

LESSON NOTES

Beginner #140

Colorful Cleanup

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KANJI

1. 先生: 皆さん、おかたづけの時間ですよ。
2. よし: おかたづけ嫌い!
3. ちぐさ: 色鉛筆の箱はどこ?
4. よし: ここだよ。色鉛筆は?
5. ちぐさ: ここにあるよ。「白」「灰色」「黒」「茶色」「赤」「桃色」「オレンジ」があるよ。
6. よし: ここにもあるよ。「黄色」「黄緑」「緑」「水色」「青」「紫」がある。
7. ちぐさ: これで全部。

KANA

1. せんせい: みなさん、おかたづけのじかんですよ。
2. よし: おかたづけきれい!
3. ちぐさ: いろえんぴつのはこはどこ?
4. よし: ここだよ。いろえんぴつは?
5. ちぐさ: ここにあるよ。「しろ」「はいいろ」「くろ」「ちゃいろ」「あか」「ももいろ」「オレンジ」があるよ。

CONT'D OVER

6. よし: ここにもあるよ。「きいろ」「きみどり」「みどり」「みずいろ」
「あお」「むらさき」がある。
7. ちぐさ: これでぜんぶ。

ROMANIZATION

1. SENSEI: Mina-san, okatazuke no jikan desu yo.
2. YOSHI: Okatazuke kirai!
3. CHIGUSA: Iro enpitsu no hako wa doko?
4. YOSHI: Koko da yo. Iro enpitsu wa?
5. CHIGUSA: Koko ni aru yo. "Shiro", "Hai-iro", "Kuro", "Cha-iro", "Aka", "Momo-iro", "Orenji" ga aru yo.
6. YOSHI: Koko ni mo aru yo. "Ki-iro", "Ki midori", "Midori", "Mizu-iro", "Ao", "Murasaki" ga aru.
7. CHIGUSA: Kore de zenbu.

ENGLISH

1. TEACHER: Okay everyone, it's time to clean up!
2. YOSHI: I hate cleaning!
3. CHIGUSA: Where's the colored pencil box?

CONT'D OVER

4. YOSHI: Here it is! And the colored pencils?
5. CHIGUSA: Here they are. There's white, gray, black, brown, red, peach, and orange.
6. YOSHI: They're also here. There's yellow, yellow-green, green, light blue, blue, and purple.
7. CHIGUSA: That's all of them.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
お片付け	おかたづけ	okatazuke	tidying up
片付ける	かたづける	katazukeru	to get done with, to tidy up; V2
懐かしい	なつかしい	natsukashii	nostalgic
全部	ぜんぶ	zenbu	all
紫	むらさき	murasaki	purple
青	あお	ao	blue
水色	みずいろ	mizuiro	light blue
緑	みどり	midori	green
黄緑	きみどり	kimidori	yellow-green
黄色	きいろ	kiiro	yellow
オレンジ	オレンジ	orenji	orange
桃色	ももいろ	momoiro	peach
赤	あか	aka	red;Noun
茶色	ちゃいろ	chairo	brown
黒	くろ	kuro	black

灰色	はいいろ	haiiro	gray
白	しろ	shiro	white
色鉛筆	いろえんぴつ	iroenpitsu	colored pencils
お昼寝	おひるね	ohirune	nap

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>仕事が終わったので、道具を片付ける。 <i>Shigoto ga owatta node dōgu o katazureru.</i></p> <p>(I) finished my work, so I'll put away all my tools.</p>	<p>ブロッコリーは、緑の野菜です。 <i>Burokkorī wa midori no yasai desu.</i></p> <p>Broccoli is a green vegetable.</p>
<p>その黄緑の靴、可愛いですね。 <i>Sono kimidori no kutsu, kawaii desu ne.</i></p> <p>Those yellow-green shoes are cute, aren't they.</p>	<p>ひまわりは黄色いです。 <i>Himawari wa kīroi desu.</i></p> <p>The sunflowers are yellow.</p>
<p>私は、朝、オレンジジュースを飲む。 <i>Watashi wa, asa, orenji jūsu o nomu.</i></p> <p>I drink orange juice in the morning.</p>	<p>何色が好きですか。赤が好きですか。 <i>Nani-iro ga suki desu ka. Aka ga suki desu ka.</i></p> <p>What color do you like? Do you like red?</p>
<p>茶色いズボンを買いました。 <i>Chairoi zubon wo kaimashita.</i></p> <p>I bought brown pants.</p>	<p>黒い靴を買いました。 <i>Kuroi kutsu o kaimashita.</i></p> <p>I bought black shoes.</p>
<p>灰色は、白と黒を混ぜて作ります。 <i>Haiiro wa shiro to kuro o mazete tsukurimasu.</i></p> <p>Gray is made by mixing white and black.</p>	<p>白いドレスがほしいです。 <i>Shiroi doresu ga hoshī desu.</i></p> <p>I want a white dress.</p>

GRAMMAR

Colors, colors, colors! In Japanese, all colors can be found in noun form, but only six have a true adjective, or *i*-adjective, form. When in their noun form, you must append the particle "no" to the color in order to modify a noun. Colors that have an *i*-adjective form can directly modify a noun just like other *i*-adjectives. The chart below shows the six *i*-adjective colors, as well as some of the other more common colors in their noun form.

<i>i</i> -adj	kuroi	black
*	<i>shiroi</i>	white
*	<i>akai</i>	red
*	<i>aoi</i>	blue
*	<i>kiroi</i>	yellow
*	<i>chairoi</i>	brown

Noun	<i>midori</i>	green
*	<i>murasaki</i>	purple
*	<i>mizuiro</i>	light blue
*	<i>haiiro</i>	gray
*	<i>orenji</i>	orange
*	<i>pinku</i>	pink
*	<i>akaneiro</i>	crimson
*	<i>fujiiro</i>	lilac
*	<i>kimidori</i>	yellow-green
*	<i>aiiro</i>	indigo

Note that although many of these colors are commonly used without the "iro" suffix, "iro" can be added. For example, *murasakiiro* and *orenjiiro* are both correct.

There are two useful affixes that can be used with color words. The prefix "ma-," which means true, can be used with some colors to express that it is the true color, or the essence of that color. When this prefix is used, the word becomes a *na*-adjective. The suffix *-ppoi*, which is roughly equivalent to -ish, can be used with the noun form of any color, which then becomes an *i*-adjective. See the following chart for some examples.

<i>ma</i> -	<i>masshiro</i>	pure white
*	<i>makkuro</i>	jet black

*	<i>makka</i>	bright red
*	<i>massao</i>	deep blue
<i>-ppoi</i>	<i>shiropoi</i>	<i>whitish</i>
*	<i>kuropoi</i>	blackish
*	<i>kiiropoi</i>	yellowish
*	<i>chairopoi</i>	brownish