

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #19

Is There Some Japanese Fried Chicken Left?

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KANJI

1. (On a drive)
2. (Stomach rumbling)
3. まさと: おなかがすきました。(laughs)
4. テイラー: あ、あそこに、ドライブスルーがあります。
 フライドチキン、好きですか？
5. かおり: フライドチキン・・・。
6. テイラー: きらいですか？
7. かおり: アレルギーがあります。
8. テイラー: チキンアレルギー？

KANA

1. (On a drive)
2. (Stomach rumbling)
3. まさと: おなかがすきました。(laughs)
4. テイラー: あ、あそこに、ドライブスルーがあります。
 フライドチキン、好きですか？
5. かおり: フライドチキン・・・。

CONT'D OVER

6. テイラー: きれいですか？
7. かおり: アレルギーがあります。
8. テイラー: チキンアレルギー？

ROMANIZATION

1. (On a drive)
2. (Stomach rumbling)
3. MASATO: Onaka ga sukimashita. (laughs)
4. TEIRĀ: A, asoko ni, doraibu surū ga arimasu.
Furaido chikin, suki desu ka?
5. KAORI: Furaido chikin....
6. TEIRĀ: Kirai desuka?
7. KAORI: Arerugī ga arimasu.
8. TEIRĀ: Chikin arerugī?

ENGLISH

1. (On a drive)
2. (Stomach rumbling)

CONT'D OVER

3. MASATO: I'm hungry. (laughs)
4. TEIRĀ: Oh, there's a drive-thru over there...
Do you like fried chicken?
5. KAORI: Fried...chicken...
6. TEIRĀ: You don't like it?
7. KAORI: I'm allergic...
8. TEIRĀ: Allergic to chicken?

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
嫌い	きらい	kirai	dislikable
好き	すき	suki	to like, likable; Adj (na)
アレルギー	アレルギー	arerugī	allergy
ドライブスルー	ドライブスルー	doraibu surū	drive-thru
お腹がすきました	おなかがすきました	onaka ga sukimashita	I got hungry.
あそこ	あそこ	asoko	over there
チキン	チキン	chikin	chicken

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>雪が嫌いです。 <i>Yuki ga kirai desu.</i></p> <p>I hate snow.</p>	<p>この店が好きです。 <i>Kono mise ga suki desu.</i></p> <p>I like this store.</p>
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<p>私はオーディリー・ヘップバーンが好きです。 <i>Watashi wa Ōdorī Heppubān ga suki desu.</i></p> <p>I like Audrey Hepburn.</p>	<p>アレルギーがあります。 <i>Arerugī ga arimasu.</i></p> <p>I have allergies.</p>
<p>ドライブスルーがあります。 <i>Doraibusurū ga arimasu.</i></p> <p>There's a drive-thru.</p>	<p>とてもお腹がすきました。 <i>Totemo onaka ga sukimashita.</i></p> <p>I got very hungry.</p>
<p>あそこにガソリンスタンドがあります。 <i>Asoko ni gasorinsutando ga arimasu.</i></p> <p>There is a gas station over there.</p>	<p>チキンとビーフ、どちらがいいですか。 <i>Chikin to bīfu, dochira ga ii desu ka.</i></p> <p>Would you like chicken or beef?</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Onaka ga sukimashita

This is a polite phrase that means "I'm hungry" (or when referring to someone else, "[Person] is hungry"). The informal way of saying this that you can use with your friends is *onaka ga suita*.

Arerugī

This is the word for "allergy" in Japanese. To specify a certain kind of allergy, you can add the item that you are allergic to before the word *arerugī*: *neko arerugī* ("allergic to cats"), *inu arerugī* ("allergic to dogs"), *gyūnyū arerugī* ("allergic to milk"), etc.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Talking about Inanimate Objects with *Arimasu*, *A, asoko ni, doraibu surū ga arimasu.*

**あ、あそこに、ドライブスルーがあります。
 "Oh, there's a drive-thru over there..."**

In this lesson, you'll learn about a very important word: *arimasu*! We use *arimasu* in two distinct ways: one, to talk about the existence of something, and two, to talk about having something. Let's take a look at how to use *arimasu* in both of these ways!

***Arimasu*: Talking about the Existence of Something**

In Japanese, we use the word *arimasu* to talk about the existence of something, just like we'd say "there is/are [item]" or "there isn't/aren't [item]" in English. When we say "Oh, there's a supermarket" in English, we're talking about the existence of a supermarket, right? In Japanese, we would use *arimasu* to express this.

Sentence Pattern:

[item, place] *ga arimasu*

"There is [A]"/"[A] exists"

In this pattern, **A** = the thing or place that exists

Item	Ga Arimasu	"English"
<i>Sūpā</i> (スーパー)	<i>ga arimasu</i> (があります)	"There's a supermarket."
<i>Konbini</i> (コンビニ)	<i>ga arimasu</i> (があります)	"There's a convenience store."
<i>Gasorin sutando</i> (ガソリンスタンド)	<i>ga arimasu</i> (があります)	"There's a gas station."

In the dialogue, we saw the sentence *Asoko ni, doraibu surū ga arimasu* ("there's a drive-thru over there...") with the phrase *asoko ni* in the beginning. This *asoko ni* means "over there," and we can add it when we want to be more specific about the location of something.

Arimasu: Talking about Having Something

We also use the word *arimasu* to talk about having something.

Sentence Pattern:

[thing] *ga arimasu*

"I have [A]."

In this pattern, **A** = the thing or place that exists

Item	Ga Arimasu	"English"
<i>arerugī</i> (アレルギー)	<i>ga arimasu</i> (があります)	"(I) have allergies."

<i>Yotei</i> (よてい)	<i>ga arimasu</i> (があります)	"(I) have plans."
<i>Jikan</i> (じかん)	<i>ga arimasu</i> (があります)	"(I) have time."

When it is obvious who we are talking to, we can use the above phrase [thing] *ga arimasu*. But when we want to also mention the person who has something, our pattern becomes:

Sentence Pattern:

[person] wa [thing] ga arimasu "[Person] has [thing]."

In this pattern, **A** = the things or place that exists

<i>Person</i>	<i>Wa</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Ga Arimasu</i>	"English"
<i>Kaori</i> (かおり)	<i>wa</i> (は)	<i>arerugī</i> (アレルギー)	<i>ga arimasu</i> (があります)	"Kaori has allergies."
<i>Taylor</i> (テイラー)	<i>wa</i> (は)	<i>okane</i> (お金)	<i>ga arimasu</i> (があります)	"Taylor has money."

*** Note:** When talking about food allergies, it is common to put the name of the food before the word *arerugī* (アレルギー) in Japanese to specify the type.

For Example:

- chikin arerugī*
チキンアレルギー
"allergic to chicken"
- pīnattsu arerugī*
ピーナッツアレルギー
"allergic to peanuts"

Examples from This Dialogue

- Doraibu surū ga arimasu.*

2. ドライブスルーがあります。
"Oh, there's a drive-thru..."

3. *Arerugī ga arimasu.*
アレルギーがあります。
"I'm allergic..." (literally, "I have allergies.")