

LESSON NOTES

Beginner #114

Snow in Summer

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KANJI

1. 1: (女性形)昨日何で麻布十番祭りに来なかったの？
2. 2: 昨日は会社にずっといたの。
3. 1: 日曜日なのに。
4. 2: うん。最近忙しいの。お祭りはどうだった？
5. 1: すごかったよ。人が多くて食べ物が美味しくて
6. 夏なのに雪の彫刻まであってびっくりした。
7. 2: 雪の彫刻？
8. 1: うん。戌年だから、犬の形だったよ。
9. 2: すごいね。行きたかったな。残念。
10. 1: (男性形)昨日何で麻布十番祭りに来なかったの？
11. 2: 昨日はずっと会社にいたから。
12. 1: 日曜日なのに。
13. 2: うん。最近忙しくて。お祭りはどうだった？
14. 1: すごかったよ。人が多くて食べ物が美味くて
15. 夏なのに雪の彫刻まであって。
16. 2: 雪の彫刻？マジで？

CONT'D OVER

17. 1: うん。成年だから、犬の形だったよ。

18. 2: すごいね。行きたかったな。残念。

KANA

1. 1: (じょせいけい) きのうなんであざぶじゅうばんまつりにこなかったの？

2. 2: きのうはかいしゃにずっといたの。

3. 1: にちようびなのに。

4. 2: うん。さいきんいそがしいの。おまつりはどうだった？

5. 1: すごかったよ。ひとがおおくてたべものがおいしくて

6. なつなのにゆきのちょうこくまであってびっくりした。

7. 2: ゆきのちょうこく？

8. 1: うん。いぬどしだから、いぬのかたちだったよ。

9. 2: すごいね。いきたかったな。ざんねん。

10. 1: (男性形)きのうなんであざぶじゅうばんまつりにこなかったの？

11. 2: きのうはずっとかいしゃにいたから。

12. 1: にちようびなのに。

13. 2: うん。さいきんいそがしくて。おまつりはどうだった？
14. 1: すごかったよ。ひとがおおくてたべものがうまくて
15. なつなのにゆきのちょうこくまであって。
16. 2: ゆきのちょうこく？マジで？
17. 1: うん。いぬどしだから、いぬのかたちだったよ。
18. 2: すごいね。いきたかったな。ざんねん。

ROMANIZATION

1. 1: (Joseikei)Kinō nande Azabujūban matsuri ni konakatta no?
2. 2: Kinō wa kaisha ni zutto ita no.
3. 1: Nichiyōbi nano ni.
4. 2: Un. Saikin isogashii no. Omatsuri wa dō datta?
5. 1: Sugokatta yo. Hito ga ōkute tabemono ga oishikute
6. natsu nano ni yuki no chōkoku made atte bikkuri shita.
7. 2: Yuki no chōkoku?
8. 1: Un. Inudoshi dakara, inu no katachi datta yo.
9. 2: Sugoi ne. Ikitakatta na. Zannen.

CONT'D OVER

10. 1: (Danseikei)Kinō nande Azabujūban matsuri ni konakatta no?
11. 2: Kinō wa zutto kaisha ni ita kara.
12. 1: Nichiyōbi nano ni.
13. 2: Un. Saikin isogashikute. Omatsuri wa dō datta?
14. 1: Sugokatta yo. Hito ga ōkute tabemono ga umakute
15. natsu nano ni yuki no chōkoku made atte.
16. 2: Yuki no chōkoku? Maji de?
17. 1: Un. Inudoshi dakara, inu no katachi datta yo.
18. 2: Sugoi ne. Ikitakatta na. Zannen.

ENGLISH

1. 1: (Feminine)Why didn't you come to the Azabujuban festival last night?
2. 2: I was at the office all day yesterday.
3. 1: But it was Sunday.
4. 2: Yeah, I'm busy these days. How was the festival?
5. 1: It was great! Lots of people, great food...
6. they even had snow sculptures in the summer. I was surprised!

