

LESSON NOTES

Beginner #118

Brothers, Brothers

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KANJI

1. 弟: にいちゃん、ちょっといい？
2. 兄: 部屋に入るな！
3. 弟: 何で？どうしたの？
4. 兄: ああ、ごめん。今機嫌が悪いんだ。
5. 弟: どうしたの？
6. 兄: 彼女が他の男とデートするんだ。
7. あの浮気者。結婚したかったのに。
8. 弟: 大丈夫。大丈夫。泣くな、にいちゃん。気にしない。
9. 気にしない。東京に女の人はいっぱいいるから。
10. 兄: え？って、ここは青森じゃないか。

KANA

1. おとうと: にいちゃん、ちょっといい？
2. あに: へやにはいるな！
3. おとうと: なんで？どうしたの？
4. あに: ああ、ごめん。いまきげんがわるいんだ。

CONT'D OVER

5. おとうと: どうしたの?
6. あに: かのじょがほかのおとことデートするんだ。あのうわきもの。けっこんしたかったのに。
7. おとうと: だいじょうぶ。だいじょうぶ。なくな、にいちゃん。きにしない。きにしない。とうきょうにおんなのひとはいっぱいいるから。
8. あに: え? って、ここはあおもりじゃないか。

ROMANIZATION

1. OTÔTO: Niichan, chotto ii?
2. ANI: Heya ni hairu na!
3. OTÔTO: Nande? Dōshita no?
4. ANI: Aa, gomen. Ima kigen ga warui n da.
5. OTÔTO: Dōshita no?
6. ANI: Kanojo ga hoka no otoko to dēto suru n da. Ano uwakimono. Kekkon shitakatta noni.
7. OTÔTO: Daijōbu. Daijōbu. Naku na, niichan. Ki ni shinai. Ki ni shinai. Tōkyō ni onna no hito wa ippai iru kara.
8. ANI: E? Tte, koko wa Aomori ja nai ka!

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. YOUNGER BROTHER: Hey bother, do you have a second?
2. OLDER BROTHER: Don't enter the room!
3. YOUNGER BROTHER: Why? What happened?
4. OLDER BROTHER: Oh, I'm sorry. I'm in a bad mood now.
5. YOUNGER BROTHER: What happened?
6. OLDER BROTHER: My girlfriend is going out with another guy. That cheater. I wanted to marry her.
7. YOUNGER BROTHER: It's alright. It's alright. Don't cry, brother. Don't worry. Don't worry. There are tons of women in Tokyo.
8. OLDER BROTHER: Huh? Is here not Aomori?!

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
他の	ほかの	hoka no	other
浮気者	うわきもの	uwakimono	flirt, cheat
にいちゃん	にいちゃん	niichan	older brother (casual)
青森	あomorい	Aomori	Aomori (place name)
女の人	おんなのひと	onna no hito	woman
泣く	なく	naku	to cry; V1

気にする	きにする	ki ni suru	to mind, to worry
機嫌	きげん	kigen	temper, mood

SAMPLE SENTENCES

女の人が歯を磨いている。 <i>Onna no hito ga ha o migaite iru.</i> "The woman is brushing her teeth."	昨日、映画をみて、泣きました。 <i>Kinō eiga o mite nakimashita.</i> Yesterday I saw a movie and cried.
彼女は、些細なことを気にする。 <i>Kanjo wa, sasai na koto o ki ni suru.</i> She worries about trivial things.	彼は今機嫌がいい。 <i>Kare wa ima kigen ga ii.</i> He's in a good mood now.

GRAMMAR

Today's first grammar point introduces the negative imperative "*na*." This is an extremely strong imperative, and thus tends to be used mostly by males in very informal speech, or by a superior to a subordinate in a social organization where the hierarchy of power and one's position in it are clearly established. The addition of the *yo* particle actually softens this imperative. In order to form this construction, append "*na*" to the plain nonpast affirmative form of a verb.

An example:

毎日マックを食べるな。

Mainichi Makku o taberu na.

"Don't eat MacDonald's every day!"

Today's second point is the phrase "*ja nai ka*," which functions like an English tag question and is used mostly by males in informal speech. This phrase consists of the plain nonpast negative form of the copula plus the interrogative particle "*ka*." "*Ja nai ka*" can be used to seek agreement, to inquire about something one is unsure of, or sometimes solely for effect. The feminine version of this phrase would be "*ja nai no*," and often the interrogative particles are completely dropped and the speaker relies on intonation alone.

An example:

やっぱり、お昼に食べたうどんよりマックの方がいいじゃないか。

Yappari, ohiru ni tabeta udon yori Makku no hō ga ii ja nai ka?

"Just as I thought, MacDonald's is better than the udon you ate for lunch after all, isn't it?"