiei desu.

Miruzu: Mainichi iku n desu ka.

onna no hito: Shū ni mikka gurai desu.

III

Suzuki: Chan-san, ikebana o naratte iru n desu ka.

Chan: Ee.

Suzuki: Watashi mo ikebana o naraitai n desu ga, Chan-san wa doko de naratte iru n desu ka.

Chan: Eki no chikaku no komyūnitī-sentā desu.

Suzuki: Kurasu wa itsu aru n desu ka.

Chan: Maishū 2-kai getsu, kin no 6-ji kara desu. Kondo no kin-yōbi ni issho ni itte mimasen ka.

Suzuki: Ii desu ka. Yoroshiku o-negai shimasu.

VOCABULARY

ueito-torēningu

komyūnitī-sentā

getsu (=getsu-yōbi)

kin (=kin-yōbi)

