

LESSON NOTES

# Beginner #153

## Macho Man

---

CONTENTS

- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 3 Romanization
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar

# **153**

## KANJI

1. よしあき:                    明子さん、やあ、こんにちは！元気ですか。ああ、よかった！あの、今週の金曜日なんですけど、もしよかったら一緒に晩ご飯を食べませんか。
2. いや、だめだ。明子さん、どうも。今日もしよかったら、山下公園で散歩しないかい？
3. いや、いやこれもよくない。ずっと声をかけたかったんだけどよかったら、この僕と結婚してくれないかい？
4. 妹:                                ははははは！お兄さんは馬鹿ね。
5. よしあき:                    こら！いつから聞いてた！
6. 妹:                                もしよかったら、もしよかったら、明子さん、あたしの馬鹿なお兄さんと付き合ってあげて。ははははは！

## KANA

1. よしあき:                    あきこさん、やあ、こんにちは！げんきですか。ああ、よかった！あの、こんしゅうのきんようびなんですけど、もしよかったらいっしょにばんごめしをたべませんか。
2. いや、だめだ。あきこさん、どうも。きょうもしよかったら、やましたこうえんでさんぽしないかい？
3. いや、いやこれもよくない。ずっとこえをかけたかったんだけどよかったら、このぼくとけっこんしてくれないかい？
4. いもうと:                    ははははは！おにいさんはばかね。

CONT'D OVER

5. よしあき:                    こら！いつからきいてた！
6. いもうと:                    もしよかったら、もしよかったら、あきこさん、あたしのばかなおにいさんとつきあってあげて。ははははは！

## ROMANIZATION

1. YOSHIAKI:                    Akiko-san, yā, konnichiwa! Genki desu ka? A, yokatta! Ano, konshū no kinyōbi nan desu ga, moshi yokattara issho ni bangohan o tabemasen ka?
2. Iya, dame da. Akiko-san, dōmo. Kyō moshi yokattara, Yamashita kōen de sanpo shinai kai?
3. Iya, iya kore mo yokunai. Zutto koe o kaketakatta n da kedo moshi yokattara, kono boku to kekkon shite kurenai kai?
4. IMŌTO:                        Hahahahaha! Oniisan wa baka ne.
5. YOSHIAKI:                    Kora! Itsu kara kiite ta!
6. IMŌTO:                        Moshi yokattara, moshi yokattara, Akiko-san, atashi no baka na oniisan to tsukiatte agete. Hahahahaha!

## ENGLISH

1. YOSHIAKI:                    Akiko! Hey, good afternoon. How are you? Oh, that's good! Hmmm, this Friday, if it's alright with you, won't you have dinner together?
2. No, that's no good. Akiko, hey. If it's alright with you, how about a stroll in Yamashita Park?

CONT'D OVER

3. Nah, this also isn't good. I've been wanting to talk to you for a long time, will you marry me?
4. LITTLE SISTER: Hahahaha! You're a fool, aren't you big brother.
5. YOSHIAKI: Hey! Since when were you listening?
6. LITTLE SISTER: If it's alright, if it's alright, Akiko, please date my big brother? Hahahaha.

## VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
一緒に	いっしょに	issho ni	together (with)
晩ご飯	ばんごはん	bangohan	dinner, evening meal
声	こえ	koe	voice
低い	ひくい	hikui	short, low, humble
公園	こうえん	kōen	(public) park
散歩	さんぽ	sanpo	walk, stroll

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>彼女はいつも大きい声で話している。  <i>Kanojo wa itsumo ōkii koe de hanashite iru.</i></p> <p>She always speaks in a loud voice.</p>	<p>よく公園でランチを食べます。  <i>Yoku kōen de ranchi o tabemasu.</i></p> <p>I often have lunch at the park.</p>
--	--

## GRAMMAR

Today's lesson introduces "*tara*," a subordinate conjunction. The "*-tara*" conjunction is used to indicate that an action or state expressed in the subordinate clause occurs or may

occur (conditional) before the one(s) expressed in the main clause. The way to differentiate between the meaning can only be derived from the context of sentence. Sometimes referred to as the "*tara*" conditional, as these are the final two syllables of the subordinate clause.

### Construction:

(Subordinate clause) *tara* (main clause)

### Formatation:

(V / adj-i).plain.past + *ra*  
(adj-*na* / noun)+Copula.plain.past + *ra*

### Example phrases:

Verb

食べたら

*tabeta ra*

if/when/after s.o. eats/ate

Adj-i

遅かったら

*osokatta ra*

if s.t. is/were slow

Adj-na

綺麗だったら

*kirei datta ra*

If s.t./s.o. is/were pretty

Noun

学生だったら

*gakusei datta ra*

if s.o. is/was a student

### Examples:

明日暇だったら、ショッピングしに行こう！

*Ashita hima dattara, shoppingu ni ikō!*

"If you happen to be free tomorrow, let's go shopping!"

雨が降ったら、車で迎えに行きます。

*Ame ga futtara, kuruma de mukae ni ikimasu.*

"If it rains, I'll pick you up by car."

### Notes:

- 1) The tense of the sentence is determined by the tense of the main clause.
- 2) In polite speech, it is also possible to attach *ra* to the polite past form (e.g. "*tabemashitara*").
- 3) Depending on usage, the "*tara*" construction, when used with verbs, can lead to ambiguous sentences. Consider the following:

ジョンが来たら、私は帰ります。

*Jon ga kitara, watashi wa kaerimasu.*

"If/when John comes, I will go home."

From this sentence alone, we can not know if the speaker knows that John will come, and is waiting for him so that the speaker can go home, or if he doesn't like John, and therefore will go home if he comes.

If one uses *tara* together with *moshi*, this ambiguity disappears.

もしジョンが来たら、私は帰ります。

*Moshi Jon ga kitara, watashi wa kaerimasu.*

"If John comes, I will go home."

In this case, it is clear that it is a conditional statement.