

LESSON NOTES

Newbie S5 #23

Do You Have a Minute to Help Out a Japanese Student?

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KANJI

1. 白山: (ぐー) 腹へったー！
なあ、ケント、おごるから、肉まん食べない？
2. ケント: いいね。
3. 白山: 肉まん、2つください。
4. 店員: はい。お会計315円です。
5. 白山: はい・・・あれ？財布がない。
ケント、悪い。金ある？
6. ケント: あ、ある。はい。
7. 店員: 1万円・・・ですか。
もう少し細かいのありませんか。
8. 白山: ケント、小銭ある？
9. ケント: ああ、あるある、はい。500円。
10. 白山: サンキュー。すぐ返す。

KANA

1. しろやま: (ぐー) はらへったー！
なあ、ケント、おごるから、にくまんたべない？
2. ケント: いいね。

CONT'D OVER

3. しろやま: にくまん、2つください。
4. てんいん: はい。おかいけい315えんです。
5. しろやま: はい・・・あれ？さいふがない。
 ケント、わるい。かねある？
6. ケント: あ、ある。はい。
7. てんいん: 1まんえん・・・ですか。
 もうすこしこまかいのありませんか。
8. しろやま: ケント、こぜにある？
9. ケント: ああ、あるある、はい。500えん。
10. しろやま: サンキュー。すぐかえす。

ROMANIZATION

1. SHIROYAMA: (gū) Hara hettā!
 Nā, Kento, ogoru kara, nikuman tabenai?
2. KENTO: Ī ne.
3. SHIROYAMA: Nikuman, futatsu kudasai.
4. TEN'IN: Hai. O-kaikei san-byaku jū-go-en desu.
5. SHIROYAMA: Hai... Are? Saifu ga nai.
 Kento, warui. Kane aru?

CONT'D OVER

6. KENTO: A, aru. Hai.
7. TEN'IN: Ichi-man-en... desu ka.
Mō sukoshi komakai no arimasen ka.
8. SHIROYAMA: Kento, kozeni aru?
9. KENTO: Ā, aru aru, hai. Go-hyaku-en.
10. SHIROYAMA: Sankyū. Sugu kaesu.

ENGLISH

1. SHIROYAMA: (sound of stomach rumbling)I'm starving!
Hey, Kent, want to eat some steamed meat buns? My treat.
2. KENT: Sure!
3. SHIROYAMA: Two steamed meat buns, please.
4. SHOP ASSISTANT: That will be 315 yen.
5. SHIROYAMA: Okay. Huh? I don't have my wallet.
Kent, sorry, do you have any money?
6. KENT: Ah, yeah I do. Here.
7. SHOP ASSISTANT: Ten thousand yen...?
You wouldn't have anything smaller, would you?
8. SHIROYAMA: Kent, do you have any small change?

CONT'D OVER

9. KENT: Ah, I do, I do. Here. Five hundred yen.
10. SHIROYAMA: Thanks. I'll pay you back straight away.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
おごる	おごる	ogoru	to treat; V1
返す	かえす	kaesu	to return, to give something back; V2
小銭	こぜに	kozeni	coins; small change
すぐ	すぐ	sugu	immediately, soon; Adv
細かい	こまかい	komakai	small; trivial; finely detailed
もう少し	もうすこし	mō sukoshi	a bit more, a little more
一万	いちまん	ichi-man	ten thousand
金	かね	kane	money
悪い	わるい	warui	bad; i-Adj
財布	さいふ	saifu	wallet
会計	かいけい	kaikei	check, bill
肉まん	にくまん	nikuman	steamed bun with meat filling
ある	ある	aru	to exist (for inanimate objects); to have

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>お昼ごはんをおごって。 <i>O-hiru gohan o ogotte.</i></p> <p>Buy me lunch, will you?</p>	<p>レンタルショップでビデオを返した。 <i>rentaru shoppu de bideo o kaeshita.</i></p> <p>I returned some videos to the rental shop.</p>
<p>小銭を床に落としました。 <i>Kozeni o yuka ni otoshimashita.</i></p> <p>I dropped coins on the floor.</p>	<p>すぐ行きます。 <i>Sugu, ikimasu.</i></p> <p>I'm going soon.</p>
<p>細かいお金ある？ <i>Komakai o-kane aru?</i></p> <p>Do you have any small change?</p>	<p>もう少しビールを飲みます。 <i>Mō sukoshi bīru o nomimasu.</i></p> <p>I'll drink a little more beer.</p>
<p>この靴は一万円です。 <i>Kono kutsu wa ichi-man-en desu.</i></p> <p>This pair of shoes is ten thousand yen.</p>	<p>お金が欲しいです。 <i>O-kane ga hoshī desu.</i></p> <p>I want money.</p>
<p>悪い夢を見た。 <i>Warui yume o mita.</i></p> <p>I had a bad dream.</p>	<p>かわいいさいふを買いました。 <i>Kawaii saifu o kaimashita.</i></p> <p>I bought a cute wallet.</p>
<p>会計、おねがいします。 <i>Kaikei onegai shimasu.</i></p> <p>Check, please.</p>	<p>コンビニで肉まんを買いました。 <i>Konbini de nikuman o kaimashita.</i></p> <p>I bought a steamed meat bun at a convenience store.</p>

にきびがたくさんある。

Nikibi ga takusan aru.

