

LESSON NOTES

Japanese Culture Class #45

Aomori Dialect 3

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KANJI

1. 将: やべー。まだテストの点数悪かったじゃー。どすべ？
2. ゆき: なしてそったにまいね？
3. 将: めぐせべよー。かっちゃさも叱られるんだね。どせば？
4. ゆき: なげてまえば？
5. 将: んだ。なげるわ。

KANA

1. しょう: やべー。まだテストのてんすうわるがったじゃー。どすべ？
2. ゆき: なしてそったにまいね？
3. しょう: めぐせべよー。かっちゃさもしかられるんだね。どせば？
4. ゆき: なげてまえば？
5. しょう: んだ。なげるわ。

ROMANIZATION

1. SHŌ: Yabē. Mada tesuto no tensū warugatta jā. Dosube?
2. YUKI: Nashite sotta ni maine?
3. SHŌ: Meguse be yō. Kaccha sa mo shikarareru n da ne. Doseba?

CONT'D OVER

4. YUKI: Nageete maeba?
5. SHŌ: Nda. Nageru wa.

ENGLISH

1. SHŌ: Oh man, my test score was bad again. What should I do?
2. YUKI: Why is that so bad?
3. SHŌ: It's embarrassing! And my mom will chew me out. What should I do?
4. YUKI: Why don't you throw it away?
5. SHŌ: Yeah, I'll throw it away!
6. (Standard Japanese)
7. 将: やばい。またテストの点数が悪かったよ。どうしよう？
8. ゆき: どうしてそんなにいけないの？
9. 将: 恥ずかしいじゃないか。お母さんにも叱られるんだよ。どうすればいい？
10. ゆき: 捨ててしまえば？
11. 将: そうだな。捨てるよ。

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
やばい	やばい	yabai	oh no, oh man (slang)
弘前公園	ひろさきこうえん	Hirosaki Kōuen	Hirosaki Park
にんにく	にんにく	ninniku	garlic
林檎	りんご	ringo	apple
んだ	んだ	nda	yeah, I agree, yes (そうだね・sō da ne)
どせば	どせば	do seba	what should I do?
どすべ	どすべ	do su be	what should I do?
叱られる	しかられる	shikarareru	to be scolded, to be chewed out
さ	さ	sa	direction marking particle
かっちゃん	かっちゃん	kaccha	mother (お母ちゃん・okāsan)
めぐせ	めぐせ	meguse	embarrassing, shameful
なげる	なげる	nageru	to throw away, throw out, get rid of
まいね	まいね	maine	no, bad, wrong (駄目・dame)
そった	そった	sotta	like that, such, so, to such a degree
なして	なして	nashite	why
点数	てんすう	tensuu	test score, grade
弘前城	ひろさきじょう	Hirosaki-jō	Hirosaki Castle

GRAMMAR

青森弁・あおりべん・Aomori-ben

The Aomori Dialect

In the previous 2 lessons, we introduced many of the basic grammatical differences between 標準語・ひょうじゅんご・hyōjungo (Standard Japanese) and 青森弁・あおりべん・Aomori-ben.

In this lesson we see most of them again, so you hopefully you're getting the hang of it!

In this PDF we will take a quick look at a grammar point that you can also use in Standard Japanese.

After that, we'll review the important morphological differences covered so far on JapanesePod101.com.

Our Grammar point for this lesson is making suggestions using the -ba Conditional

Aomori-ben	Standard Japanese	English
投げてまえば・nagete maeba	捨ててしまえば・sutete shimaeba	if you throw it away

This sentence was translated as "Why don't you throw it away?" so, obviously, this statement is incomplete.

The full expression would be something like this:

捨ててしまえば、良いんじゃない？

Sutete shimaeba, ii n ja nai?

Literally, 'If you throw it away (and be done with it), it's good, isn't it?'

More naturally, 'It's better if you throw it away, don't you think?'

Let's look at a few other examples in Standard Japanese:

手紙を送ってみれば (、良いんじゃない) ?

Tegami o okutte mireba (, ii n ja nai) ?

It's better if you try to send a letter, don't you think?

思い切って、彼女に告白してみれば (、良いんじゃない) ?

Omoikitte, kokuhaku shite mireba (, ii n ja nai)?

Why don't you take the plunge and profess your love to her?

悩んでないで、やってみれば (、良いんじゃない) ?

Nayande nai de, yatte mireba (, ii n ja nai)?

It's better if you try once without worrying, isn't it?

Another point mentioned was まいね・maine

This is used just like 駄目・dame or いけない・ikenai in Japanese.

You can search other lesson for いけない・ikenai and てはいけない・-te wa ikenai for more examples, but here a few others using まいね・maine:

Aomori-ben	Standard Japanese	English
寝ちゃまいね!・necha maine	寝ては駄目・nete wa dame	don't sleep!
なしてそつたにまい ね?・Nashite sotta ni maine?	どうしてそんなに駄目な んですか?	why is that so bad?

A Brief Reveiw of the Morphology of Aomori-ben as Demonstrated in these Lessons:

Regular use of ~ええ・-ē and ~え・-e adjectival endings, which are generally considered vulgar in the Standard Language.

んな・nna regularly becomes つた・tta

こつた、そつた、あつた for こんな、そんな、あんな

Much of the basic vocabulary is different:

Aomori-ben	Standard Japanese	English
まいね・maine	駄目・dame、いけない・ ikenai	no, not good
なして・nashite	なんで・nande、なぜ・ naze、どうしてdōshite	why
投げる・nageru*	捨てるsuteru	throw away
めぐせ・meguse	恥ずかしい・hazukashii	embarrassment, shame
さ・sa direction particle	に・ni direction particle	to, into, from, by, etc.

*Note: in Standard Japanese 投げる exists, but it's meaning is to throw (as in a ball)

Aomori-ben morphology is also characterized by truncated forms, such as:

Aomori-ben	Standard Japanese	English
す・su	する・suru	to do
せば・seba	すれば・sureba	if it does
ど・do	どう・dō	how, what way

Unique formation of the volitional

volitional verb formation dictionary form + particle べ・be

Aomori-ben	Standard Japanese	English Approximation
すべ・su be	しよう・shiyō	let's do, should do
行くべ・igu be	行こう・ikō	let's go
会うべ・au be	会おう・aō	let's meet

volitional adjective

Aomori-ben	Standard Japanese	English Approximation
めぐせば・meguse be	恥ずかしいだろう・ hazukashii darō	should be embarrassed
でけえべ・dekē be	でかいだろう・dekai darō	should be big
雪だべ・yuki da be	雪だろう・yuki darō	should be snow
猿だべ・saru da be	猿だろう・saru darō	should be a monkey

Sentence final particles may follow べ・be. Note the example from the conversation:

メグセベよ!

meguse be yo!

It'll be embarrassing!

じゃ is often attached to verbs and conjugated adjectives to express intention or assertion:

点数が悪かったじゃ！・ <i>tensuu ga warugatta ja!</i>	点数悪かったよ！・ <i>tensuu ga warukatta yo!</i>	The test score was bad!
チョコ買いさ行くじゃ！・ <i>choko kai sa igu ja!</i>	チョコ買いに行くよ！・ <i>choko kai ni iku yo!</i>	I'm going to buy some chocolate!

Note: Don't confuse this じゃ・*ja* with the copula じゃ・*ja*, used by old men and in old *samura* stories, which is actually a variation of である・*de aru*. You can see this other じゃ・*ja* in many of our Intermediate *Mukashi-banashi* lessons.