

LESSON NOTES

Newbie S5 #7

That Japanese Model Isn't Just Pretty - She's Hot!

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KANJI

1. 青田えみ: まどか!
2. まどか: ああ、えみ先輩。こんにちは。
3. 青田えみ: 彼氏?
4. まどか: 彼氏じゃないです。いここです。
ケント、こちら、青田エミ先輩。
5. ケント: はじめまして。ケントです。
6. 青田えみ: どーも。うわ～。ケント君、ハンサム～。
7. ケント: ハンサムじゃない。ふつう、ふつう。
8. まどか: ケント！敬語！
9. ケント: ああ、ハンサムじゃないです。ふつうです。

KANA

1. あおたえみ: まどか!
2. まどか: ああ、えみせんぱい。こんにちは。
3. あおたえみ: かれし?
4. まどか: かれしじゃないです。いここです。
ケント、こちら、あおたエミせんぱい。

CONT'D OVER

5. ケント: はじめまして。ケントです。
6. あおたえみ: どーも。うわ～。ケントくん、ハンサム～。
7. ケント: ハンサムじゃない。ふつう、ふつう。
8. まどか: ケント！けいご！
9. ケント: ああ、ハンサムじゃないです。ふつうです。

ROMANIZATION

1. AOTA EMI: Madoka!
2. MADOKA: Ā, Emi senpai. Konnichiwa.
3. AOTA EMI: Kareshi?
4. MADOKA: Kareshi ja nai desu. Itoko desu.
Kento, kochira, Aota Emi-senpai.
5. KENTO: Hajimemashite. Kento desu.
6. AOTA EMI: Dōmo. Uwa. Kento-kun, hansamu.
7. KENTO: Hansamu ja nai. Futsū, futsū.
8. MADOKA: Kento! Keigo!
9. KENTO: Ā, hansamu ja nai desu. Futsū desu.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. EMI AOTA: Madoka!
2. MADOKA: Oh, Emi-sempai. Hello.
3. EMI AOTA: Is this your boyfriend?
4. MADOKA: This isn't my boyfriend. He's my cousin.
Kent, this is my sempai, Emi Aota.
5. KENT: It's nice to meet you. I'm Kent.
6. EMI AOTA: Same here! Wow, Kent, you're so HANDSOME!
7. KENT: Nah, not handsome, just average.
8. MADOKA: Kent! Speak politely!
9. KENT: Ah, I'm not handsome. I'm just average.

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English |
|---------|---------|-------------|---|
| 敬語 | けいご | keigo | honorific language, terms of respect |
| 彼氏 | かれし | kareshi | boyfriend |
| いとこ | いとこ | itoko | cousin |
| ハンサム(な) | はんさむ(な) | hansamu(na) | handsome; na-Adj |
| ふつう | ふつう | futsū | general, ordinary, usual |
| 先輩 | せんぱい | senpai | senior, superior |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>敬語はむずかしいです。 <i>Keigo wa muzukashii desu.</i></p> <p>Honorific language is difficult.</p> | <p>私の彼氏はサラリーマンです。 <i>Watashi no kareshi wa sarari-man desu.</i></p> <p>My boyfriend is a company employee.</p> |
| <p>いとこがない。 <i>Itoko ga inai.</i></p> <p>I don't have any cousins.</p> | <p>彼女はハンサムな人が好きです。 <i>Kanojo wa hansamu na hito ga suki desu.</i></p> <p>She likes handsome guys.</p> |
| <p>たろうさんはふつうの人です。 <i>Taro san wa futsu no hito desu.</i></p> <p>Taro is an ordinary guy.</p> | <p>こちらは先輩の田中さんです。 <i>Kochira wa senpai no Tanaka san desu.</i></p> <p>This is a senior friend Mr. Tanaka.</p> |

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is the Negative Form of *Na* Adjectives and Nouns.

彼氏じゃないです。いとこです。

Kareshi ja nai desu. Itoko desu.

