

# **LESSON NOTES**

# Lower Intermediate S6 #1 Who is That Japanese Person?

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# **DIALOGUE - JAPANESE**

#### **KANJI**

1. 野沢菜味: うーん。え?8時?

2. 野沢菜味: もう!お母さん、何で起こしてくれなかったの?

3. お母さん: 何回も起こしたわよ。

4. 野沢菜味: 行ってきます!

5. 野沢菜味: 私の名前は野沢菜味。田畑高校に通っている高校二年生。

6. 那須実: おっす、ノザワナ。

7. 野沢菜味: やめてよ。「野沢」か、「菜味」って呼んでって何度も言っているでしょう。

8. 那須実: 急げ、遅刻するぞ。

9. 野沢菜味: 彼はうちの近所に住んでいる那須実。同じ田畑高校二年生。

10. 野沢菜味: 口も頭も悪いけど、実の弾くピアノはすごい。

11. 野沢菜味: 実のお母さんは、ピアノの先生で家にピアノが三台もある。

12. 野沢菜味: ねぇ、実、冬休みの前に出た宿題、終わった?

13. 那須実: へ?

14. 野沢菜味: 本を十冊読んで、レポートを百枚書く宿題。

15. 那須実: やべえ。

#### **ENGLISH**

1. Nami Nozawa: Uhh. Huh? Eight o'clock?

2. Nami Nozawa: Gah! Mum, why didn't you wake me up?

3. Mother: I woke you up countless times.

4. Nami Nozawa: I'm going!

5. Nami Nozawa: My name is Nami Nozawa. I'm a second-year high school student at Tabata High

School.

6. Minoru Nasu: 'sup, Nozawana.

7. Nami Nozawa: Stop it. I've told you however many times to either call me "Nozawa" or "Nami",

haven't I?

8. Minoru Nasu: Hurry it up - we're gonna be late.

9. Nami Nozawa : He's Minoru Nasu, and he lives near us. He's also a second-year at Tabata High

School.

10. Nami Nozawa: He has a foul mouth and he's not that smart, but he's great at playing the piano.

11. Nami Nozawa: Minoru's mother is a piano teacher, and they have THREE pianos at his house.

12. Nami Nozawa: Hey, Minoru, did you finish the homework we got before winter break?

13. Minoru Nasu: Huh?

14. Nami Nozawa: The homework was to read ten books and write a one-hundred page report.

15. Minoru Nasu: Uh-oh.

## RŌMAJI

1. Nozawa Nami: Ūn. E? Hachi-ji?

2. Nozawa Nami: Mō! O-kā-san, nande okoshite kurenakatta no?

3. O-kā-san: Nan-kai mo okoshita wa yo.

4. Nozawa Nami: Itte kimasu!

5. Nozawa Nami : Watashi no namae wa Nozawa Nami. Tabata kōkō ni kayotte iru kōkō ni-nensei.

6. Nasu Minoru: Ossu, Nozawana.

7. Nozawa Nami: Yamete yo. "Nozawa" ka, "Nami" tte yonde tte nan-do mo itteiru deshō.

8. Nasu Minoru: isoge, chikoku suruzo.

9. Nozawa Nami : Kare wa uchino kinjo ni sunde iru Nasu Minoru. Onaji Tabata kōkō ni-nensei.

10. Nozawa Nami: Kuchi mo atama mo warui kedo, Minoru no hiku piano wa sugoi.

11. Nozawa Nami: Minoru no o-kā-san wa, piano no sensei de ie ni piano ga san-dai mo aru.

12. Nozawa Nami: Nē, Minoru, fuyu-yasumi no mae ni deta shukudai, owatta?

13. Nasu Minoru: He?

14. Nozawa Nami: Hon o ju-ssatsu yonde, repōto o hyaku-mai kaku shukudai.

15. Nasu Minoru: Yabē.

#### **HIRAGANA**

1. のざわなみ: うーん。え?はちじ?

