

## LESSON NOTES

# Newbie S5 #2

# Have You Met My Japanese Friend?

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## KANJI

1. まどか: 白山君！
2. 白山: おお、まどかちゃん。おはよ。
3. まどか: 白山君、私のいところ、ケント君。  
ケント、これ、私の彼氏、白山君。
4. 白山: よろしく。
5. ケント: あ、よろしく。

## KANA

1. まどか: しろやまくん！
2. しろやま: おお、まどかちゃん。おはよ。
3. まどか: しろやまくん、わたしのいところ、ケントくん。  
ケント、これ、わたしのかれし、しろやまくん。
4. しろやま: よろしく。
5. ケント: あ、よろしく。

## ROMANIZATION

1. MADOKA: Shiroyama-kun!

CONT'D OVER

2. SHIROYAMA:            Ō, Madoka-chan. Ohayo.
3. MADOKA:                Shiroyama-kun, watashi no itoko, Kento-kun.  
Kento, kore, watashi no kareshi, Shiroyama-kun.
4. SHIROYAMA:            Yoroshiku.
5. KENTO:                    A, yoroshiku.

## ENGLISH

1. MADOKA:                Shiroyama!
2. SHIROYAMA:            Oh, Madoka. 'Morning.
3. MADOKA:                Shiroyama, this is my cousin, Kent.  
Kent, this is my boyfriend, Shiroyama.
4. SHIROYAMA:            Nice to meet you.
5. KENT:                     You too.

## VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
よろしく	よろしく	yoroshiku	Nice to meet you; please be kind to me as I will to you.
彼氏	かれし	kareshi	boyfriend

君	くん	kun	name suffix often used for males younger or of lower status than you
これ	これ	kore	this
いとこ	いとこ	itoko	cousin
私の	わたしの	watashi no	my, mine
私	わたし	watashi	I, me

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>わたしは、明子です。よろしく。 <i>Watashi wa, Akiko desu. Yoroshiku.</i></p> <p>I'm Akiko. Nice to meet you.</p>	<p>私の彼氏はサラリーマンです。 <i>Watashi no kareshi wa sararī-man desu.</i></p> <p>My boyfriend is a company employee.</p>
<p>田中君、こんにちは。 <i>Tanaka-kun konnichiwa.</i></p> <p>Hello, Mr. Tanaka.</p>	<p>あれ？これは私のですか。 <i>Are? Kore wa watashi no desu ka.</i></p> <p>Huh? Is this mine?</p>
<p>いとこがない。 <i>Itoko ga inai.</i></p> <p>I don't have any cousins.</p>	<p>このかばんは私のです。 <i>Kono kaban wa watashi no desu.</i></p> <p>This bag is mine.</p>
<p>私はすずきです。 <i>Watashi wa Suzuki desu.</i></p> <p>I'm Suzuki.</p>	

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of This Lesson Is Introducing Someone in a Casual Situation.**

白山くん、私のいとこ、ケント君

*Shiroyama-kun, watashi no itoko, Kento-kun.*

"Shiroyama, this is my cousin, Kent."

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In this lesson, we'll take a look at how to introduce someone in a casual situation. We'll also take a look at when we should use the particle の.

## Introducing Someone in a Casual Situation

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Let's take a look at how to introduce someone in a situation that does not require formal language.

In this dialogue, Madoko introduces Kent to her boyfriend, Shiroyama-kun. You may have noticed the lack of particles. When introducing someone in a casual situation such as the one in the conversation, it actually sounds more natural to leave out the particles.

To introduce Kent to Shiroyama-kun, Madoka said *Shiroyama-kun, watashi no itoko, Kento-kun* (白山君、私のいとこ、ケント君。).

In this sentence, Madoka even leaves out words such as "this" (こちら) and the copula です.

Let's take a look at how we'd say this sentence in formal Japanese:

**白山君、こちらは私のいとこのケント君です。**

*Shiroyama-kun, kochira wa watashi no itoko no Kento-kun desu*

Once Kento and Shiroyama-kun have been introduced to each other, they say *yoroshiku* (よろしく), which is the casual version of *yoroshiku onegai shimasu* (よろしくおねがいします). In this case, it is the rough equivalent of "Nice to meet you" in English, although it has the nuance of "Please be nice to me" in Japanese.

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Informal Japanese	Formal Japanese	"English"
よろしく ( <i>Yoroshiku.</i> )	よろしくおねがいします ( <i>Yoroshiku onegai shimasu.</i> )	"Nice to meet you."

## The Particle の

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We use the particle *no* (の) between two nouns to show that the first one possesses the second. Let's look at some examples.

**For Example:**

Noun 1	の	Noun 2	"English"
わたし ( <i>Watashi</i> )	の ( <i>no</i> )	名前 ( <i>namae</i> )	"my name"
友達 ( <i>Tomodachi</i> )	の ( <i>no</i> )	家 ( <i>ie</i> )	"friend's house"
ケント ( <i>Kento</i> )	の ( <i>no</i> )	お父さん ( <i>o-to-san</i> )	"Kent's father"

### Examples from This Dialogue

1. 白山君、私のいとこ、ケント君。  
*Shiroyama-kun, watashi no itoko, Kento-kun.*  
"Shiroyama, this is my cousin, Kent."

### Language Tip #1: おはよ ("Morning!")

When Shiroyama-kun saw Madoka in the morning, he said *ohayo* instead of the usual *ohayō* (with the elongated vowel). The full phrase in polite Japanese is *ohayō gozaimasu*, which we often shorten to *ohayō* in informal Japanese. Some people, however, shorten it even more by taking away the long vowel sound and just saying *ohayo* in extremely casual situations, just as Shiroyama-kun did. Because this does not fall under "standard Japanese," we recommend that you use *ohayō gozaimasu* or the shortened version, *ohayō* (with the long vowel).

### Language Tip #2: Family Terms

In the dialogue, Madoka introduced Kent, who is her *itoko*, meaning "cousin." Let's take a look at other family-related terms. Here we have provided the regular terms (terms we use when referring to your own family members) and polite terms that we use when referring to someone else's family members.

\*We can use words marked with an asterisk to refer to members of your own family in informal situations.

"English"	Regular Terms	Polite Terms
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"father"	父	<i>chichi</i>	お父さん	<i>o-tō-san*</i>
"mother"	母	<i>haha</i>	お母さん	<i>o-kā-san*</i>
"older brother"	兄	<i>ani</i>	お兄さん	<i>o-nī-san*</i>
"older sister"	姉	<i>ane</i>	お姉さん	<i>o-nē-san*</i>
"younger brother"	弟	<i>otōto</i>	弟さん	<i>otōto-san</i>
"younger sister"	妹	<i>imōto</i>	妹さん	<i>imōto-san</i>
"parents"	両親	<i>ryōshin</i>	ご両親	<i>go-ryōshin</i>
"siblings"	兄弟	<i>kyōdai</i>	ご兄弟	<i>go-kyōdai</i>
"son"	息子	<i>musuko</i>	息子さん	<i>musuko-san</i>
"daughter"	娘	<i>musume</i>	娘さん	<i>musume-san</i>
"child"	子供	<i>kodomo</i>	お子さん	<i>o-ko-san</i>
"cousin"	いとこ	<i>itoko</i>	いとこ	<i>itoko</i>