

LESSON NOTES

Newbie S5 #18

Won't You Get Hungry If You Don't Eat in Japan?

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KANJI

1. (キンコンカンコン)
2. まどか: やったーお昼休みだー。
ケント、学食行く？
3. ケント: 行かない。
4. まどか: なんで？
5. ケント: サッカーするから。
6. まどか: ふーん。おなかすかないの？
7. ケント: 後で、パン買うよ。じゃあね。

KANA

1. (キンコンカンコン)
2. まどか: やったーおひるやすみだー。
ケント、がくしょくいく？
3. ケント: いかない。
4. まどか: なんで？
5. ケント: サッカーするから。
6. まどか: ふーん。おなかすかないの？

CONT'D OVER

7. ケント: あとで、パンかうよ。じゃあね。

ROMANIZATION

1. (kinkonkankon)
2. MADOKA: Yattā! Hiruyasumi dā.
Kento, gakushoku iku?
3. KENTO: Ikanai.
4. MADOKA: Nan de?
5. KENTO: Sakkā suru kara.
6. MADOKA: Fūn. O-naka sukanai no?
7. KENTO: Ato de, pan kau yo. Jā ne.

ENGLISH

1. (sound of school bell)
2. MADOKA: Yay, lunchtime!
Kent, are you going to the cafeteria?
3. KENT: No, I'm not going.
4. MADOKA: Why not?

CONT'D OVER

5. KENT: Because I'm playing soccer.
6. MADOKA: Hmm. Won't you get hungry?
7. KENT: I'll buy some bread later. See ya.

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English |
|-------|-------|------------|----------------------------|
| やった | やった | yatta | yes! yay! (exclamation) |
| 昼休み | ひるやすみ | hiruyasumi | lunch break |
| 後で | あとで | atode | afterwards, later |
| 学食 | がくしょく | gakushoku | school cafeteria |
| ~から | ~から | ~kara | because |
| パン | パン | pan | bread |
| 買う | かう | kau | to buy ; V1 |
| じゃあね | じゃあね | jā ne | Bye. |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>やった！今日の夕飯はすき焼きだ！ <i>Yatta! Kyō no yūhan wa sukiyaki da!</i></p> <p>Yay! Today's dinner is sukiyaki!</p> | <p>学校の昼休みはとても短いです。 <i>Gakkō no hiruyasumi wa totemo mijikai desu.</i></p> <p>The lunch break at my school is very short.</p> |
| <p>じゃ、また後で。 <i>Ja, mata atode.</i></p> <p>Well then, see you later.</p> | <p>毎日、学食で昼ごはんを食べる。 <i>Mainichi, gakushoku de hirugohan o taberu.</i></p> <p>I eat lunch at the school cafeteria everyday.</p> |

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>お腹がいっぱいだから、昼ごはんは食べません。</p> <p><i>O-naka ga ippai dakara, hirugohan wa tabemasen.</i></p> <p>I'm full, so I won't eat lunch.</p> | <p>このパンは、まずいです。</p> <p><i>Kono pan wa mazui desu.</i></p> <p>This bread is yucky.</p> |
| <p>ビスケットを九個買います。</p> <p><i>Bisuketto o kyū-ko kaimasu.</i></p> <p>I'll buy nine biscuits.</p> | <p>じゃあね、また、明日。</p> <p><i>Jaa ne, mata, ashita.</i></p> <p>See you tomorrow!</p> |

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Yatta!(やっ た！)

Yatta! is a casual expression of happiness that means "yay!" or "I did it!" Originally, it is the past tense of the verb *youtu*, meaning "to do," but when we say it as an exclamation, it is the equivalent of "yay!" or "yes!" in English. In the dialogue, Madoka uses it because she is happy that it is lunchtime.

Ato de (あとで)

Ato de is a phrase that means "later." You can use it in a sentence with a verb to mean that you will do that action later. In the dialogue, Kent said *Ato de, pan kau yo* ("I'll buy some bread later.").

Jā ne (じゃあね)

Jā ne is a very casual way to say "good-bye," which makes it similar to "see ya!" or "later!" in English. Another variation is *mata ne* (またね).

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is the Negative Forms of Class One Verbs.

おなかすかないの？

O-naka sukanai no?

"Won't you get hungry?"

In this lesson, you'll learn how to create the negative form of Class One verbs, which means you'll be able to say things like "I'm not going to [verb]" or "I don't [verb]" in informal Japanese.

Negative Forms of Class One Verbs

Let's take a look at how to create the negative form of Class One verbs in Japanese.

Here are the two steps:

- 1) Drop the final *-u* sound
- 2) Add *-anai*

For Example:

| Affirmative | "English" | | Negative | "English" |
|-------------------------|------------------|---|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>iku</i> (いく) | "to go" | ⇒ | <i>ikanai</i> (いかない) | "don't go" "doesn't go" |
| <i>nomu</i> (のむ) | "to drink" | ⇒ | <i>nomanai</i> (のまない) | "don't drink" "doesn't drink" |
| <i>tsukau</i> (つかう)* | "to use" | ⇒ | <i>tsukawanai</i> (つかわない) | "don't use" "doesn't use" |
| <i>kau</i> (かう)* | "to buy" | ⇒ | <i>kawanai</i> (かわない) | "don't buy" "doesn't buy" |

*Note that for verbs that end in *-u*, you add *-wanai* when forming the negative.

When you use the negative verb in a sentence, it can either mean that you are not going to do something (in the future) or that you do not do something (as a general rule). You can often figure out which nuance the speaker intends from the context.

Examples From This Dialogue

1. ケント : (学食に)行かない。
Kento: (Gakushoku ni) ikanai.
"Kent: I'm not going (to the cafeteria)."

2. まどか：ふーん。おなかすかないの？
Madoka: Fūn. O-naka sukanai no?
"Madoka: Huh. Won't you get hungry?"

Sample Sentences

1. ビールを飲まない。
Biru o nomanai.
"I don't drink beer."
2. 今日は学校に行かない。
Kyō wa gakkō ni ikanai.
"I'm not going to school today."
3. コンピューターを使わない。
Konpyūtā o tsukawanai.
"I don't use computers."

Language Tip: *Onaka ga suku* ("to get hungry")

In the fourth lesson, we saw the informal phrase *Hara hetta*, which means "I'm hungry." This phrase is very casual, though, and mostly males use it. A more general phrase that both males and females use is *onaka (ga) suita*, which comes from the phrase *onaka (ga) suku*.