

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Beginner #8

# What's Wrong with this Japanese Spoon?

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# 8

## KANJI

1. : (lunch place)
2. COLLEAGUE: さかなていしょく。
3. KEN: カレーライス と つめたいおちゃ・・・ください。
4. WAITRESS: 水とおちゃはセルフサービスです。あそこにあります。
5. KEN: はい。
6. WAITRESS: おまたせしました。カレーライスです。
7. KEN: このスプーン...。  
(Looks at a dirty spoon)すみません。きれいなスプーンください。

## KANA

1. : (lunch place)
2. COLLEAGUE: さかなていしょく。
3. KEN: カレーライス と つめたいおちゃ・・・ください。
4. WAITRESS: みずとおちゃはセルフサービスです。あそこにあります。
5. KEN: はい。
6. WAITRESS: おまたせしました。カレーライスです。

CONT'D OVER

7. KEN: このスプーン...。  
(Looks at a dirty spoon)すみません。きれいなスプーンください。

## ROMANIZATION

1. : (lunch place)
2. COLLEAGUE: Sakana teishoku.
3. KEN: Karē raisu to tsumetai ocha... kudasai.
4. WAITRESS: Mizu to ocha wa serufu sābisu desu. Asoko ni arimasu.
5. KEN: Hai.
6. WAITRESS: Omatase shimashita. Karē raisu desu.
7. KEN: Kono supūn....  
(Looks at a dirty spoon) Sumimasen. Kirei na supūn kudasai.

## ENGLISH

1. (lunch place)
2. COLLEAGUE: The fish set lunch.
3. KEN WOOD: Curry and rice and cold tea...please.
4. WAITRESS: Water and tea are self-serve. They're over there.

CONT'D OVER

5. KEN WOOD: OK.
6. WAITRESS: Sorry for the wait. Here's your curry and rice.
7. KEN WOOD: This spoon... (looks at a dirty spoon) Excuse me. Please give me a clean spoon.

## VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
さかな	さかな	sakana	fish
スプーン	スプーン	supūn	spoon
つめたい	つめたい	tsumetai	cold (to the touch), chilly, icy;Adj(i)
ください	ください	kudasai	please (give me), please (do for me)
おちゃ	おちゃ	o-cha	tea (usually green tea)
きれい	きれい	kirei	beautiful;Adj(na)
カレーライス	かれーらいす	karē raisu	Japanese curry and rice

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>わたしはさかなをたべません。 <i>Watashi wa sakana o tabemasen.</i></p> <p>I don't eat fish.</p>	<p>スプーンでスープを飲んだ。 <i>Supūn de sūpu o nonda.</i></p> <p>I ate soup with a spoon.</p>
<p>つめたいミルクください。 <i>Tsumetai miruku kudasai.</i></p> <p>Cold milk, please.</p>	<p>カフェラテのショートください。 <i>Kaffe rate no shōto kudasai.</i></p> <p>A small cafe latte, please.</p>

<p>おちゃはあそこにあります。 <i>O-cha wa asoko ni arimasu.</i></p> <p>Tea is over there.</p>	<p>このイヤリングはきれいです。 <i>Kono iyaringu wa kirei desu.</i></p> <p>These earrings are beautiful.</p>
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きのう、カレーライスを食べました。  
*Kinō, karē raisu o tabemashita.*

I had Japanese curry and rice yesterday.

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

セルフサービス (***serufusābisu***) "serufusaabisu" (Japanese English)

This is a Japanese-English word, or 和製英語 (*wasei eigo*) made from the English words "self" and "service." It refers to a system wherein customers help themselves to something, such as a buffet service, or drinks such as water, tea, and so on.

おまたせしました。 (***O-mataseshimashita.***)

We use this set phrase in Japanese when we have kept someone waiting. It corresponds to "I'm sorry to have kept you waiting" or "Thank you for waiting." So, in the lesson dialogue, the waitress is using this phrase because she wants to be polite to the customer (Ken) about having kept him waiting. However, it's a standard phrase in Japanese customer service, and it is used even when the customer has barely waited a few seconds: for example, for their change in a convenience store.

この (***kono***)

This word means "this," but please note that while we can use *kore*, *sore*, and *are*, grammatically speaking, as nouns on their own, we cannot use *kono*, *sono*, and *ano* on their own. They must precede a noun.

