

## LESSON NOTES

# Japanese Culture Class #41

## Aomori Dialect 1

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## KANJI

1. 将: おめ、こった時間にどさ？
2. ゆき: なも、わはわらしっこむが迎えに行くじゃ。なは？
3. 将: わー津軽漬け買いさ行くじゃ。
4. ゆき: んだが一。今夜もたげしばれるな。
5. 将: んだ。んだはんでわは早ぐ帰ってあんずましい湯さ入るじゃ。へば、まんず！

## KANA

1. しょう: おめ、こったじかんにどさ？
2. ゆき: なも、わはわらしっこむがむかえにいくじゃ。なは？
3. しょう: わーつがるづけかいさいくじゃ。
4. ゆき: んだが一。こんやもたんげしばれるな。
5. しょう: んだ。んだはんでわははやぐかえってあんずましいゆさはいるじゃ。へば、まんず！

## ROMANIZATION

1. SHŌ: Ome, kotta jikan ni do sa?

CONT'D OVER

2. YUKI: Namo, wa ha warashi-kko muga mukae ni igu ja. Na ha?
3. SHŌ: Wā tsugaru-tsuke kai sa iku ja.
4. YUKI: Ndagā. Konya mo tage shibareru na.
5. SHŌ: Nda. Ndahande wa hayagu kaette anzumashii yu sa hairu ja. Heba, manzu!
6. SHŌ: Anata, konna jikan ni doko ni iku no?
7. YUKI: Nandemo nai yo. Watashi wa kodomo o mukae ni ikimasu. Anata wa?
8. SHŌ: Watashi wa tsugaru-tsuke o kai ni iku yo.
9. YUKI: Sō desu ka. Konya mo sugoku samui ne.
10. SHŌ: Sō da ne. dakara watashi wa hayaku kaette kimochi ii o-furo ni hairu yo. Jaa, matane!

## ENGLISH

1. SHO: Hey you, where are you going at this hour?
2. YUKI: Nowhere special. I'm going to pick up my kid. How about you?
3. SHO: I'm going to buy tsugaru-zuke.
4. YUKI: Oh, is that so? It's really cold tonight too, ain't it?

CONT'D OVER

5. SHO: Yeah, it is. So I'm going home early, and I'll take a nice bath. So, later!
6. (Standard Japanese Translation)
7. 将: あなた、こんな時間にどこに行くの？
8. ゆき: なんでもないよ、わたしは子供を迎えに行きます。あなたは？
9. 将: わたしは津軽漬けを買いに行くよ。
10. ゆき: そうですか。今夜もすごく寒いね。
11. 将: そうだね。だからわたしは早く帰って気持ちいいお風呂に入るよ。じゃあ、またね！

## VOCABULARY

| Kanji          | Kana           | Romaji                | English   |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|---|
| わらし            | わらし            | warashi, warase       | child, children   |
| へば             | へば             | heba                  | well, then, so, ok then   |
| 入る             | はいる            | hairu                 | to get into, to enter, to join ; V1   |
| あんずましい (あずましい) | あんずましい (あずましい) | anzumashii, azumashii | good feeling, it feels nice   |
| んだはんで          | んだはんで          | ndahande              | and so, therefore   |
| んだ             | んだ             | nda                   | I agree, that's true, yeah, right (this aizuchi shows agreement or acknowledges a fact) |
| しばれる           | しばれる           | shibareru             | cold  |

|       |       |              |   |
|-------|-------|--------------|---|
| たげ    | たげ    | tage, tange  | very, much, really  |
| 津軽漬け  | つがるづけ | Tsugaru-zuke | brand name of a special kind of pickle product made in Aomori Prefecture. |
| 行く、行く | いぐ、いく | igu, iku     | go  |
| な     | な     | na           | you (more polite than おめ)   |
| わ     | わ     | wa           | I, me   |
| なも    | なも    | na-mo        | nothing much, nothing, never mind, nowhere, nada                          |
| こった   | こった   | kotta        | like this, in this way, such  |
| おめ    | おめ    | ome          | you, hey you! (coarse, rude, very familiar)                               |
| まんず   | まんず   | manzu        | later! good bye!  |

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

先週、この会社に入りました。  
*Senshū kono kaisha ni hairimashita.*

I joined this company last week.

