

LESSON 6 CLOCKING OUT EARLY

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TARGET DIALOGUE

Katō: Kaoiro ga yoku arimasen ne. Kaze desu ka.
Miruzu: Ee, jitsu wa chotto netsu ga aru n desu. Sakki kusuri o katte kite nonda n desu ga...(hakushon)
Katō: Hayaku uchi ni kaette yasunda hō ga ii desu yo.
Miruzu: Demo, mada kinō no kaigi no repōto o kaite inai n desu.
Katō: Muri o shinai hō ga ii desu yo. Asatte kara Chūgoku shucchō deshō.
Miruzu: Ee. (Gohogoho)

Miruzu: Jā, sumimasen ga, kyō wa o-saki ni shitsurē shimasu.

Kato : Ee, o-daiji ni.

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VOCABULARY

kaoiro	muri(na)
yoku arimasen	~ nai hō ga ii
kaze	~ deshō
jitsu wa	gohogoho
katte kuru	o-saki ni
hakushon	saki
hayaku	o-daiji ni
~ ta hō ga ii	daiji(na)
muri o suru	

NOTES

1. Kaoiro ga yoku arimasen ne.
This means “you look pale.” **Yoku arimasen** is the same as **yokunai desu**(introduced in Book I). In fact, **arimsen** or **nai desu** may be used with any adjective to express the negative form; the two are interchangeable. For example, **oishiku arimasen** and **oishikunai desu** both mean “not delicious,” and **genki dewa arimasen/genki ja arimasen** and **genki dewa nai desu** all mean “not healthy.”
2. Kusuri o katte kite nonda n desu ga.....
(*んです* = n desu)
3. Hakushon, gohogoho
4. Demo, mada kinō no kaigi no repōto o kaite inai n desu.
5. Asatte kara Chūgoku shucchō deshō.
6. O-daiji ni
Daijina means “important” and **daiji ni suru** mean “take good care of.” **O-daiji ni** shows sympathy and consideration for an ill or injured person, or those who have a family member who is ill or injured.

GRAMMAR & PATTERN PRACTICE

I Using the Adverbial Forms of Adjectives to Modify Verbs

hayai → hayaku Hayaku okimashita.
kirei → kirei ni Kirei ni kaite kudasai.

1. Change the adjectives to their adverbial forms, as in the examples.

Ex 1) hayai → hayaku

Ex 2) kirei → kirei ni

1) ōkii

2) chiisai

3) yasui

4) shizuka

5) shinsetsu

6) nigiyaka

2. Change the adjectives to their adverbial forms to construct complete sentences where the adverbs modify the verbs.

Ex) shizuka, arukimasu

→ shizuka ni arukimasu.

1) tanoshii, shokuji o shimasu

2) kirei, sōji o shimasu

3) osoi, okimasu

4) jōzu, utaimasu

II “Going Somewhere to Do Something and Coming Back”

The *-te* form of a verb followed by **kimasu** sometimes has the literal meaning of “go, do something, and return.” For example:

Kusuri o katte kimashita.

1. Change the form of the verbs to **~te kimasu** as in the example.

Ex) **kaimasu** → **katte kimasu**

1) **kakimasu**

2) **sagashimasu**

3) **todokemasu**

4) **torimasu**

5) **tabemasu**

6) **nomimasu**

2. Construct sentences as in the example.

Ex) **Pan o kaimasu. Tabemasu.**

→ **Pan o katte kite, tabemasu.**

1) **Katarogu o moraimasu. Setsumei shimasu.**

→

2) **Hon o karimasu. Yomimasu.**

→

3) **Toshokan de shirabemasu. Minna ni oshiemasu.**

→

VOCABULARY

setsumei suru

setsumei

minna

III Making Strong Suggestions

The *-ta* or *-nai* form followed by **hō ga ii desu** expresses a strong suggestion: “should do” or “should not do,” respectively.

Kaze desu ka. Jā, uchi ni kaette yasunda hō ga ii desu yo.
Ima, muri o shinai hō ga ii desu yo.