2. のざわなみ: もう!おかあさん、なんで おこして くれなかった の?

3. おかあさん: なんかいも おこした わよ。

4. のざわなみ: いってきます!

5. のざわなみ: わたしのなまえは のざわ なみ。たばたこうこうに かよっている こうこう にねんせい。

6. なすみのる: おっす、ノザワナ。

7. のざわなみ: やめてよ。「のざわ」か、「なみ」ってよんでって なんども いっているでしょう。

8. なすみのる: いそげ、ちこくするぞ。

9. のざわなみ: かれは うちのきんじょにすんでいる なすみのる。おなじ たばたこうこう にねんせい。

10. のざわなみ: くちも あたまも わるいけど、みのるの ひくピアノは すごい。

11. のざわなみ: みのるのおかあさんは、ピアノの せんせいで いえに ピアノが さんだい も ある。

12. のざわなみ: ねぇ、みのる、ふゆやすみの まえに でた しゅくだい、おわった?

13. なすみのる: へ?

14. のざわなみ: ほんを じゅっさつよんで、レポートをひゃくまいかく しゅくだい。

15. なすみのる: やべえ。

# **VOCABULARY**

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
通う	かよう	kayou	to commute, to attend, to go back and forth;V1	
終わる	おわる	owaru	to finish, to end; V1	verb
冬休み	ふゆやすみ	fuyuyasumi	winter vacation	
起こす	おこす	okosu	to wake someone, to cause, to raise;V1	
高校	こうこう	kōkō	senior high school	noun
やばい	やばい	yabai	yikes! (young persons' slang); uh oh; terrible; amazing Adj(i)	
弾く	ひく	hiku	to play (violin, piano);V1	
高校生	こうこうせい	kōkōsei	high school student	
何で	なんで	nan de	why?, how?, what for?, how come?	
近所	きんじょ	kinjo	neighborhood	
ピアノ	ピアノ	piano	piano	noun

# **SAMPLE SENTENCES**

毎日、私は学校に通っています。	終わりました!
Mainichi watashi wa gakkō ni kayotteimasu.	Owarimashita!
I go to school every day.	I'm done!
冬休みに何をしますか。	明日の朝、5時に起こしてください。
Fuyu-yasumi ni nani o shimasu ka?	Ashita no asa, go-ji ni okoshite kudasai.
What are you going to do during the winter vacation?	Please wake me up at 5 in the morning tomorrow.
 高校までスクールバスで行きます。	もう、9時?やばい!
Kōkō made sukūru-basu de ikimasu.	Mō, ku-ji? Yabai!
I go to high school by school bus.	It's already 9? Uh-oh.
	高校生になった。
Watashi wa piano o hiku koto ga daisuki desu.	Kōkōsei ni natta.
I love playing the piano.	I became a high school student.
何で?	近所のスーパーでキャベツを二個かった。
Nan de?	Kinjo no sūpā de kyabetsu o ni-ko katta.
Why?	I bought two heads of cabbage at the local super market.

ピアノのレッスン	グランドピアノ	
piano no ressun	gurando piano	
piano lessons	grand piano	
若いときにピアノのレッスンを受けていればよかった。 <i>Wakai toki ni piano no ressun o ukete ireba yokatta.</i> I wish I had taken piano lessons when I was young.	女性は、少女にピアノを教えている。 <i>Josei wa, shōjo ni piano o oshiete iru.</i> The woman is teaching the girl to play the piano.	
ピアノが弾けるようになりたい!	ピアノを持っていますか。	
Piano ga hikeru yõ ni naritai !	Piano o motte imasu ka.	
I want be able to play the piano!	Do you have a piano?	

# **VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE**

# ■行ってきます。[ Itte kimasu. ]

We use the phrase "ittekimasu" (literal translation "I'll go and return.") when leaving one's home or a place that you expect to come back to later. The person who is staying says "itterasshai" as a response.

