

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S2 #10

Morning Coffee

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KANJI

1. 秘書: おはようございます！
2. 社長: おはよう。
3. 秘書: はい、どうぞ。コーヒーとあんパンです。
4. 社長: どうも。「噛む音から、吐き出す音」不味い！何これ？高橋さん！
これは何！
5. 秘書: それはあんパンです。
6. 社長: これは木村屋のあんパンじゃない！それに、これはしろあんパンだ
よ！しろあんパンはすきじゃない！
7. 秘書: すみませんでした。

KANA

1. ひしよ: おはようございます！
2. しゃちょう: おはよう。
3. ひしよ: はい、どうぞ。コーヒーとあんパンです。
4. しゃちょう: どうも。「かむおとから、はきだすおと」まずい！なにこれ？たか
はしさん！これはなに！
5. ひしよ: それはあんパンです。

CONT'D OVER

6. しゃちょう: これはきむらやのあんパンじゃない！それに、これはしろあんパンだよ！しろあんパンはすきじゃない！
7. ひしょ: すみませんでした。

ROMANIZATION

1. HISHO: Ohayō gozaimasu!
2. SHACHŌ: Ohayō.
3. HISHO: Hai, dōzo. Kōhī to anpan desu.
4. SHACHŌ: Dōmo. (kamu oto kara, hakidasu oto) Mazui! Nani kore? Takahashi-san! Kore wa nani!
5. HISHO: Sore wa anpan desu.
6. SHACHŌ: Kore wa Kimuraya no anpan ja nai! Sore ni, kore wa shiroanpan da yo! Shiroanpan wa suki ja nai!
7. HISHO: Sumimasen deshita.

ENGLISH

1. SECRETARY: Good morning.
2. BOSS: Morning.
3. SECRETARY: Here you are. Coffee and a bun with bean paste.

CONT'D OVER

4. BOSS: Thanks. (sound of chewing and then spitting out) This is terrible! What is this? Ms. Takahashi! What is this!
5. SECRETARY: That's a bun with bean paste.
6. BOSS: This isn't a Kimuraya bun with bean paste! Also, this is a bun with white bean paste! I don't like white bean paste!
7. SECRETARY: I'm sorry.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
おはようございます	おはようございます	Ohayō gozaimasu	Good morning
コーヒー	コーヒー	kōhii	coffee
まずい	まずい	mazui	unappetising
あんパン	あんパン	anpan	bun filled with bean paste
木村屋	きむらや	Kimuraya	shop famous for anpan
白あんぱん	しろあんパン	shiroanpan	bun filled with white bean paste
秘書	ひしょ	hisho	secretary
社長	しゃちょう	shachō	boss

SAMPLE SENTENCES

光岡さんは、松田部長の秘書です。

Mitsuoka-san wa Matsuda-buchō no hisho desu.

Ms. Mitsuoka is the secretary of Mr. Matsuda, the manager.

GRAMMAR

Today's lesson reviews the plain present affirmative and the plain negative forms of the copula, which are used extensively in spoken Japanese when speaking with people inside their group or towards people of a lower social status. In Japanese, the copula is roughly equivalent to the English verb "to be." The following chart shows the plain present affirmative and negative forms.

Affirmative	Negative
である <i>de aru</i>	ではない <i>de wa nai</i>
だ <i>da</i>	じゃない <i>ja nai</i>

Formation:

The plain present affirmative and negative forms of the copula are attached directly to na-adjectives and nouns.

	Plain affirmative	Plain negative
Noun	+ <i>da/de aru</i>	+ <i>dewa nai/ja nai</i>
na-adjective	+ <i>da/de aru</i>	+ <i>dewa nai/ja nai</i>

The plain affirmative of the copula *da* can come across as quite strong when used alone. For this reason it is often followed by the sentence ending particle *yo*, to add emphasis, or by *ne*, to acknowledge what is being said or to prompt a response from the listening party, or preceded by *nan*, a contraction of *na no*, to add emphasis to the statement or to indicate that explanation is being offered.

Examples:

- 彼女が好きなんだ。
Kanojo ga suki nan da.
"(Cause) I like her."
- 早い車だね。
Hayai kuruma da ne.
"That's a fast car, eh?"
- ここは静かだよ。
Koko wa shizuka da yo.
"It's quite here."

The plain negative form of the copula *ja nai* is used often in colloquial (spoken) Japanese between members of the same social group or same social position.

4. アメリカ料理は好きじゃない。

Amerika ryōri wa suki ja nai.

"I don't like American food."

5. 青森はにぎやかじゃない。

Aomori wa nigiyaka ja nai.

"Aomori is not lively."