

LESSON 5 INVITING A COLLEAGUE TO A HOT SPRING

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TARGET DIALOGUE

Suzuki: Mō 11-ji ni narimasu yo. Sorosoro kaerimasen ka.

Miruzu: Sō desu ne.

Miruzu: (talking to himself) Aa, tsukareta.

Suzuki: Miruzu-san, Roppongi no onsen ni itta koto ga arimasu ka.

Miruzu: E? Roppongi ni onsen ga aru n desu ka.

Suzuki: Ee. Ashita kaeri ni ka no hito-tachi to iku n desu ga, issho ni ikaga desu ka.

Miruzu: Ashita desu ka. Zannen desu ga, ashita wa yōji ga aru n desu.

Suzuki: Sō desu ka. Ja, mata tsugi no kikai ni.

Miruzu: Ja, watashi wa koko de. O-tsukare-sama.

Suzuki: O-tsukare-sama.

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VOCABULARY

~ ni naru	ka
~ ni	hito-tachi
aa, tsukareta	~ tachi
tsukareru(R2)	yōji
~ koto ga aru	kikai
kaeri	o-tsukare-sama

NOTES

1. 11-ji ni narimasu yo.

Narimasu means “become” and 11-ji ni narimasu means “It is getting close to eleven.” (omission)

2. Sorosoro

3. Kaeri ni

The *-masu* stem of a verb – that is, the part of the verb just before *-masu* – functions as a noun. Here **kaeri** is the *-masu* stem of **kaerimasu** and means “going home.” (omission)

4. Ka no hito-tachi to iku n desu ga, issho ni ikaga desu ka.

Yukata o kaitai n desu ga from Lesson 2, this **n desu ga** is used as an introductory remark. Here, however, it is a preliminary to an invitation.

5. Zannen desu ga, ashita wa yōji ga aru n desu. (omission **んてす** = n desu)

6. Watashi wa koko de.

It is understood that a verb such as **orimasu**, “to get off,” or **shitsurei shimasu**, “to take one’s leave,” follows **watashi wa koko de** in this sentence.

7. O-tsukare-sama.

GRAMMAR & PATTERN PRACTICE

I Plain Forms of Verbs (2): Past-affirmative and Past-negative Tenses

	-nai form	-masu form	dictionary	-te form	-ta form	ending
Regular I	awanai	aimasu	au	atte	atta	-tte/tta
	kakanai	kakimasu	kaku	kaite	kaita	-ite/ita
	oyoganai	oyogimasu	oyogu	oyoide	oyoida	-ide/ida
	kesanai	keshimasu	kesu	keshite	keshita	-shite/shita
	matanai	machimasu	matsu	matte	matta	-tte/tta
	shinanai	shinimasu	shinu	shinde	shinda	-nde/nda
	yobanai	yobimasu	yobu	yonde	yonda	
	nomanai	nomimasu	nomu	nonde	nonda	
	kaeranai	kaerimasu	kaeru	kaette	kaetta	-tte/tta
Regular II	tabenai	tabemasu	taberu	tabete	tabeta	-te/ta
	akenai	akemasu	akeru	akete	aketa	
	minai	mimasu	miru	mite	mita	
	orinai	orimasu	oriru	orite	orita	
Irregular	konai	kimasu	kuru	kite	kita	-te/ta
	shinai	shimasu	suru	shite	shita	

NOTE: **Ikimasu**(dictionary form **iku**) is an exception among the Regular I verbs in that its *-te* and *-ta* forms are **itte** and **itita**, respectively.

- TE FORM REVIEW

The *-te* form for Regular I verbs is obtained as follows:

<u>final syllable before ~ masu</u>	<u>changes to</u>
i, chi, ri	tte
ni, mi, bi	nde
ki	ite
gi	ide
shi	shite

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awanai → awanakatta
tabenai → tabenakatta
konai → konakatta
shinai → shinakatta

Change the verbs to their *-ta* and *-nakatta* forms, as in the example.

Ex) kakimasu kaita kakanakatta

Regular I

- 1) ikimasu
- 2) arukimasu
- 3) nugimasu
- 4) mochimasu
- 5) kaimasu
- 6) naraimasu
- 7) arimasu
- 8) noborimasu
- 9) norimasu
- 10) asobimasu
- 11) yomimasu
- 12) keshimasu

Regular II

- 13) imasu
- 14) kimasu (wear)
- 15) abimasu
- 16) karimasu
- 17) okimasu
- 18) nemasu
- 19) demasu
- 20) shirabemasu
- 21) hajimemasu

Irregular

- 22) kimasu
- 23) shimasu

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II Talking about Past Experiences

The *-ta* form of a verb followed by **koto ga arimasu** expresses the fact that a person has experienced something before. For example.

Roppongi no onsen ni itta koto ga arimasu.

Q: Sushi o tabeta koto ga arimasu ka.

A: Hai, arimasu.

Iie, arimasen.

Complete the sentences as in the example.