"English"	Can Be Used on Their Own	Need to be Followed by a Noun
"this..."	これ <i>kore</i>	この + [noun] <i>kono</i> [noun]
"that..."	それ <i>sore</i>	その + [noun] <i>sono</i> +[noun]
"that...over there"	あれ <i>are</i>	あの + [noun] <i>ano</i> + [noun]

"which..."	どれ <i>dore</i>	どの + [noun] <i>dono + [noun]</i>
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### For Example:

1. (when ordering soup, pointing at the menu):
2. これください。  
*Kore kudasai.*  
"This, please."
3. このスープください。  
*Kono sūpu kudasai.*  
"This soup, please."

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson Is the Usage of Adjectives Followed by Nouns.

きれいなスプーンください。

*Kirei na supūn kudasai.*

"Please give me a clean spoon."

In this lesson, we will learn another usage of adjectives. As you learned in Absolute Beginner Season 1 Lesson 15, you can use adjectives with the structure [A] *wa* [adjective] *desu*, which means "[A] is [adjective]."

<b>Japanese</b>	[A] は [adjective] です。
<b>Romanization</b>	[A] <i>wa</i> [adjective] <i>desu</i>
<b>"English"</b>	"[A] is [adjective]"

In this pattern,

A = the item being talked about (a party, the dog, Japan, sushi, etc.)

B = what you are describing it as (hot, cold, small, fun, interesting, etc.)

This lesson's sentence pattern is for describing a noun with an adjective to say, for example, "cold water" or "a clean spoon." There are two types of adjectives in Japanese: *-i* adjectives and *-na* adjectives. However, the usages are the same when we use them to describe a

following noun. Please note that *-i* adjectives end with *-i* and *-na* adjectives end with *-na* when they come before nouns.

[*i*-*i* adjectives] + [noun]

**For Example:**

1. つめたい + みず  
*tsumetai* + *mizu*  
"cold water"
2. あたたかい + コーヒー  
*atatakai* + *kōhī*  
"hot coffee"

\**Atatakai* literally means "warm," but when it is referring to a drink, it means "hot."

[*-na* adjectives] + な + [noun]

**For Example:**

1. きれい + な + スプーン  
*kirei* + *na* + *supūn*  
"clean spoon"
2. とくべつ + な + ていしょく  
*tokubetsu* + *na* + *teishoku*  
"special meal set"

Here is the list of *i*- and *na*- adjectives. Let's take a look at it!

***-i* adjectives**

Japanese	Romanization	"English"
あたたかい	<i>atatakai</i>	"warm"
あつい	<i>atsui</i>	"hot"
ちいさい	<i>chiisai</i>	"small"
いい	<i>ii</i>	"good"

おいしい	<i>oishii</i>	"delicious"
おおきい	<i>ookii</i>	"large"
おもしろい	<i>omoshiroi</i>	"interesting"
つめたい	<i>tsumetai</i>	"cold"
わるい	<i>warui</i>	"bad"
やすい	<i>yasui</i>	"cheap"

### **-na adjectives**

<b>Japanese</b>	<b>Romanization</b>	<b>"English"</b>
べんりな	<i>benri na</i>	"convenient"
だいじな	<i>daiji na</i>	"important"
いろいろな	<i>iroiro na</i>	"various"
かんたんな	<i>kantan na</i>	"easy," "simple"
きらいな	<i>kirai na</i>	"unlikable"
きれいな	<i>kirei na</i>	"clean," "beautiful"
すきな	<i>suki na</i>	"likable"
ゆうめいな	<i>yuumei na</i>	"famous"

### **For Example:**

1. あたたかい コーヒー ください。  
*Atatakai kōhī kudasai.*  
"Hot coffee, please."
2. とくべつな ていしょく ありますか。  
*Tokubetsu na teishoku arimasu ka.*  
"Do you have any special meal set?"

3. すきな たべものは なん ですか。  
*Suki na tabemono wa nan desu ka.*  
"What is your favorite food?"

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Japanese Set Meal, *Teishoku*

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*Teishoku* is the most common style of meal in Japan, especially at lunchtime. It usually has a main dish, a bowl of rice, miso soup, and a couple of side dishes. The combination of the dishes is planned, and it is usually cheaper than ordering these dishes separately. Some restaurants, called *teishokuya*, offer free refills of rice and miso soup. *Teishoku* is seen as a great help for salaried workers and college students because of its excellent balance of value for money, volume, and nutrition. If you see a sign reading 定食 (*teishoku*) at a restaurant, that means it has set meals.