"This isn't my boyfriend. He's my cousin."

In this lesson, you'll learn how to conjugate *na* adjectives and nouns. When making the negative form, they conjugate in the exact same way.

Negative Form of *Na* Adjectives and Nouns

In the last lesson, we went over the negative form of *i* adjectives, so in this lesson we will go over the negative form of *na* adjectives and nouns.

To create the negative form of *na* adjectives and nouns, we simply add the negative copula *janai* (じゃない) after it.

[*Na* adjective + *janai*]

[*Noun* + *janai*]

Let's look at some different examples using common *na* adjectives.

| <i>Na</i> Adjective | "English" | Negative Form | "English" |
|---------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
|---------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|--|------------------------------|
| <i>kirei</i> (きれい) | "clean"/"pretty" | <i>kirei janai</i> (きれいじゃない) | "not clean"/ "not pretty" |
| <i>genki</i> (げんき) | "energetic," "fine" | <i>genki janai</i> (げんきじゃない) | "not energetic" |
| <i>hansamu</i> (ハンサム) | "handsome" | <i>hansamu janai</i> (ハンサムじゃない) | "not handsome" |
| <i>taihen</i> (たいへん) | "tough" | <i>taihen janai</i> (たいへんじゃない) | "not tough" |
| <i>kantan</i> (かんたん) | "simple" | <i>kantan janai</i> (かんたんじゃない) | "not simple" |

Let's look at some different examples using nouns.

| Noun | "English" | Negative Form | "English" |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| <i>nihonjin</i> (日本人) | "Japanese" | <i>nihonjin janai</i> (日本人じゃない) | "not Japanese" |
| <i>gakusei</i> (学生) | "student" | <i>gakusei janai</i> (学生じゃない) | "not a student" |
| <i>sensei</i> (先生) | "teacher" | <i>sensei janai</i> (先生じゃない) | "not a teacher" |
| <i>mizu</i> (水) | "water" | <i>mizu janai</i> (水じゃない) | "not water" |

Polite Form: To make the negative form polite, you simply add *desu* after *janai*. We saw this in the dialogue when Kent switched from casual Japanese to polite Japanese by changing *hansamu janai* to *hansamu janai desu* ("I'm not handsome").

Examples from This Dialogue

1. ハンサムじゃないです。ふつうです。
Hansamu ja nai desu. Futsū desu.
"Ah, I'm not handsome. I'm just average."
2. 彼氏じゃないです。いとこです。
Kareshi janai desu. Itoko desu.
"This isn't my boyfriend. He's my cousin."

Sample Sentences

1. かんじはかんたんじゃない。
Kanji wa kantan janai.
"Kanji is not easy."
2. 今日、先生は元気じゃない。
Kyo, sensei wa genki janai.
"The teacher isn't feeling well today."
3. これは水じゃない。サイダーだ。
Kore wa mizu janai. Saida da.
"This isn't water. It's cider."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Sempai/Kōhai and Keigo

Japanese society places a lot of importance on the social status of an individual in relation to others. One relationship that holds a lot of importance in society is that of the *sempai* and *kōhai*. A *sempai* is one's senior at a school, company, or organization and a *kōhai* is the junior. The *sempai* are expected to mentor and give guidance to their *kōhai*, and the *kōhai* are expected to obey their *sempai* and treat them with respect, which includes speaking to them in formal Japanese.

In the dialogue, Madoka reminded Kent to speak formally to Emi-sempai by saying *Kento! Keigo!* ("Kent! Speak politely!") In Japanese language teaching materials, *keigo* often refers to the ultra-polite forms of Japanese: *sonkeigo* (language we use to show respect toward

others) and *kenjōgo* (language we use to show modesty). In regular Japanese conversation, however, *keigo* can refer to speaking politely with *desu/masu* forms, as we see in this dialogue. Another word that refers to this type of polite speech is *teineigo*.