

## LESSON NOTES

# Absolute Beginner S2 #2

## Best Wishes for the Japanese New Year

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# 2

# KANJI

1. (On the phone)
2. ちえみ: おとうさん? あけまして おめでとう。
3. テイラー: おとうさん、あけまして おめでとう ございます。  
ことし も よろしくおねがいします。
4. ちえみのおとうさん: テイラーくん、ことし も よろしく。  
ん:
5. サラ: (googoo gaagaa)
6. ちえみのおとうさん: ああ! サラちゃん!  
ん:

# ROMANIZATION

1. ( On the phone)
2. CHIEMI: O-tō-san? Akemashite omedetō.
3. TEIRĀ: O-tō-san, akemashite omedetō gozaimasu.  
Kotoshi mo yoroshiku onegaishimasu.
4. CHIEMI NO O-TŌ-SAN: Teirā-kun,otoshi mo yoroshiku.
5. SARA: (googoo gaagaa)
6. CHIEMI NO O-TŌ-SAN: Aa! Sara-chan!

# ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. (On the phone)
2. CHIEMI: Dad? Happy new year.
3. TAYLOR: Happy new year, Father.  
Please look favorably upon me this year too.
4. CHIEMI'S FATHER: Look favorably on me this year too, Taylor.
5. SARA: (googoo gaagaa)
6. CHIEMI'S FATHER: Ahh! Sara!

## VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
よろしく おねがい します	よろしく おねがい します	yoroshiku onegaishimasu	please look favourably upon me
ちゃん	ちゃん	chan	affectionate name suffix often used for girls and children
くん	くん	kun	name suffix for males
ことしも よろしく お ねがいします。	ことしも よろしく お ねがいします。	Kotoshi mo yoroshiku onegaishimasu.	Please be kind to me this year, too. (formal)
ことしも よろしく。	ことしも よろしく。	Kotoshi mo yoroshiku.	Be kind to me this year too. (informal)
も	も	mo	also, too; particle
おとうさん	おとうさん	o-tō-san	father, dad, papa

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>ちえみです。よろしくおねがいします。 <i>Chiemi desu. Yoroshiku onegaishimasu.</i></p> <p>I'm Chiemi. It's a pleasure to meet you. (Literally, Please look favourably upon me.)</p>	<p>バイバイ、まきちゃん。 <i>Baibai, Maki-chan.</i></p> <p>Bye bye, Maki!</p>
<p>まさとくん、おはよう。 <i>Masato-kun, ohayō.</i></p> <p>Good morning, Masato.</p>	<p>あけましておめでとう。ことしもよろしく。 <i>Akemashite omedetō. Kotoshi mo yoroshiku.</i></p> <p>Happy new year. Please be kind to me this year too.</p>
<p>まさとくん、ことしもよろしくね！ <i>Masato kun, kotoshi mo yoroshiku ne!</i></p> <p>Masato, be kind to me this year too, OK?</p>	<p>これもにくです。 <i>Kore mo niku desu.</i></p> <p>This is also meat.</p>
<p>おとうさん、おはよう。 <i>O-tō-san, ohayō.</i></p> <p>Morning, dad.</p>	<p>ことしはあついです。 <i>Kotoshi wa atsui desu.</i></p> <p>It's hot this year.</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***Kotoshi mo yoroshiku onegaishimasu.* (ことしもよろしくおねがいします。)**

*Kotoshi*, which means "this year," is followed by the particle *mo* ("too" or "also"), and the phrase *yoroshiku onegaishimasu* literally means "please look favorably upon me." So the literal translation of *kotoshi mo yoroshiku onegaishimasu* would be "Please look favorably upon me this year too," and we often use it with *akemashite omedetō gozaimasu*, which means "happy new year." In an informal situation, you can leave out the *onegaishimasu*.

- Informal: *Akemashite omedetō. Kotoshi mo yoroshiku.*
- Formal: *Akemashite omedetō gozaimasu. Kotoshi mo yoroshiku onegaishimasu.*

## GRAMMAR

## The Focus of This Lesson Is Japanese Name Suffixes.

*Teirā-kun, kotoshi mo yoroshiku.*

テイラーくん、ことしもよろしく。

"Look favorably on me this year too, Taylor."

As you may already know from reading *manga* and/or watching *anime* and so on, one of the special features of the Japanese language is its name suffixes. We can call a Japanese person by many different name suffixes depending on whether he or she is with a friend, with parents, with older colleagues, with younger colleagues, at school, at work and so on.

In this lesson, you'll learn the three most common- and useful!-Japanese name suffixes.

### Name Suffixes

Let's take a look at three most name suffixes that we use most often in Japanese.

Romaji	Explanation	Examples
-san	-San is the most common name suffix, which we can attach to either the first name or the surname. It is similar to "Mr.," "Mrs.," or "Ms." in English.	<i>Taylor-san</i> <i>Smith-san</i> <i>Chiaki-san</i> <i>Suzuki-san</i>
-kun	We attach -kun after the first name or surname of boys or young men whom the speaker is close to or socially superior to (e.g., at the office). Never use it toward your superiors!	<i>Taylor-kun</i> <i>Smith-kun</i> <i>Kenta-kun</i> <i>Suzuki-kun</i>
-chan	We attach -chan after the names of girls and young children. -Chan expresses affection and/or friendliness. We use it between female friends who are the same age and from young men to their female friends of the same age or younger.	<i>Sara-chan</i> <i>Tanaka-chan</i>

Please note that unlike the English titles "Mr.," "Mrs.," or "Ms.," we can attach *-san*, *-kun*, and *-chan* to first names, family names, and full names.

To be safe, with adults you don't know very well or with whom you are not very close, you should stick to *-san*.

## Sample Sentences

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1. *Ohayō gozaimasu, Sumisu (Smith)-san*  
おはようございます、スミスさん。  
"Good morning, Mr./Ms. Smith."
2. *Akemashite omedetō, Sara-chan.*  
あけましておめでとう、サラちゃん。  
"Happy new Year, Sara."

## Reference

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Please also review the following Grammar Points.

- Particle *mo* → Absolute Beginner Season 1, Lesson 15
- Words for family members → Absolute Beginner, Season 1 Lesson 16