

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S2 #47

Guys' Night Out 4 - Behind the Scenes

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KANJI

1. みみちゃん: はい、お待たせしましたご主人様。ビールでございます！！
2. 小柴、久保: 萌えー
3. みみちゃん: あのサラリーマンの二人、「萌えー」って言ってるし。。。
4. みきちゃん: 「萌えー」って。。。。古いわ。。。
5. みみちゃん: あの二人、カッコ良いんだけどなあ。
6. みきちゃん: ルックスは悪くないわねえ。

KANA

1. みみちゃん: はい、おまたせしましたごしゅじんさま。ビールでございます！！
2. こしば、くぼ: もえー
3. みみちゃん: あのサラリーマンのふたり、「もえー」っていつてるし。。。
4. みきちゃん: 「もえー」って。。。。ふるいわ。。。
5. みみちゃん: あのふたり、カッコいいんだけどなあ。
6. みきちゃん: ルックスはわるくないわねえ。

ROMANIZATION

1. MIMI-CHAN: Hai, o-matase shimashita go-shujin-sama. Bīru de gozaimasu!!

CONT'D OVER

2. KOSHIBA, KUBO: Moē
3. MIMI-CHAN: Ano sararīman no futari, Moē tte itte ru shi...
4. MIKI-CHAN: Moē tte.... furui wa...
5. MIMI-CHAN: Ano futari, kakko ii n da kedo nā.
6. MIKI-CHAN: Rukkusu wa warukunai wa nē.

ENGLISH

1. MIMI-CHAN: Sorry to keep you waiting, Good Master. Here is your beer!
2. KOSHIBA, KUBO: Moe!
3. MIMI-CHAN: Those two businessmen are saying, "Moe."
4. MIKI-CHAN: That's like so ... old...
5. MIMI-CHAN: It's too bad. They both look pretty good.
6. MIKI-CHAN: Their looks aren't too bad.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
萌え	もえ	moe	crush (anime, manga term)
サラリーマン	サラリーマン	sararīman	businessman

かっこ良い	かっこいい	kakko ii	good appearance
ルックス	ルックス	rukkuusu	looks
悪い	わるい	warui	bad; i-Adj
古い	ふるい	furui	old (not person); Adj (i)

SAMPLE SENTENCES

悪い夢を見た。 <i>Warui yume o mita.</i> I had a bad dream.	古い歌が大好きです。 <i>Furui uta ga daisuki desu.</i> I love old songs.
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GRAMMAR

(i)お待たせしました(O-matase shimashita)

お待たせしました(*o-matase shimashita*) is the form "honorific prefix "o" + *masu* stem of a verb + *suru*" which is a humble phrase to be used when the speaker wants to express his/her politeness about the action he/she or his/her in-group member did or will do. Please note that this formation can be used when the action involves or affects the person who the speaker wants to be polite to.

In this case, *待たせる*(*mataseru*; to let someone wait) which is the causative form is used in this structure. The structure of お待たせする(*o-matase suru*) is "o + *待たせ*(*matase*) which is the *masu* stem of *待たせる*(*mataseru*) + *suru*." So, the speaker (= maid) is using this phrase because she wants to be polite to the customer(= master) about she kept his waiting.

You don't hear too many examples using the causative form of a verb in this structure. Please see for other examples below.

Formation:

Honorific prefix "o" + *masu* stem of a verb + *suru*

聞く (*kiku*) → お聞きする; *o-kiki suru*

聞かせる (*kikaseru*) → お聞かせする; *o-kikase suru*

Examples:

お騒がせして、申し訳ありませんでした。
O-sawagase shite, mōshiwake arimasen deshita.
I'm sorry to disturb you.

こんな喧嘩をお見せしてしまって、恥ずかしいです。
Konna kenka o o-mise shite shimatte, hazukashii desu.
I feel so ashamed to have shown you our quarrel.

(ii)「萌えー」って言ってるし("Moē" tte itteru shi)

In this case, し is slightly different from the conjunction which can mean among other things, what's more, not only a but also b, as in an example 背が高いし、頭もいい (*se ga takai shi, atama mo ii*; someone is tall and smart). The し used in today's dialog is a recent expression mainly used by young people in a very casual conversations. It's a bit slangy. When they feel some dissatisfaction or disagree with what other people said, did, or the situation, they can express their dissatisfaction by adding し at the end of a sentence stating what other people said or did.

In the case of this example, 「萌えー」って言ってるし ("Moē" tte itte ru shi...), the maid feels like it's a kinda strange for businessmen to be saying "Moē." So, she added し at the end of the sentence「萌えー」って言ってる("Moē" tte itte ru).

Examples:

あいつ、また遅刻してるし!!
Aitsu, mata chikoku shite ru shi!!
That dude's late again!!

また、今日も雨だし。
Mata, kyō mo ame da shi.
It's raining again today...