## ■ Various counters

台[dai]: Counter for machines or vehicles 枚[mai]: Counter for thin, flat objects

∰ [satsu]: Counter for books
□ [kai]: Counter for occurrences

度 [do]: Counter for occurrences / Counter for degrees(temperature)

年生 [ nensei ]: student in - year

Counters	台[ dai ]	年 [nen ]	回[ kai ]	∰ [satsu]
1	いちだい	いちねん	いっかい	いっさつ
	ichi-dai	ichi-nen	i-kkai	i-ssatsu
2	にだい	にねん	にかい	にさつ
	ni-dai	ni-nen	ni-kai	ni-satsu
3	さんだい	さんねん	さんかい	さんさつ
	san-dai	san-nen	san-kai	san-satsu
4	よんだい	よねん	よんかい	よんさつ
	yon-dai	yo-ne	yon-kai	yon-satsu
5	ごだい	ごねん	ごかい	ごさつ
	go-dai	go-nen	go-kai	go-satsu
6	ろくだい	ろくねん	ろっかい	ろくさつ
	roku-dai	roku-nen	ro-kkai	roku-satsu
7	ななだい	ななねん	ななかい	ななさつ
	nana-dai	nana-nen	nana-kai	nana-satsu
	orしちだい	or しちねん	or しちかい	orしちさつ
	shichi-dai	shichi-nen	shichi-kai	shichi-satsu
8	はちだい hachi-dai	はちねん hachi-nen	はっかい ha-kkai or はちかい hachi-kai	はっさつ ha-ssatsu or はちさつ hachi-satsu
9	きゅうだい	きゅうねん	きゅうかい	きゅうさつ
	kyū-dai	kyū-nen	kyū-kai	kyū-satsu
10	じゅうだい	じゅうねん	じゅっかい	じゅっさつ
	jū-dai	jū-nen	ju-kkai	ju-ssatsu
other counters with same pattern	枚[mai] 度[do]	年生[nensei] 時[ji] 時間[jikan]	個[ko] -counter for small item	

# **GRAMMAR**

The focus of this lesson is Reviewing Modifying Clauses

彼はうちの近所に住んでいる那須実。

Kare wa uchi no kinjo ni sunde iru Nasu Minoru.

He's Minoru Nasu, and he lives near us.

In this lesson, you'll review modifying clauses and particles that come after amounts.

# **Modifying Clauses**

The most important thing to remember is that Japanese modifying clauses work backwards from English. First, let's take a look at a modifying clause in English:

Noun	Modifying Clause
The bread	that I bought
The person	who is wearing a jacket

We call the phrase "that I bought" the modifying clause; it modifies and gives us more information about the noun (in this case the bread). In English, this modifying clause always follows the noun.

Now let's look at the same phrase in Japanese:

Modifying Clause	Noun
私 <u>が</u> かった	パン
watashi <b>g<u>a</u></b> katta	pan
私 <u>の</u> かった	パン
watashi <u><b>no</b></u> katta	pan

Here are some important rules to remember for Japanese modifying clauses:

- The modifying clause comes before the noun.
- The subject in the clause has to be marked by *ga* or *no*. *Wa* should be reserved for marking the topic of the whole sentence.
- The phrase modifies a noun has to be informal form.

In intermediate level Japanese, it is very important to get used to hearing and using modifying clauses. This is because as your level of Japanese gets higher, the modifying clauses you come across will become longer, and you will even come across complex sentences where a modifying clause are embedded inside another modifying clause. In a long sentence, it's important to identify where the modifying clause starts and ends to get the correct meaning.

