

## LESSON NOTES

# Newbie S3 #19

# Nihongo Doujou - What Great Things Is Your Japanese Cooking Up?

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# 19

## KANJI

1. (トントントン あるくおと・カチャ ドアのおと)
2. ファブリツィオ: (あくび ; ファーア) おはようございます。みなさん。
3. お母さん: おはようございます。ファブリツィオさん。朝ごはん、いかがですか。いつも、ファブリツィオさんは、何を 食べますか。ご飯？パン？シリアル？ヨーグルト？それとも フルーツ？
4. ファブリツィオ: (あくび ; ファーア) いつも、朝ごはんは 食べません。でも...じゃ、ヨーグルトと フルーツを お願いします。
5. (ドア ; カチャ)
6. 冬果: (あくび ; ファーア) おはよう。
7. お母さん: あら、冬果。おはよう。何 食べる？
8. 冬果: (あくび ; ファーア) じゃ、トースト 食べる。

## KANA

1. (トントントントン あるくおと・カチャ ドアのおと)
2. ファブリツィオ: (あくび ; ファーア) おはようございます。みなさん。
3. おかあさん: おはようございます。ファブリツィオさん。あさごはん、いかがですか。いつも、ファブリツィオさんは、なにを たべますか。ごは  
ん？パン？シリアル？ヨーグルト？それとも フルーツ？

CONT'D OVER

4. ファブリツィオ: (あくび ; ファーア) いつも、あさごはんはたべません。でも...じゃ、ヨーグルトとフルーツをおねがいします。
5. (ドア ; カチャ)
6. ふゆか: (あくび ; ファーア) おはよう。
7. おかあさん: あら、ふゆか。おはよう。なに食べる？
8. ふゆか: (あくび ; ファーア) じゃ、トースト食べる。

## ROMANIZATION

1. (Tontonton aruku oto. Kacha doa no oto)
2. FABURITSIO: (Akubi; Fāa) Ohayō gozaimasu. Mina-san.
3. O-KĀ-SAN: Ohayō gozaimasu. Faburitsio-san. Asa gohan, ikaga desu ka. Itsumo, Faburitsio-san wa, nani o tabemasu ka. Gohan? Pan? Shiriaru? Yōguruto? Soretomo furūtsu?
4. FABURITSIO: (Akubi; Fāa) Itsumo, asa gohan wa tabemasen. Demo... ja, yōguruto to furūtsu o o-negai shimasu.
5. (Doa; Kacha)
6. FUYUKA: (Akubi; Fāa) Ohayō.
7. O-KĀ-SAN: Ara, Fuyuka. Ohayō. Nani taberu?
8. FUYUKA: (Akubi; Fāa) Ja, tōsuto taberu.

## ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. (walking sounds, door opens)
2. FABRIZIO: (yawning) Good morning, everybody!
3. MOTHER: Good Morning, Fabrizio. How about some breakfast? What do you usually eat? Rice? Bread? Cereal? Yogurt? Or fruit?
4. FABRIZIO: (Yawning) Usually I never eat breakfast. But, Yogurt and fruit, please.
5. (door open)
6. FUYUKA: (Yawning) Good morning.
7. MOTHER: Oh, Fuyuka, good morning. What would you like to eat?
8. FUYUKA: (Yawning) I'll have some toast.

## VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
皆さん	みなさん	mina-san	everyone
いかが	いかが	ikaga	how (polite form of "dō")
フルーツ	ふるーつ	furūtsu	fruit
トースト	トースト	tōsuto	toast
ヨーグルト	ヨーグルト	yōguruto	yoghurt, yogurt
シリアル	シリアル	shiriaru	cereal
パン	パン	pan	bread
ご飯	ごはん	gohan	rice (cooked), meal
朝ごはん	あさごはん	asa-gohan	breakfast

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

いかがですか。

*Ikaga desu ka.*

How is everything?

リンゴはフルーツです。

*Ringo wa furūtsu desu.*

Apples are fruit.

このパンは、まずいです。

*Kono pan wa mazui desu.*

This bread is yucky.