## GRAMMAR

青森弁 あおもりべん The *Aomori* Dialect

Some introductory grammar points regarding the *Aomori* Dialect.

| English | Aomori Dialect | Standard Japanese |
|---------|----------------|-------------------|
|---------|----------------|-------------------|

|           |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| like this | こった・kotta | こなな・konna |
| like that | そった・sotta | そんな・sonna |
| like that | あった・atta  | あんな・anna  |

Because of a sound change in this region, んな often becomes った.

さ・sa

In Standard Japanese, this particle is へ. It usually indicates direction, or motion towards the noun preceding it.

Aさん：どさ？

Bさん：湯さ

A：where to?

B：to a hot bath.

The particle へ is still used when indicating time or degree:

This sentence includes both particles: おめ、こった時間にどさ？ *Ome, kotta jikan ni dosa?*

In Standard Japanese this would be rendered: あなた、こなな時間にどこに（行くんですか）？ *Anata, konna jikan ni doko ni (iku n desu ka?)*

The *Aomori* dialect is famous for using short phrases. In Standard Japanese the literal translation wouldn't work well, except in an extremely casual context.

Aさん：何処に？

Bさん：銭湯に

It would be preferable to translate something like this:

Aさん：何処に行くの？

Bさん：銭湯に行くよ。

This next example combines this point with the next point, べ.

Cさん：今夜どすべ？

Dさん：今夜居酒屋さ行くべ！

In Standard Japanese:

Cさん：今夜どうしようかな？

Dさん：今夜居酒屋に行こう！

Cさん：What should we do tonight?

Dさん : Let's go to an izakaya tonight!

べ

This sentence-final particle is affixed to the end of the dictionary form of the verb to create the volitional form.

Take a look at the last example above to see how this compares to the Standard formation of the volitional.

This is an important feature of the dialects spoken in the 東北 (Tohoku) region. Other dialects in other parts of Japan feature a similar べ、べー ; つべ、ぺー group of sentence final particles. They don't always form volitionals in other dialects. In the next Aomori-ben lesson, we will discuss this point more, as it isn't really used in this lesson.

たげ

This means とても

| English         | Aomori Dialect                     | Standard Japanese                  |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| It's very cold! | たげさんみーじゃ!<br><i>Tage sanmī ja!</i> | とても寒いよ!<br><i>Totemo samui yo!</i> |

~じゃ This is attached to the end of verbs to make assertions. In some regards, it corresponds to よ.

| Aomori Dialect                          | Standard Japanese                      |
|---|--|
| 湯さ入るじゃ<br><i>Yu sa hairu ja</i>         | 銭湯に入るよ<br><i>Sentō ni hairu yo</i>     |
| 青森市さ行くじゃ<br><i>Aomori-shi sa iku ja</i> | 青森市に行くよ<br><i>Aomori-shi ni iku yo</i> |
| しばれるじゃ<br><i>Shibareru ja</i>           | 寒いよ<br><i>Samui yo</i>                 |
| 言ったじゃ<br><i>Itta ja</i>                 | 言ったよ!<br><i>Itta yo!</i>               |

To form negative non-past verbs, ね or ねえ/ねー is attached to the negative stem.

| Aomori Dialect | Standard Japanese |
|----------------|-------------------|
|----------------|-------------------|

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湯さ入らね  
*Yu sa haira ne*

銭湯に入らない  
*Sentō ni hairanai*

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魚買いさ行がね  
*Sakana kai sa igane*

魚を買いに行かない  
*Sakana o kai ni ikanai*

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へば

This corresponds to the standard では (じゃ、じゃあ).

まんず

This is また as in, 'good bye!'