

## LESSON NOTES

# Newbie S3 #2

# Nihongo Doujou - What You Don't Eat at Home, You Might Eat in Japan!

---

## CONTENTS

- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 2 Romanization
- 3 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar

# 2

## KANJI

1. 北川 冬果: あ、そうそう、南さん。私、来週、会社を休みます。実家へ帰ります。
2. 南 夏見: あー、そうですね。冬果さんの出身はどこですか。
3. 北川 冬果: 四国の高松です。四国のうどんはおいしいですよ。私は東京ではうどんを食べませんが、四国では毎日うどんを食べます。
4. ファブリツィオ: ワオ。偶然ですね。来週、私も四国へ行きます。高松へは行きませんが、松山へは行きます。

## KANA

1. きたがわ ふゆか: あ、そうそう、みなみさん。わたし、らいしゅう、かいしゃを やすみます。じっかへ かえります。
2. みなみ なつみ: あー、そうですね。ふゆかさんのしゅっしんはどこですか。
3. きたがわ ふゆか: しこくのたかまつです。しこくのうどんはおいしいですよ。わたしはとうきょうではうどんを たべませんが、しこくではまいにちうどんを たべます。
4. ファブリツィオ: ワオ。ぐうぜんですね。らいしゅう、わたしもしこくへ いきます。たかまつへは いきますが、まつやまへは いきます。

## ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. KITAGAWA  
FUYUKA: A, sō sō, Minami-san. Watashi, raishū, kaisha o yasumimasu. Jikka e kaerimasu.
2. MINAMI  
NATSUMI: Ā, sō desu yo ne. Fuyuka-san no shusshin wa doko desu ka.
3. KITAGAWA  
FUYUKA: Shikoku no Takamatsu desu. Shikoku no udon wa oishii desu yo. Watashi wa Tōkyō de wa udon o tabemasen ga, Shikoku de wa mainichi udon o tabemasu.
4. FABURITSIO: Wao. Gūzen desu ne. Raishū, watashi mo Shikoku e ikimasu. Takamatsu e wa ikimasen ga, Matsuyama e wa ikimasu.

## ENGLISH

1. KITAGAWA  
FUYUKA: Oh, that's right, Minami-san. I'm taking next week off. I'm going back to my parents' house.
2. MINAMI  
NATSUMI: Oh, that's right. What's your hometown?
3. FUYUKA: Takamatsu in Shikoku. The udon in Shikoku is delicious! I don't eat udon in Tokyo, but in Shikoku I eat it every day.
4. FABRIZIO: Wow! What a coincidence. Next week I'm also going to Shikoku. I'm not going to Takamatsu, but I'm going to Matsuyama.

## VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
実家	じっか	jikka	one's parents' home
来週	らいしゅう	raishū	next week

偶然	ぐうぜん	gūzen	coincidence, by chance
食べます	たべます	tabemasu	to eat; masu form
毎日	まいにち	mainichi	every day
美味しい	おいしい	oishii	delicious, tasty (i adjective)
うどん	うどん	udon	Udon, Japanese wheat noodle
高松	たかまつ	Takamatsu	Takamatsu, name of a city in Shikoku
四国	しこく	Shikoku	Shikoku, one of the four main islands of Japan
出身	しゅっしん	shusshin	person's origin (town, city, country, etc)
松山	まつやま	matsuyama	Matsuyama, name of a city in Shikoku

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>うわ～。偶然！ <i>Uwā. Gūzen!</i></p> <p>What a coincidence!</p>	<p>毎朝、納豆を食べます。 <i>Maiasa, nattō o tabemasu.</i></p> <p>I eat nattō every morning.</p>
<p>毎日、スターバックスでコーヒーを買う。 <i>Mainichi, Sutābakkusu de kōhī o kau.</i></p> <p>I buy coffee at Starbucks everyday.</p>	<p>四国は、日本の島のひとつで、4つの県があります。 <i>Shikoku wa, Nihon no shima no hitotsu de, yottsuno ken ga arimasu.</i></p> <p>Shikoku is one of the islands of Japan, and has four prefectures in there.</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

出身/しゅっしん/*shusshin*  
descent, origin

Sample sentence in the dialogue;

- 出身は どこです か。 /*Shusshin wa doko desu ka?*  
Where are you from?

は/*wa* = topic marking particle

どこ/*doko* = interrogative word "where"

です/*desu* = copula which is equivalent to English "am,is,are."

か/*ka* = question marking particle

This phrase literally means "Where is your origin?" It corresponds to "Where are you from?"

来週/らいしゅう/*raishū*  
next week

The first kanji of 来週/*raishū* means "coming," and the second kanji means "week." When "来/*rai*" precedes "月/*gatsu*/month", it means "next month." When "来/*rai*" precedes "年/*nen*/year," it means "next year." See the chart below.

来週	らいしゅう	rai-shū	= next week
来月	らいげつ	rai-getsu	= next month
来年	らいねん	rai-nen	= next year

Sample sentence in the dialogue;

- 来週、私も 四国に 行きます。  
*Raishū watashi mo Shikoku ni ikimasu.*  
I'll also go to Shikoku next week.