Complete the strong suggestions posed by B, as in the example.

Ex) Hayaku kaerimasu

A: Chotto netsu ga arimasu.

B: Jā, hayaku kaetta hō ga ii desu yo.

1) Sugu kōban ni ikimasu

A: Saifu o otoshita n desu.

B: Jā,

2) Sugu kādo-gaisha ni denwa shimasu.

A: Kādo ga nai n desu.

B: Jā,

3) Sukoshi yasumimasu.

A: Totemo tsukarete imasu.

B: Jā,

4) Tabako o suimasen.

A: Nodo ga itai desu.

B: Jā,

5) O-sake o nomimasen.

A: Ashita kenkō-shindan ga aru n desu.

B: Jā,

VOCABULARY

jā

otosu

kādo-gaisha

kenkō-shindan

kenkō

shindan

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IV “Not Yet”

The *-te* form followed by **imasen** sometimes indicates that something has not yet occurred or has not yet been achieved. For example:

Q: Mō repōto o kakimashita ka.
A: Hai, mō kakimashita.
Iie, mada kaite imasen.
Iie. repōto wa kakimasen(deshita).

1 Complete the answers to the questions as in the example.

Ex) Q: Mō mimashtia ka.

A: Hai, mō mimashita./ Iie, mada mite imasen.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|--------|
| 1) Q: Mō nomimashita ka. | A: Hai, | / Iie, |
| 2) Q: Mō kikimashita ka. | A: Hai, | / Iie, |
| 3) Q: Mō kimashita ka. | A: Hai, | / Iie, |
| 4) Q: Mō tabemashita ka. | A: Hai, | / Iie, |
| 5) Q: Mō hanashimashita ka. | A: Hai, | / Iie, |

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2 Complete the answers to the questions as in the example.

Q: Zangyō desu ka.

Ex) Repōto o kakimasu

→ Ee, mada repōto o kaite inai n desu.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| 1) Mēru no henji o dashimasu. | → A: Ee, |
| 2) Shiryō o yomimasu | → A: Ee, |
| 3) Dēta o okurimasu | → A: Ee, |
| 4) Kaigi no jumbi ga dekimasu | → A: Ee, |
-

V Asking for and Offering Explanations (2)

You use **n desu** after adjectives as follows:

warui desu	→ warui n desu
warukunai desu	→ warukunai n desu
warukatta desu	→ warukatta n desu
warukunakatta desu	→ warukunakatta n desu

benri desu	→ benri na n desu
benri dewa arimasen	→ benri dewa nai n desu
benri deshita	→ benri datta n desu
benri dewa arimasendeshita	→ benri dewa nakatta n desu

After nouns, you use **na** before **n desu** if the tense is present-affirmative.

kaze desu	kaze na n desu
kaze dewa arimasen	kaze dewa nai n desu
kaze deshita	kazedatta n desu
kaze dewa arimasendeshita	kaze dewa nakatta n desu

VOCABULARY

henji

dasu

dēta

dekiru(R2)

PRACTICE 1

WORD POWER

1. Symptoms and conditions:

atama onaka nodo ha koshi ga itai n desu.

kibun chōshi onaka no chōshi ga warui n desu.

kaze infuruenza arerugī kafun-shō
futsuka-yoi nebusoku jisaboke nan desu.

netsu ga aru n desu.

kaze o hiita n desu.

tsukarete iru n desu.

nemui n desu.

te ashi yubi ni kega o shita n desu.

kushami seki hana(mizu) akubi ga demasu.

VOCABULARY

chōshi	nebusoku	kega o suru	akubi
infuruenza	jisaboke	kega	
arerugī	hiku	kushami	
kafun-shō	nemui	seki	
futsukayoi	yubi	hana(mizu)	

SPEAKING PRACTICE

I

Nakamura: Hakushon·····.

Miruzu : Kaze desu ka.

Nakamura: Iie, arerugī desu. Hakushon····. Nihon ni wa kafun-shō no hito ga
ooi n desu yo.