I have many pimples.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

***o-kane* (お金) "money"**

O-kane means "money." Most of the time, the polite prefix *o-* is attached to it, but in casual conversation, we will sometimes drop the *o-*, as we saw in the conversation where Shiroyama-kun says *Kane aru?* (金ある?), meaning "Do you have any money?"

warui (悪い) "bad"/"sorry"

Warui is an *i* adjective that means "bad." You may already be familiar with this meaning. This word also has another meaning, however. We can use it to apologize in a very informal way. When we use it in that way, the meaning becomes "sorry" or "my bad." Male speakers often use it in this way.

ogoru (おごる) "to treat (someone to something)"

Ogoru is a Class 1 verb meaning to treat someone to something, as in food or a drink. In the dialogue, Shiroyama-kun asks Kent whether he wants to eat *nikuman*, saying he will treat him to one.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is the Verb *Aru / Arimasu*.

金ある？

Kane aru?

"Do you have any money?"

In this lesson, we'll look at the usage of the verb *aru* (ある), which in the polite form is *arimasu* (あります). *Aru* is a verb that means "to be" or "to exist" (talking about existence) or "to have" (talking about possession). We'll take a look at how to use it to mean both "to be" and "to have" in this lesson. It is important to note that this only applies to inanimate objects. You cannot refer to people or animals using *aru*. In that case, you use the verb *iru/imasu*, which we cover in the next lesson.

Using *Aru/Arimasu* to Mean "to Be," "to Exist," or "to Have"

The two major meanings of *aru* are "to be" or "to exist" and "to have." You have to rely on the context to determine which meaning the speakers are using: "to exist" or "to have." The formation is [item you are talking about] + particle *ga* + *aru*.

Construction	Japanese	"English"
Informal	~ <i>ga aru</i> (~ がある)	"There is/are ~." "(I) have ~."
Formal	~ <i>ga arimasu</i> (~ があります)	"There is/are ~." "(I) have ~."

Let's take a look at some examples.

For Example:

<i>Inanimate Object</i>	<i>ga aru</i>	"English"
<i>Konbini</i> (コンビニ)	<i>ga aru</i> (がある)	"There's a convenience store."
<i>Taiikukan</i> (体育館)	<i>ga aru</i> (がある)	"There's a gymnasium."
<i>O-kane ga</i> (お金が)	<i>ga aru</i> (がある)	"(I) have money."
<i>Eigo no tesuto</i> 英語のテスト	<i>ga aru</i> (がある)	"(I) have an English test."

For Example:

1. 白山：金ある？
ケント：あ、ある。はい。
Shiroyama: Kane aru?
Kento: A, aru. Hai.
"Shiroyama: Do you have any money?"
"Kent: Ah, yeah I do. Here."
2. 白山：ケント、小銭ある？
Shiroyama: Kento, kozeni aru?
"Shiroyama: Kent, do you have any small change?"

The Negative Form of Aru

Now let's look at the negative form of *aru/arimasu*. Note that the negative form of *aru* (informal) is irregular:

Construction	Japanese	"English"
Informal	~ga nai (~がない)	"There is/are no ~." "(I) don't have ~."

Formal	~ <i>ga arimasen</i> (~がありません)	"There is/are no ~." "(I) don't have ~."
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For Example:

1. 白山：あれ？財布がない。
Shiroyama: Are? Saifu ga nai.
Shiroyama: "Huh? I don't have my wallet."
2. 店員：1万円・・・ですか。もう少し細かいのありませんか。
Ten'in: 1-man-en... desu ka. Mō sukoshi komakai no arimasen ka.
"Shop assistant: Ten thousand yen...? You wouldn't have anything smaller, would you?"

Language Tip: Using *No (の)* to Replace a Noun

In this dialogue, upon receiving a ten thousand yen bill, the shop clerk said *Mō sukoshi komakai no arimasen ka* (もう少し細かいのありませんか。), meaning "You wouldn't have anything smaller, would you?"

Komakai is an *i* adjective that means "small" when referring to bills and coins. After *komakai*, we have the particle *no*. We can use the particle *no* in place of a noun when it is clear what you are talking about or when it would sound repetitive to include the noun. In the sentence above, the *no* stands for *o-kane*, meaning "money."

For Example:

Komakai o-kane arimasen ka.

↓

Komakai no arimasen ka.