来週/*raishū* = next week

私/*watashi* = I, me

も/mo = too, also, either

四国/shikoku = Shikoku (name of a place)

に/ni = particle ich indicates place or time ; in, on, at

行きます/ikimasu = to go

---

そうそう/Sōsō

By the way

---

"そう/Sō" means "so," "yes" or "right" in English." そうそう/sō sō" is often used as a filler to show one's agreement or approval or that one has just remembered something forgotten.

---

そうですよね。/Sō desu yo ne.

That's right, isn't it?

---

- よ/yo = emphasis ⇒SEE Nihongo Dōjō Newbie Season 2 Lesson 14
- ね/ne = Tag question ⇒SEE Nihongo Dōjō Newbie Season 2 Lesson 11

When "yo" and "ne" used together, it yields the meaning "I assert --- don't you agree?."

## GRAMMAR

### This lesson's target grammar

高松へは行きませんが、松山へは行きます。

*Takamatsu e wa ikimasen ga, Matsuyama e wa ikimasu.*

I won't go to Takamatsu, but I will go to Matsuyama.

---

In today's lesson, we are going to learn a contrastive marker "*は/wa*" with other particle and the usage of disjunctive particle "*が/ga*."

### Contrastive particle は/wa

---

In the previous lesson (Nihongo Dōjō Season 3 Lesson 1), we have learned that "*は/wa*"

replaces object marker "を/o" to mark a contrastive element. "は/wa" can follow other particles, such as "と/to," "へ/e," "で/de," "に/ni."

### と/to → とは/to wa

私は 東さんと映画へ 行きます。

Watashi wa Higashi-san **to** eiga e ikimasu.

I go to movies with Higashi.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

私は 東さんと映画へ 行きます。でも、秋さんとは行きません

Watashi wa Higashi-san **to** eiga e ikimasu. Demo, Shū-san **to wa** ikimasen.

I go to movies with Higashi, but not with Shū.

### へ/e → へは/e wa

東さんと 映画へ 行きます。

Higashi-san **to** eiga **e** ikimasu.

I go to movies with Higashi.

↓

東さんと 映画へは 行きます。でも、うちへは行きません。

Higashi-san **to** eiga **e wa** ikimasu. Demo, uchi **e wa** ikimasen.

I go to movies with Higashi, but I don't go his place.

### で/de → では/de wa

銀座で映画をみます。

Ginza **de** eiga o mimasu.

I'll see a movie in Ginza.

↓

銀座では映画をみます。でも、うちではみません。

Ginza **de wa** eiga o mimasu. Demo, uchi **de wa** mimasen.

I see a movie in Ginza, but not at home.

\*うち/uchi =home

### に/ni → には/ni wa

土曜日に会社へ 行きます。

Doyōbi **ni** kaisha e ikimasu.

I go to work on Saturdays.

↓

土曜日には会社へ 行きます。でも、日曜日には会社へ 行きません。

Doyōbi **ni wa** kaisha e ikimasu. Demo, nichiyōbi **ni wa** kaisha e ikimasen.

I go to work on Saturdays, but I don't go to work on Sundays.

## でも/demo vs. が/ga

"**でも**/*demo*"(=but)is a disjunctive conjunction which is used to link two contrasting sentences. I watch movies. But I don't watch horror movies. "**が**/*ga*" is used between two clauses to indicate that they are opposed in meaning. It corresponds to "but" or "although" in Japanese. Please note that **が**/*ga* attaches to the end of the first clause and the comma is needed after **が**/*ga*.

Ex) I watch movies, but I don't watch T.V.

### **でも**/*demo*

映画はみます。**でも**、テレビはみません。

Eiga wa mimasu. *Demo*, terebi wa mimasen.

### **が**/*ga*

映画はみます**が**、テレビはみません。

Eiga wa mimasu *ga*, terebi wa mimasen.

## More Sample sentences

---

- 高松へは行きませんが、松山へは行きます。  
*Takamatsu e wa ikimasen ga, Matsuyama e wa ikimasu.*  
"I won't go to Takamatsu, but I'll go to Matsuyama. "

This sentence was originally two sentences.

「私は高松へ行きません。」+「私は松山へ行きます。」

[*Watashi wa Takamatsu e ikimasen.*]+ [*Watashi wa Matsuyama e ikimasu.*]

→「私は高松へは行きませんが、松山へは行きます。」

→[*Watashi wa Takamatsu e wa ikimasen ga, Matsuyama e wa ikimasu.*]

- 私はうちでは肉を食べますが、レストランでは肉を食べません。  
*Watashi wa uchi de wa niku o tabemasu ga resutoran de wa niku o tabemasen.*  
"I eat meat at home, but not at a restaurant."

「私はうちで肉を食べます。」

[*Watashi wa uchi de niku o tabemasu.*]

"I eat meat at home."

+

「私はレストランで肉を食べません。」

[*Watashi wa resutoran de niku o tabemasen.*]

"I don't eat meat at a restaurant."



「私はうちでは肉を食べますが、レストランでは肉を食べません。」

[Watashi wa uchi *de wa* niku o tabemasu ga resutoran *de wa* niku o tabemasen.]

\**食べます*/tabemasu = to eat