Beginner #132
Casual Lies

CONTENTS

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KANJI

1. よし: どうだった？

2. たけ: ばっちりだったよ。

3. よし: っていうか。もっとうるさくなったけど．．．何て言ったの？

4. たけ: あまり言いたくない。いや、言えない。ひどい事を言ったから。

5. 教えてあげたいけど、その言葉を二度と口にしたくない。

6. よし: マジで。本気で怒ったの？彼女がかわいそうだな。

7. ＜ドアにノックの音＞

KANA

1. よし: どうだった？

2. たけ: ばっちりだったよ。

3. よし: っていうか。もっとうるさくなったけど．．．なんていったの？

4. たけ: あまりいいたくない。いや、いえない。ひどいことをいったから。
おしえてあげたいけど、そのことばをにどとくちにしたくない。

5. よし: マジで。ほんきでおこったの？かのじょがかわいそうだな。

6. ＜ドアにノックのおと＞

ROMANIZATION

1. YOSHI: Dō datta?

2. TAKE: Bacchiri datta yo.

3. YOSHI: tte iu ka. Motto urusaku natta kedo... Nante itta no?

4. TAKE: Amari iitakunai. Iya, ienai. Hidoi koto o itta kara. Oshiete agetai kedo, sono kotoba o nido to kuchi ni shitakunai.

5. YOSHI: Maji de. Honki de okotta no? Kanojo ga kawaisō da na.

6. ＜Doa ni nokku no oto＞

ENGLISH

1. YOSHI: What happened?

2. TAKE: It's all taken care of.

3. YOSHI: But it became even louder... What did you say?

4. TAKE: I don't want to talk about it. No, I can't say it. It was terrible what I said. I want to tell you, but I don't want to ever say that again.

5. YOSHI: Are you serious? You got angry for real? I feel bad for her.

6. ＜Sound of knock on door＞

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English

っていうか	っていうか	tte iu ka	rather than saying...
ひどい	ひどい	hidoi	horrible,terrible
口にする	くちにする	kuchi ni suru	to eat, to speak of
マジで	マジで	maji de	serious
かわいそう	かわいそう	kawaisō	poor

SAMPLE SENTENCES

ひどい！うそをつくなんて。
Hidoi! Uso o tsuku nante.

You're terrible! You told me a lie.

GRAMMAR

In today's lesson, a number of recently introduced constructions have been combined to bring everything together into a functional conversation. Below is a recap of a few important points.

"*Naru*" is an auxiliary verb that when appended to a noun or adjective means the subject becomes something, someone or some state. When used with a noun or na-adjective, the particle "*ni*" follows the word, and then *naru* is appended. When used with *i*-adjectives, "*naru*" is appended to the adverbial form (*ku*) of the *i*-adjective. From the lesson:

もっとうるさくなったけど・・・
Motto urusaku natta kedo…
But it became even louder…

To form the potential of Class I verbs, the final hiragana syllable, one found in the u-column, is dropped and replaced with the hiragana syllable from the corresponding row's e-column and the hiragana syllable "*ru*." In the case of romaji, just replace the final "*u*" with "*eru*." From the lesson:

いや、言えない。
Iya, ienai.
No, I can't say (it).

"*Ageru*" is a class-two verb used to express that someone gives something to someone

whose status is roughly equal to that of the giver. When "*ageru*" follows the te-form of another verb, it acts an auxiliary verb meaning "to do something for someone". The doer of the action and the recipient of the action should be roughly equal in status. The doer is marked by the particle "*wa*," while the receiver is marked by the particle "*ni*." "*Ageru*" cannot be used when the indirect object is the first person (I or we). From the lesson:

教えてあげたいけど・・・
 Oshiete agetai kedo...
 I want to tell (you), but...