



LESSON 19 よかった YOKATTA

ロドリゴ	おーい、アンナさん。	Hey! Anna.
Rodrigo	Ôi, ANNA-SAN.	
アンナ	みんな。	Everybody.
Anna	MINNA.	
ロドリゴ	よかった。心配 <small>しんぱい</small> したよ。	I'm glad.
Rodrigo	YOKATTA. SHINPAI SHITA YO.	We were worried about you.
アンナ	ごめんなさい。	I'm sorry.
Anna	カメラが安 <small>やす</small> かったので、つい見 <small>み</small> てしまいま した。 GOMENNASAI. KAMERA GA YASUKATTA NODE, TSUI MITE SHIMAIMASHITA.	The cameras were inexpensive, so I was just looking at them.



Grammar Tips

① Past form of adjectives Adjectives : See p.53

◆ Japanese adjectives can have a past form.

For I-adjectives, change I at the end to KATTA. For NA-adjectives, add DATTA.

I-adjectives : YASUI (inexpensive) ⇒ YASUKATTA (was/were inexpensive)

(exception) : II (good) ⇒ YOKATTA (was/were good)

NA-adjectives : DAIJÔBU (all right) ⇒ DAIJÔBU DATTA (was/were all right)

② GOMENNASAI (I'm sorry)

◆ You say GOMENNASAI, when you apologize to people closer to you, such as family or friends.

◆ SUMIMASEN sounds more formal than GOMENNASAI.

 See lesson 22

SUMIMASEN



GOMENNASAI



Sound Words

KASHA'



It is the sound of a camera shutter being released.

PACHIRI



It expresses not only the sound of a shutter, but also the act of a person taking a picture itself.