Ex) mimasu Kabuki o mita koto ga arimasu.

- 1) nomimasu O-sake o
- 2) ikimasu Hokkaidō ni
- 3) noborimasu Fuji-san ni
- 4) norimasu Shinkansen ni

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PRACTICE 1

WORD POWER

- ① (o)shiro kimono sumō daibutsu (o)mikoshi
- bon-odori nabe-ryōri o-konomi-yaki shōchū maccha

【MAP】

- 北海道 = Hokkaidō 札幌 = Sapporo
- 本州 = Honshū 仙台 = Sendai 金沢 = Kanazawa 東京 = Tōkyō 鎌倉 = Kamakura
- 名古屋 = Nagoya 京都 = Kyōto 大阪 = Ōsaka 広島 = Hiroshima
- 四国 = Shikoku 福岡 = Fukuoka
- 九州 = Kyūshū 沖縄 = Okinawa

VOCABULARY

- (o)shiro nabe
- daibutsu o-konomi-yaki
- bon-odori shōchū
- nabe-ryōri maccha

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SPEAKING PRACTICE

I

Katō: Fuji-san ni nobotta koto ga arimasu ka.

Miruzu: Hai, arimasu.

Katō: Itsu nobotta n desu ka.

Miruzu: Kyonen desu. Tanoshikatta desu ga, totemo tsukaremashita.

II

Miruzu: Katō-san, Odaiba no onsen ni itta koto ga arimasu ka.

Katō: Ee.

Miruzu: Dō deshita ka.

Katō: Yokatta desu. O-furo ni haitte, sorekara bīru o nomimashita.
Rirakkusu shimashita yo.

Miruzu: Dō yatte ikimashita ka.

Katō: Shimbashi kara Yurikamome ni norimashita. Shinagawa kara
shatoru-basu mo arimasu yo.

VOCABULARY

rirakkusu suru

Yurikamome

shatoru basu

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PRACTICE 2

PHRASE POWER

I.

3-ji desu.

3-ji chōdo desu.

1-ji 55-fun desu.

2-ji 5-fun mae desu.

Ato 5-fun de 2-ji desu.

Mō sugu 2-ji ni narimasu.

Yo-ji juppun desu.

Yo-ji juppun sugi desu.

Yo-ji juppun sugimashita.

Mō sugu 9-ji han desu.

9-ji han ni narimasu.

VOCABULARY

gozen	a.m., in the morning	hiru	noon, daytime
gogo	p.m., in the afternoon	yūgata	evening
asa	morning	ban / yoru	evening, night

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SPEAKING PRACTICE

I

Miruzu: 10-ji o sugimashita. Sorosoro kaigi o hajimemashō.

Suzuki: Sō desu ne.

II

Katō: Miruzu-san, osoi desu ne. Mō yakusoku no jikan o nijuppun sugite imasu yo.

Suzuki: Sō desu ne. Kētai ni denwa shite mimashō ka.

III

Katō: Miruzu-san, kyō no yotei wa? Fūdo-fea ni tsuite sōdan shitai n desu ga.

Miruzu: Gogo Nozomi Depāto de Takahashi-san to yakusoku ga arimasu ga, yūgata yo-ji han sugi ni wa modorimasu.

Katō: Dewa gozen-chū ni chotto sōdan shimashō ka.

Miruzu: Hai, wakarimashita.

VOCABULARY

yakusoku	sōdan
yotei	modoru
fūdo-fea	gozen-chū
sōdan suru	~ -chū

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PRACTICE 3

SPEAKING PRACTICE

I

Suzuki: Kin-yōbi no ban, tomodachi to sakkā no shiai o mi ni iku n desu ga, issho ni ikaga desu ka.

Miruzu: Zannen desu ga, kin-yōbi wa 7-ji kara kaigi ga aru n desu.

Suzuki: Sō desu ka. Ja, mata tsugi no kikai ni.

II

Suzuki: Do-yōbi no sumō no chiketto o moratta n desu ga, issho ni ikimasen ka.

Miruzu: Zehi ikitai desu. Ichi-do itte mitakatta n desu.

Suzuki: Ja, kore, chiketto desu. Watashi wa hiru goro kara itte imasu.
Naka de aimashō.

Miruzu: Wakarimashita. Arigatō gozaimasu.

VOCABULARY

chiketto

naka

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READING TASK

Kikyū-tsuā

Watashi wa kikyū ni notta koto ga arimasu. Ototoshi no natsu, gāru-furendo to issho ni Toruko ni ikimashita. Soshite, Kappadokia de kikyū-tsuā ni sankā shimashita. Hajime sukoshi kowakatta desu. Demo, nagame wa hontō ni subarashikatta desu. Zehi mata dokoka de noritai desu.

VOCABULARY

kikyū

ototoshi

gāru-furendo

Toruko

Kappadokia

tsuā

sankā suru

sankā

hajime

sukoshi

kowai
nagame
subarashii