Miruzu: Sō nan desu ka.

II

Miruzu: Kaze wa dō desu ka.

Suzuki: Okagesama de. Mō daijōbu desu.

Miruzu: Yokatta desu ne.

III

Suzuki: Suzuki desu. Ima byōin ni iru n desu.

Nakamura: Dō shita n desu ka.

Suzuki: Chotto ashi ni kega o shita n desu. Kyō wa gogo kara kaisha ni
ikimasu.

Nakamura: Wakarimashita. Ki o tsukete.

VOCABULARY

okagesama de

daijōbu(na)

dō shita n desu ka

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PRACTICE 2

WORD POWER

① shokuji-kai nomikai kangē-kai sōbetsu-kai shinnen-kai
bōnen-kai hanami kurisumasu pātī

SPEAKING PRACTICE

I

Katō: Asatte no shokuji-kai wa doko de suru n desu ka.

Suzuki: Mada kimete inai n desu. Sakki panfuretto o moratte kita n desu ga, koko wa dō deshō.

Katō: Ii desu ne. Minasan ni hayaku shiraseta hō ga ii desu yo.

Suzuki: Hai. Yoyaku shite, sugu mēru shimasu.

VOCABULARY

shokuji-kai	shinnen-kai	kimeru(R2)
nomikai	bōnen-kai	minasan
kangei-kai	hanami	shiraseru(R2)
sōbetsu-kai	kurisumasu pātī	mēru suru

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II

Katō: Shiryō no jumbi wa dekimashita ka.

Nakamura: Mada na n desu. Kopī no chōshi ga warui n desu.

Katō: Mentenansu ni renraku shimashita ka.

Nakamura: Iie. Mada shite imasen.

Katō: Hayaku denwa shita hō ga ii desu ne.

III

Miruzu: 12-ji ni narimasu yo. Suzuki-san, hiru-gohan wa?

Suzuki: Dōzo, o-saki ni. Watashi wa gogo no kaigi ni deru n desu ga, mada jumbi ga dekite inai n desu.

Miruzu: Sō desu ka. Ja, itte kimasu. Kaeri ni nanika katte kimashō ka.

Suzuki: Soreja, Makku no chīzubāgā setto o o-negai shite mo ii desu ka.

Miruzu: Chīzubāgā setto desu ne. Wakarimashita.

Vocabulary

shiryō	o-negai suru
mentenansu	o-negai
renraku suru	Makku
renraku	chīzubāgā setto
dōzo o-saki ni	chīzubāgā
(~ ni) deru(R2)	

READING TASK

Go-sodan

Go-sōdan

Ōki-sama

Eigyō-bu no Tsuchida desu.

Rainen no Shi-gatsu kara watashi mo Dusserudorufu jimusho de shigoto o shimasu.

Tanoshimi desu ga, chotto shimpai desu. Korekara hikkoshi no jumbi o shimasu.

Iroiro oshiete kudasai.

Yoroshiku o-negai shimasu.

Tsuchida

RE: Go-sōdan

Tsuchida-sama

Dusserudorufu wa totemo ii tokoro desu yo. Hikkoshi no jumbi wa taihen desu ne. Kochira dewa amari chiisai saizu no fuku ya kutsu ga arimasen kara, Nihon kara motte kita hō ga ii desu yo. Kusuri mo motte kita hō ga ii desu. Kochira no kusuri wa sukoshi tsuyoi desu kara.

Kagu wa kochira de karita hō ga ii desu. Kagu-tsuki no apāto mo arimasu. Sorekara, Nihon de sukoshi Doitsu-go no benkyō o shita hō ga ii desu. Watashi wa hajime zenzen wakarimasendeshita kara, taihen deshita.

Rainen no shi-gatsu ga tanoshimi desu.

Ōki

VOCABULARY

(go)sōdan

Ōki

Tsuchida

Dusserudorufu

jimusho

tanoshimi

shimpaina

hikkoshi

fuku

tsuyoi

kagu-tsuki no

~ tsuki