

LESSON NOTES

Newbie S5 #4

Are You Hungry Enough to Eat That Unidentified Japanese Food?

CONTENTS

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

4

KANJI

1. (食堂)
2. ケント: ああ、腹へった。
3. まどか: ねえ。私も、お腹へった。
いただきます。
4. ケント: いただきまーす。
5. (eats)
6. ケント: まどか、それ、そば？
7. まどか: うん、そば。
これ、山菜そば。
8. ケント: さんさい？
9. まどか: うん。

KANA

1. (しょくどう)
2. ケント: あ、はらへった。
3. まどか: ねえ。わたしも、おなかへった。
いただきます。
4. ケント: いただきまーす。

CONT'D OVER

5. (eats)
6. ケント: まどか、それ、そば？
7. まどか: うん、そば。
これ、さんさいそば。
8. ケント: さんさい？
9. まどか: うん。

ROMANIZATION

1. (Shokudō)
2. KENTO: Ā, hara hetta.
3. MADOKA: Nē. Watashi mo, o-naka hetta.
Itadakimasu.
4. KENTO: Itadakimāsu.
5. (eats)
6. KENTO: Madoka, sore, soba?
7. MADOKA: Un, soba.
Kore, sansai soba.
8. KENTO: Sansai?
9. MADOKA: Un.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. (in the cafeteria)
2. KENT: Ahh... I'm so hungry.
3. MADOKA: Yeah, me too.
Let's eat.
4. KENT: Let's eat!
5. (eats)
6. KENT: Madoka, is that soba?
7. MADOKA: Yup, soba.
This is sansai soba.
8. KENT: Sansai?
9. MADOKA: Yup.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
そば	そば	soba	buckwheat noodles
腹	はら	hara	stomach, belly, abdomen
へった	へった	hetta	to decrease(past tense)
これ	これ	kore	this
それ	それ	sore	that
山菜	さんさい	sansai	wild mountain vegetables

食堂	しょくどう	shokudō	cafeteria
いただきます。	いただきます	itadakimasu	expression of gratitude before meals; let's eat

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>私はそばが好きです。 <i>Watashi wa soba ga suki desu.</i></p> <p>I like buckwheat noodles.</p>	<p>腹が痛い。 <i>Hara ga itai.</i></p> <p>I have a stomachache.</p>
<p>ああ...腹減った。 <i>Ā... hara hetta.</i></p> <p>Ohh... I'm starving.</p>	<p>これはマンゴーです。 <i>Kore wa mangō desu.</i></p> <p>This is a mango.</p>
<p>それは、日本茶ですか。 <i>Sore wa nihon-cha desu ka.</i></p> <p>Is that Japanese tea?</p>	<p>山菜はとても美味しいです。 <i>Sansai wa totemo oishii desu.</i></p> <p>Wild mountain vegetables are really tasty.</p>
<p>私は、毎日学生食堂で食べる。 <i>Watashi wa mainichi gakusei shokudō de taberu.</i></p> <p>I eat at the student cafeteria every day.</p>	<p>いただきます！ <i>Itadakimasu!</i></p> <p>(Phrase said before eating a meal)</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Hara hetta (はらへった) ⇒

In the dialogue, Kento used the phrase *hara hetta* (はらへった) when he was hungry. This phrase means the same thing as *onaka hetta* (おなかへった) or *onaka suita* (おなかすいた), which is "I'm hungry," but it is a much more informal phrase. *Hara* is an informal word for *onaka* ("stomach"), and *hetta* is the past tense form of the verb *heru*, which means "to decrease."

For Example:

1. ケント : あ〜、はらへった。
Kento: *A~ hara hetta.*
Kent: "Ahh...I'm so hungry."

Itadakimasu! (いただきます!) ⇒

This is set expression that you say before you eat. Originally, this verb means "to humbly receive." Basically, you're saying that you are about to receive the food you are going to eat. It's common to put your hands together when you say it.

Gochisōsama deshita! (ごちそうさまでした) ⇒

Whereas you use *itadakimasu* before a meal, you say this phrase after you finish eating a meal. It combines the word *gochisō*, meaning "feast," the polite suffix *-sama*, and the polite past copula, *deshita*. If you want to sound more casual, simply drop the *deshita* at the end and say *gochisōsama!*

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Using *Ko-so-a-do* Words to Talk about What Something Is.

それ、そば?

Sore, soba?

"Is that soba?"

In this lesson, we're going to look at *ko-so-a-do* words and see how we use them to indicate what we are talking about.

***Ko-so-a-do* Words**

Ko-so-a-do words (also known as "demonstrative words") are words that indicate what you are talking about. In Japanese, there are three main categories ("this," "that," and "that over there") and one category for questions.

The prefix tells us a location:

- *ko* (こ) "here," "near"
- *so* (そ) "there," "not far off"

- *a* (あ) "there," "at a distance"
- *do* (ど) [not location but a question marker]

The following words are stand-alone and **cannot be followed by a noun**.

Japanese	Romanization	"English"
これ	<i>kore</i>	"this (one)"
それ	<i>sore</i>	"that (one)"
あれ	<i>are</i>	"that (one over there)"
どれ	<i>dore</i>	"which (one)"

In casual Japanese, it is not necessary to use particles after these words. Let's see an example of how we use these words from the dialogue.

For Example:

1. まどか、それ、そば？
Madoka, sore, soba?
 "Madoka, is that *soba*?"
2. うん、そば。これ、山菜そば。
Un, soba. Kore, sansai soba.
 "Yup, *soba*. This is *sansai soba*."

Let's compare informal and formal speech:

Informal Speech	Formal Speech	"English"
これ、そば。 <i>Kore, soba.</i>	これはそばです。 <i>Kore wa soba desu.</i>	"This is <i>soba</i> (buckwheat noodles)."
これ、そば？ <i>Kore, soba?</i>	これはそばですか。 <i>Kore wa soba desu ka?</i>	"Is this <i>soba</i> ?"

In formal speech, you add the question-marking particle *ka* to the end of the sentence to form a question. In informal speech, however, people usually just use rising intonation to form a question.

Using the Particle ね to Show Agreement

You may be familiar with using the particle *ne* (ね) at the end of a sentence to elicit agreement, as in あついですね。 ("It's hot, isn't it?") If you aren't familiar with this construction or need a review, we will cover it in the sixth lesson.

In casual speech, we can use *ne* (ね) by itself in response to a statement that you agree with or that you identify with, like the statement "I know!" in English. It is common for female speakers to elongate the particle as in *ne* (ね~), while male speakers usually just use a short *ne* (ね).

For Example:

1. このアイス、すごくおいしい!
Kono aisu, sugoku oishii!
"This ice cream is so good!"
2. ね / ね~ ! [
Ne/Nē~!
"I know!"/"Isn't it!?"