

LESSON NOTES

Newbie S4 #3

How to Introduce Yourself

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KANJI

1. (成田空港)
2. 水木: あ、あの...、ラリーさんですか。
3. 男: いいえ、違います。
4. 水木: うわあああああ、すみません。
5. 水木: あ、あのぉ、ラリーさんですか。
6. ロリー: ラリー...あ、はい。ロリー ネイラーです。水木 (みずき) さんですか。
7. 水木: はい。留学センターの水木 一男 (みずきかずお) です。

KANA

1. (なりたくうこう)
2. みずき: あ、あの...、ラリーさんですか。
3. おとこ: いいえ、ちがいます。
4. みずき: うわあああああ、すみません。
5. みずき: あ、あのぉ、ラリーさんですか。
6. ロリー: ラリー...あ、はい。ロリー ネイラーです。みずきさんですか。
7. みずき: はい。りゅうがくセンターのみずき かずおです。

ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. (Naritakūkō)
2. MIZUKI: A, ano..., Rarī-san desu ka.
3. OTOKO: Iie, chigaimasu.
4. MIZUKI: Uwāāā, sumimasen.
5. MIZUKI: A, anō, Rarī-san desu ka.
6. RORĪ: Rarī... A, hai. Rorī Neirā desu. Mizuki-san desu ka.
7. MIZUKI: Hai. Ryūgaku sentā no Mizuki Kazuo desu.

ENGLISH

1. (Narita Airport)
2. MIZUKI: Um... Are you Larry?
3. MAN: No.
4. MIZUKI: Ohhhh. I'm sorry.
5. MIZUKI: Um... Are you Larry?
6. LORI: Larry?...oh, yes. I'm Lori Nailer. Are you Mr. Mizuki?
7. MIZUKI: That's right. I'm Kazuo Mizuki from study-abroad office.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
留学	りゅうがく	ryūgaku	studying abroad
違います	ちがいます	Chigaimasu	It's different. It's wrong.
センター	センター	sentaa	center
いいえ	いいえ	iie	No.
さん	さん	san	Mr or Mrs

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>私は留学生です。 <i>Watashi wa ryūgakusei desu.</i></p> <p>I'm a foreign exchange student.</p>	<p>いいえ、ちがいます。 <i>lie, chigaimasu.</i></p> <p>No, that's wrong.</p>
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GRAMMAR

Useful Vocabulary and Phrases:

lie, chigaimasu. (いいえ、違います。)

iie (いいえ) = no

Chigaimasu. (ちがいます。)= That's wrong. (literally means "It is different")

An affirmative response is "*Hai, sō desu.* (はい、そうです。)

→Yes, that's right."

hai (はい) = Yes.

sō desu (そうです) = That's right. (literally means "It is so.")

**Sō* (そう) can be used instead of repeating the noun.

Example:

これはくすりですか。

Kore wa kusuri desu ka?

Is this medicine?

- Yes → はい、そうです。 *Hai, sō desu.*
- No → いいえ、違います。 *ie, chigai masu.*

Ano... (あの)
Uwā (うわ)

Ano... (あの) is an emotional interjection which is often used when the speaker wants to start the conversation. It also shows the speaker's hesitation. This can be translated as "Excuse me.", "Uh..." or "You know."

Uwā (うわ) is also an emotional interjection. This can be translated as "Man!", "Whoa!", or "Oh, wow!"

 -*san* (-さん)

-*san* (さん) = an honorific suffix corresponding with Mr. or Ms. in English. When addressing people -*san* (-さん) can be attached either to their family name or to their first name.

See the following examples:

- Mizuki, Kazuo* (水木 一男)
- *Mizuki-san* (水木さん) = Mr. Mizuki
- *Kazuo-san* (一男さん) = Kazuo
- *Mizuki Kazuo-san* = Mr. Kazuo Mizuki

*Note that you CAN NOT attach -*san* (さん) to your own name.

Today's Target Phrase:

Rorī Neirā desu. (ロリーネイラーです。)
 I am Lori Nailer.

Watashi wa (わたしは), the topic and the topic marker are omitted in this sentence, since it is clear that Lori is talking about herself.

watashi (わたし) = I, me

wa (は) = topic marker

Rorī Neirā (ロリーネイラー) = Lori Nailer

desu (です) = copula which is equivalent with English "is am are"

In today's dialog, we also have

[*Watashi wa*] *rūgaku sentā no Mizuki Kazuo desu.*

留学センターの水木一男です。

I'm Kazuo Mizuki from foreign students support center.

no (の) is a possessive particle.

●[Company's name] *no* [one's name] *desu.*

([Company's name] の [one's name] です。)

= I'm (It's) [one's name] from [company]

*This sentence pattern is often used when people address their name with a name of their company.

Examples:

JapanīzuPoddo101 *no* Pītā *desu.* (ジャパニーズポッド101のピーターです。)

= I'm (It's) Peter from Japanese Pod101.

Koreankurasu101 *no* Kīsu *desu.* (コリアンクラス101のキースです。)

= I'm (It's) Keith from Koreanclass101.