

LESSON TRANSCRIPT

Absolute Beginner S1 #19

Is There Some Japanese Fried Chicken Left?

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INTRODUCTION

Jessi: Jessi here! Absolute Beginner Season 1 , Lesson 19 - Is There Some Japanese Fried Chicken Left?

Jessi: Hey, everyone. Welcome to Absolute Beginner Season 1, Lesson 19 - Is There Some Japanese Fried Chicken Left? Jessiです。Jessi here!

Naomi: こんにちは！なおりです！Hi, everyone. Naomi here.

Jessi: Welcome back to our Absolute Beginner series! In the last lesson, we learned how to say that we like or dislike something. For example?

Naomi: チョコレートがすきです。

Jessi: I like chocolate.

Naomi: Or... 肉がきらいです。

Jessi: I hate meat. And in this lesson, we're going to learn how to say that something exists, as in "there is a (blank)", and also how to say that you have something. What kind of things will we be able to say by the end of this lesson?

Naomi: You'll be able to say things like "There's a supermarket" and "I have time".

Jessi: The word we'll use to express both of these concepts is the same!

Naomi: Yes! Jessi, what's happening in the conversation?

Jessi: Taylor, Masato, and Kaori are going on a drive, and they start to feel hungry. Okay, let's listen to the conversation and see what they talk about.

LESSON CONVERSATION

(On a drive)

(Stomach rumbling)

まさと：おなかがすきました。(laughs)

テイラー：あ、あそこに、ドライブスルーがあります。

(On a drive)

(Stomach rumbling)

まさと：おなかがすきました。(laughs)

テイラー：あ、あそこに、ドライブスルーがあります。

(1 time natural native speed)

フライドチキン、すきですか？

かおり：フライドチキン・・・。

テイラー：きらいですか？

かおり：アレルギーがあります。

テイラー：チキンアレルギー？

English Host: Let's listen to the conversation again

slowly.

フライドチキン、好きですか？

かおり：フライドチキン・・・。

テイラー：きれいですか？

かおり：アレルギーがあります。

テイラー：チキンアレルギー？

English Host: Now, let's listen to it with the translation.

まさと：おなかがすきました。(laughs)

Jessi: I'm hungry. (laughs)

テイラー：あ、あそこに、ドライブスルーがあります。

Jessi: Oh, there's a drive-thru over there...

フライドチキン、好きですか？

Jessi: Do you like fried chicken?

かおり：フライドチキン・・・。

Jessi: Fried...chicken...

テイラー：きれいですか？

Jessi: You don't like it?

かおり：アレルギーがあります。

Jessi: I'm allergic...

テイラー：チキンアレルギー？

Jessi: Allergic to chicken?

KEY VOCABULARY AND PHRASES

Jessi: Okay. So they're on a drive in California! Driving around, enjoying the sights, when someone's stomach rumbles!

Naomi: I think it was Masato's.

Jessi: Yeah, I think you're right!

Naomi: Because after we heard the noise, he said お腹がすきました。

Jessi: お腹がすきました。A new phrase for us!

Naomi: Yes, this is a polite way to say "I'm hungry".

Jessi: It's a little long.. can you say it slowly for us?

Naomi: (slowly) お腹がすきました。

Jessi: And one more time at natural speed?

Naomi: お腹がすきました。

Jessi: We've included the informal way to say this phrase in the Lesson Notes as a bonus, so be sure to check that out as well.

Naomi: You'll hear that variation all the time as well.

Jessi: Okay, and our next

word?

Naomi: アレルギー

Jessi: アレルギー (slowly). This means allergy. In the dialogue, Kaori talked about having allergies. And we'll cover that a little more later on in the lesson, but just know that the word for allergy is アレルギー. Can we hear it again slowly?

Naomi: (slowly) アレルギー

Jessi: And again at natural speed.

Naomi: アレルギー

Jessi: This is really important to know if you are allergic to something, like some kind of food, and need to let it be known.

Naomi: Yes! If you travel to Japan or stay with a Japanese person, it will help to be able to talk about any allergies you may have.

Jessi: Okay. So now let's move on to the lesson focus, and learn how to say that you have allergies, among other things.