## GRAMMAR

### Useful vocabulary and expressions from today's dialog

#### 朝ごはん / *asa-gohan* / breakfast

朝/*asa* = morning

ご飯/*ごはん*/*gohan* = cooked rice, a meal

昼ごはん/ ひるごはん/ *hiru-gohan* = lunch

夕ごはん/ ゆうごはん/ *yū-gohan* = supper

晩ごはん/ ばんごはん/ *ban-gohan* = supper

昼/*hiru* = noon, day time

夕方/ゆうがた/ *yūgata* = evening

晩/*ban* = evening

#### 朝ごはん、いかがですか。 / *Asa-gohan, ikaga desu ka?* Would you like breakfast? (Literally: How about breakfast?)

朝ごはん/*asa gohan* = breakfast

いかが/*ikaga* = how

です/*desu* = copula

か/ka = question marker

"いかがですか。 /Ikaga desu ka?" is a more polite way to say "どうですか/dō desu ka? = How is it?" This phrase is often used when offering things, such as food or drink.

**\*\*\*\*\*Sample Sentences\*\*\*\*\***

お水、いかがですか。 /O-mizu ikaga desu ka?

Would you like some water?

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Compare!

(i)おはよう。 /Ohayō.

(ii)おはようございます。 /Ohayō gozaimasu.

-----  
Both of the expression mean "Good morning." However (ii) is more polite than (i).⇒SEE Newbie Season 2 Lesson 5

**Today's target grammar;**

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トースト(を)食べる。 /Tōsuto (o) taberu.

I'll have some toast.

-----  
Today's grammar point is introducing verb conjugation. We'll look at how to conjugate a verb to make the dictionary form.

**\*\*\*\*\* Japanese Verbs \*\*\*\*\***

●Masu form vs dictionary form●

So far the verbs we have introduced in Nihongo Dōjō have been in the *-masu* form: *ikimasu, wakarimasu, mimasu, tabemasu, shimasu, kimasu*. They have a corresponding form called the plain form or the dictionary form In order to look up the verbs in a dictionary, you need to know the dictionary form (ie the plain form) of the verb.

●Three Verb inflection patterns●

There are three classes of Japanese verbs.

i)When *masu* is preceded by *-i*⇒Class 1 verb

ii)When *masu* is preceded by *-e* or a one syllable sound ⇒Class 2 verb

iii)"*kimasu*/to come", "*shimasu*/to do" ⇒Class 3 verb or irregular verb

See the following chart.

Class 1 verbs

(1) Drop *-i masu*

(2) Add *u*

English	masu form	Dictionary form
to meet	あいます/ai masu	あう/au
to go	行きます/iki masu	行く/iku
to speak	はなします/hanashi masu	話す/hanasu
to drink	飲みます/nomi masu	飲む/nomu
to wait	待ちます/machi masu	待つ/matsu
to exist	あります/ari masu	ある/aru

Class 2 verbs  
 (1) Drop *masu*  
 (2) Add *ru*

English	masu form	Dictionary form
to eat	食べます/tabe masu	食べる/taberu
to see	みます/mi masu	みる/miru
to sleep	寝ます/ne masu	寝る/neru

Class 3 verbs  
 Irregular

English	masu form	Dictionary form
to do	します/shi masu	する/suru
to come	来ます/ki masu	来る/kuru

\* Notice that the dictionary form of class one verbs ends in an *-u* sound, whereas the dictionary form of class 2 verbs ends in *e-ru* or *i-ru*. That is why class one verbs are also called "*u* verbs" and class two verbs are also known as "*ru* verbs."

**\*\*\*\*\* Casual style speech and polite style speech \*\*\*\*\***

There are two speech styles in Japanese, casual and polite. The speaker makes a choice

according to the relationship between themselves and the listener. The plain dictionary form is used in informal situations, while the *masu* form is used in formal situations.

\*\*\*\*\* Sample sentence from today's dialogue \*\*\*\*\*

Compare;

☆What are you going to have?

Mother → Fabrizio (guest)

- 何を**食べますか**。 /Nani o *tabemasu ka*?

Mother → daughter

- 何(を)**食べる**。 /Nani (o) *taberu*?

\* Please notice that Fuyuka's mother used the *masu* form when speaking to Fabrizio as he is a guest. She uses plain form to ask her own daughter the same question. When the sentence ending particle *か/ka* is added to a polite sentence, the sentence becomes a question. In a casual sentence, instead of adding the particle *か/ka*, the speaker's intonation rises at the end of the sentence.

## Practice

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Let's practice class 2 verb conjugation!

Please change flowing polite sentence to a casual sentence.

1. ホラーをみます。 /Horā o mimasu. → \_\_\_\_\_
2. 毎日、12時に寝ます。 /Mainichi jūni-ji ni nemasu.  
\*毎日/mainichi=every day  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
3. いつも、朝ごはんを食べます。 /Itsumo, asa-gohan o tabemasu.  
\*いつも/itsumo=usually, always → \_\_\_\_\_