- パン pan "bread"
- 私が買ったパン
   watashi ga katta pan
   "the bread that I bought"
- 私が買ったパンを食べたネズミ
   watashi ga katta pan o tabeta nezumi
   "the mouse that ate the bread that I bought"
- ネコは、<u>私が買ったパンを食べたネズミ</u>をつかまえた。
   Neko wa <u>watashi ga katta pan o tabeta nezumi</u> o tsukamaeta.
   "The cat caught the mouse that ate the bread that I bought."
- 父が買ってくれたかばん
   Chichi ga kattekureta kaban

"the bag my father bought for me "

• 20年前に父が買ってくれたかばん

20-nen mae ni chichi ga katte kureta kaban

"The bag that my father bought for me 20 years ago"

• 私は20年前に父が買ってくれたかばんをまだ使っている。

Watashi wa <u>20-nen mae ni chichi ga katte kureta kaban</u> o mada tsukatte iru.

"I still use the bag that my father bought for me 20 years ago."

#### **Examples From This Lesson's Dialogue**

1. (私は)田畑高校に通っている高校二年生(です)。

(Watashi wa) Tabata kōkō ni kayotteiru kōkō ni-nensei (desu).

"I'm a second-year high school student at Tabata High School."

2. 彼はうちの近所に住んでいる<mark>那須実</mark>(です)。

Kare wa uchi no kinjo ni sundeiru Nasu Minoru (desu).

"He's Minoru Nasu, and he lives near us."

3. 実の弾くピアノはすごい

Minoru no hiku piano wa sugoi.

"Minoru is great at playing the piano."

4. 冬休みの前に出た宿題、終わった?

Fuyu-yasumi no mae ni deta shukudai owatta?

"Did you finish the homework we got before winter break?"

5. 本を十冊読んで、レポートを百枚書く宿題。

Hon o jussatsu yonde, repōto o hyaku-mai kaku shukudai.

"The homework was to read ten books and write a one-hundred page report."

#### [amount]+mo

も (*mo*) emphasizes the amount or the extent of something. It corresponds to "as many as" or "as much as."

#### ■ Examples

1. 日本から南アフリカまで<u>18時間</u>もかかります。

Nihon kara Minami Afurika made <u>18-jikan</u> mo kakarimasu.

"It takes a good eighteen hours (as long as eighteen hours) to get to South Africa from Japan."

2. ケイトは漢字を<u>5000個</u>も知っている。

Keito wa kanji o gosen-ko mo shitte iru.

"Kate knows as many as five thousand kanji."

Please note that this [amount] + mo is used when the speaker thinks the amount is a lot. When the speaker thinks the amount is low, *shika---nai* meaning "only" is used.

1. 日本から韓国まで2時間半しかかかりません。

Nihon kara Kankoku made ni-jikan han shika kakarimasen.

"It takes only two hours and a half to get to South Korea from Japan."

2. ケイトは漢字を5こしか知らない。

Keito wa kanji o go-ko shika shiranai.

"Kate knows only five kanji."

When mo follows "nan+counter" it means "any number of ··· " or "many..."

- この本は面白かったので、何回も読みました。
   Kono hon wa omoshirokatta node, <u>nan-kai mo</u> yomimashita.
   "Since this book is interesting, I read it many times."
- 日本から南アフリカまで何時間もかかります。
   Nihon kara Minami Afurika made <u>nan-jikan mo</u> kakarimasu.
   "It takes several hours to get to South Africa from Japan."

#### Reference

- -te kureru → Beginner Season 5 Lesson 20
- Modifying clause→ Beginner Season 4 Lesson 49, Beginner Season 5 Lesson 4, Particle Lesson 20
- particle mo → Particle Lesson 24
- nan-do mo/nan-kai mo→ Beginner Season 5 Lesson 13

# **CULTURAL INSIGHT**

## 若者言葉 (わかものことば)-young people's language

In very casual conversation between young people, the "-ai" or "-oi" ending in adjectives becomes an elongated " $\bar{e}$ " sound.

#### **■** Example

- やばい [ yabai ] "uh-oh, no good" → やべえ [ yabē ]
- すごい [sugoi] "awesome, great" → すげえ [sugē]

Please note that this usage has an extremely casual or rough connotation and is not appropriate in formal situations.