LESSON FOCUS

Jessi: In this lesson, you'll learn how to say that something exists, as in "there is a (blank)", and also how to say that you have something.

Naomi: The same pattern is used for both of these meanings.

Jessi: Yes, and that pattern is...?

Naomi: Aがあります。

Jessi: Aがあります。 So let's take a look at the first meaning, talking about something existing. When we say it this way, it sounds really deep, but.. (笑) What are we really trying to say?

Naomi: Well, it's like saying, "There's a..." in English. Like, There's a supermarket...

Jessi: Or there's a convenience store...

Naomi: There's a party, things like that.

Jessi: How about there's a person?

Naomi: Nope. This pattern is used for inanimate objects only.

Jessi: Got it. So, objects, things, places, anything that's not alive, basically.

Naomi: Right.

Jessi: So again, the pattern is...?

Naomi: Aがあります。

Jessi: Let's hear some examples. How about the ones we just gave in English?

Naomi: Okay! Supermarket is スーパー in Japanese. So to say, "there's a supermarket", we'd say スーパーがあります。

Jessi: スーパー plus があります。スーパーがあります。

Naomi: Right. Convenience store is コンビニ, So to say, "there's a Convenience store", we'd say

コンビニがあります。

Jessi: コンビニ plus があります。コンビニがあります。

Naomi: That's it!

Jessi: How did they use it in the dialogue?

Naomi: Masato was hungry, so Taylor said あ、あそこに、ドライブスルーがありません。

Jessi: "Oh, there's a drive-thru over there..." So the important part is

Naomi: ドライブスルーがあります。

Jessi: "There's a drive-thru." Okay. So like we said earlier, this があります has another meaning.

Naomi: Yes, and that's the meaning of "to have".

Jessi: As in "I have", "you have", "he has" et cetera. So to say that you have something, the structure is [item + があります]. Just like before. So~ let's go through some examples.

Naomi: Okay. How about saying you have time? Time is 時間, so to say "I have time", you'd say 時間があります。

Jessi: 時間 plus があります. 時間があります。And then there's the example we had in the dialogue, which I think is pretty important, too.

Naomi: Ah, アレルギー? Allergies?

Jessi: Yes, talking about having allergies. You would use があります to talk about being allergic to something.

Naomi: That's right! In the dialogue, Kaori said アレルギーがあります

Jessi: アレルギー-plus があります. アレルギーがあります. "I have allergies", or "I'm allergic". Listeners, please repeat after Naomi.

Naomi: アレルギーがあります

Jessi: Okay. Excellent. And if you want to specify what you are allergic to, that would come before the word アレルギー.

Naomi: Right. If it were cats, 猫, you would say 猫アレルギー。

Jessi: Yes, and in Kaori's case it was チキンアレルギー。Allergic to chicken.

Naomi: Right, poor Kaori.

Jessi: Yeah, they couldn't go get fried chicken at the drive thru due to that. Are you allergic to anything, Naomi?

Naomi: Ah, I'm allergic to dust (もしあれば) . ダストアレルギーがあります。

Jessi: Ah, dust. Ah, so when you have to clean. That's pretty tough, huh.

Naomi: Right.

Jessi: Okay. Let's give the listeners a chance to practice now.

Naomi: Sounds good!

Jessi: Let's say you want to tell someone there's a party. Naomi, the word for party is...?

Naomi: Very easy.

パーティー。

Jessi: パーティー。 So, "there's a party" would be...? Naomi, the answer is?

Naomi: パーティーがあります

Jessi: パーティーがあります。 There's a party.

Naomi: Excellent. How about one with the other meaning.

Jessi: Ah, okay! The other meaning of I have. Let's say you want to tell someone that you have plans.

Naomi: Good one. Plans are 予定.

Jessi: 予定。 Okay. So we plug this one in, and we get, listeners...? Okay, Naomi, the answer is?

Naomi: 予定ーがあります

Jessi: 予定ーがあります。 I have plans.

Naomi: Great job, everyone. How did it go?

Jessi: Now you know how to use があります to talk about the existence of inanimate objects and having something.

Naomi: And we'll talk about animate objects like people and animals, in the next lesson...

Jessi: Yes! So be sure to stay tuned. Okay. Well, that's going to do it for this lesson.

Naomi: See you next time! じゃまた。