

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S2 #39

School Cafeteria

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KANJI

1. 大学生1: もう1時だよ。お腹空いたね。
2. 大学生2: うん。学食でランチしようか。
3. -----
4. 大学生1: 今日は、Aランチが鳥の唐揚げで、Bランチが豚の生姜焼きだって。
5. 大学生2: どっちにしようかな。
6. 大学生1 ; すいません。Aランチはいくらですか。
7. 店員: Aランチは390円です。
8. 大学生1: じゃ、Aランチをください。
9. 大学生2: すいません。僕も、それをください。

KANA

1. だいがくせい1: もういちじだよ。おなかすいたね。
2. だいがくせい2: うん。がくしょくでランチしようか。
3. -----
4. だいがくせい1: きょうは、Aランチがとりのからあげで、Bランチがぶたのしょうがやきだって。
5. だいがくせい2: どっちにしようかな。

CONT'D OVER

SAMPLE SENTENCES

私の息子は大学生です。

Watashi no musuko wa daigakusei desu.

My son is a university student.

GRAMMAR

(i)どっちにしようかな(*docchi ni shiyō ka na*)

に する(*ni suru*) is usually used in "noun + *ni suru*" constructions, and means "to decide on/choose (the noun)" in English.

しよう(*shiyō*) is the plain volitional form of the Class III verb *suru* - to do. This is used to express volition on the part of the first person or to invite someone to do something.

The plain volitional of *suru* is conjugated much like a Class II verb i.e., *yō* is appended to the "masu" stem. See the following chart.

Plain Non-past	Masu stem	Append <i>yō</i>	Plain Volitional
する・ <i>suru</i>	し・ <i>shi</i>	し+よう・ <i>shi+yō</i>	しよう・ <i>shiyō</i>

Ka na is a sentence ending combined particle used in informal speech to express a high degree of uncertainty or to pose a question to oneself or to someone which whom the speaker has a close relationship.

Formation:

Noun/interrogative pronoun + *ni shiyō ka na*

焼肉にしようかな・*yakiniku ni shiyō ka na*;

I wonder if I should have/choose yakiniku.

どっちにしようかな・*docchi ni shiyō ka na*; I wonder which one I should choose.

何にしようかな・*nani ni shiyō ka na*; I wonder what I should choose.

*Please note that if you use an interrogative pronoun in this structure, you can express a question to yourself even if you drop *ka na*.

(ii) つて(-tte) in 生姜焼きだつて (shōga yaki da tte)

つて(-tte) is a colloquial version of quotation marker と(-to) and used like "quotation + tte."

When the sentence ends with つて(-tte), usually it's understood that the verb "say" is deleted. When the topic of the sentence is not a person, as in example a), it generally means "they say that --." But please note that if the person is a topic of the sentence like the example b), it is ambiguous which person said the quotation (ie; the topic person or "they").

a)この本は売り切れだつて。

Kono hon wa urikire da tte.

They say this book has been sold out.

b)こうじは今日来るって。

Kōji wa kyō kuru tte.

They say that Kōji will come today./ Kōji said he would come today.

Examples :

今日は雪がふるって。

Kyō wa yuki ga furu tte.

It is said that it's going to snow today.

この飛行機は満席だつて。

Manseki da tte.

They say this flight is full.

先生は今日風邪でお休みだつて。

Sensei wa kyō kaze de o-yasumi da tte.

The teacher said that he wouldn't come today because he has a cold./They say the teacher isn't going to come today because he has a cold.