CONT'D OVER

7. 2: Snow sculptures?
8. 1: Yeah, this year was the year of the dog so they had dog snow sculptures.
9. 2: Wow, that sounds great. I wanted to go. It's too bad.
10. 1: (Masculine)Why didn't you come to the Azabujuban festival last night?
11. 2: I was at the office all day yesterday.
12. 1: But it was Sunday.
13. 2: Yeah, I'm busy these days. How was the festival?
14. 1: It was great! Lots of people, great food...
15. they even had snow sculptures in the summer. I was surprised!
16. 2: Snow sculptures?
17. 1: Yeah, this year was the year of the dog so they had dog snow sculptures.
18. 2: Wow, that sounds great. I wanted to go. It's too bad.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
彫刻	ちょうこく	chōkoku	carving, sculpture
彫刻家	ちょうこくか	chōkokuka	sculptor

刻む	きざむ	kizamu	to carve, to chop up
雪の彫刻	ゆきのちょうこく	yuki no chōkoku	snow sculpture
彫る	ほる	horu	to carve, to sculpt; V1
真面目	まじめ	majime	diligent, serious; -na adjective
マジ	マジ	maji	serious
祭り	まつり	matsuri	festival
雪	ゆき	yuki	snow
戌年	いぬどし	inudoshi	year of the dog
麻布十番	あざぶじゅうばん	Azabujūban	Azabujuban (place in Tokyo)
残念	ざんねん	zannen	a shame, regrettable

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>寺で、様々な彫刻を見た。 <i>Tera de samazama na chōkoku o mita.</i></p> <p>I saw many kinds of sculptures at the temple.</p>	<p>ハロウィーンに、かぼちゃを彫って、Jack-o'-lantern を作った。 <i>Harowīn ni kabocha o hotte, Jack-o'-lantern o tsukutta.</i></p> <p>We carved pumpkins and made Jack-o'-lanterns on Halloween.</p>
<p>祭りがある時は、よく花火もあげられます。 <i>Matsuri ga aru toki wa, yoku hanabi mo ageraremasu.</i></p> <p>When there's a festival, fireworks are often also set off.</p>	<p>雪が嫌いです。 <i>Yuki ga kirai desu.</i></p> <p>I hate snow.</p>
<p>残念ですね。 <i>Zannen desu ne.</i></p> <p>That's too bad.</p>	

GRAMMAR

Today's informal dialog provides a chance to review and refresh the plain past affirmative form of Japanese verbs. The formation rules are the same as when conjugating to the *te*-form, but instead of *-te*, just attach *-ta*. See the following chart.

Class	Dictionary form	Meaning	Plain nonpast negative
I	<i>hataraku</i>	to work	<i>hataraita</i>
I	<i>oyogu</i>	to swim	<i>oyoida</i>
I	<i>asobu</i>	to play	<i>asonda</i>
I	<i>yomu</i>	to read	<i>yonda</i>
I	<i>shinu</i>	to die	<i>shinda</i>
I	<i>utau</i>	to sing	<i>utatta</i>
I	<i>matsu</i>	to wait	<i>matta</i>
I	<i>kaeru</i>	to return	<i>kaetta</i>
II	<i>taberu</i>	to eat	<i>tabeta</i>
II	<i>neru</i>	to sleep	<i>neta</i>
III	<i>suru</i>	to do	<i>shita</i>
III	<i>kuru</i>	to come	<i>kita</i>

Note: More information about Zodiac animals.

十二支 = The twelve signs of the Chinese Zodiac

子 = *ne(zumi)* = the Rat, the first of the twelve animals of the zodiac.

丑 = *ushi* = the Ox, one of the twelve animals of the oriental zodiac.

寅 = *tora* = the Tiger, one of the twelve animals of the oriental zodiac.

卯 = *u(sagi)* = rabbit = the Rabbit [Hare], one of the twelve animals of the oriental zodiac.

辰 = *tatsu* = the Dragon, one of the twelve animals of the oriental zodiac.

巳 = *mi* = hebi? = the Snake, one of the twelve animals of the oriental zodiac.

午 = *uma* = the Horse, one of the twelve animals of the oriental zodiac.

羊 = *hitsuji* = the Ram, one of the twelve animals of the oriental zodiac.

申 = *saru* = the Monkey, one of the twelve animals of the oriental zodiac.

酉 = *tori* = the Cock [Rooster], one of the twelve animals of the oriental zodiac.

戌 = *inu* = the Dog, one of the twelve animals of the oriental zodiac.

亥 = *i(noshishi)* = the Boar, as the last of the twelve animals of the oriental zodiac.