

## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S3 #7

## The Meet Up 4

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# 7

# KANJI

1. (すき焼き)
2. クミ: タロウ、さっきから、お肉ばかり食べているー。ほら、野菜も食べて。
3. 父: ははは、タロウは野菜が嫌いで、肉しか食べないからな。
4. タロウ: 俺、野菜アレルギーがあるんだ。
5. クミ: もー、嘘ばかり。それから、どうして、お父さんは豆腐だけ食べているの。
6. 父: あ...。
7. タロウ: 父さんは歯が悪いんだ。だからやわらかいものしか食べないんだ。
8. クミ: これはいいお肉だからやわらかいの。お肉も食べて！
9. タロウ: さっきから、クミは、人の世話ばかりしているな。
10. 父: お母さんみたいだ...。なあ、タロウ。

# KANA

1. (すき焼き)
2. クミ: タロウ、さっきから、おにくばかりたべているー。ほら、やさいもたべて。
3. ちち: ははは、タロウはやさいがきらいで、にくしかたべないからな。

CONT'D OVER

4. タロウ: おれ、やさいアレルギーがあるんだ。
5. クミ: もー、うそばかり。それから、どうして、おとうさんはとうふだけたべているの。
6. ちち: あ...。
7. タロウ: とうさんははがわるいんだ。だからやわらかいものしかたべないんだ。
8. クミ: これはいいにくだからやわらかいの。おにくもたべて！
9. タロウ: さっきから、クミは、ひとのせわばかりしているな。
10. ちち: おかあさんみたいだ...。 なあ、タロウ。

## ROMANIZATION

1. (Sukiyaki)
2. KUMI: Tarō, sakki kara, o-niku bakari tabete irū. Hora, yasai mo tabete.
3. CHICHI: Hahaha, Tarō wa yasai ga kirai de, niku shika tabenai kara na.
4. TARŌ: Ore, yasai arerugi ga aru n da.
5. KUMI: Mō, uso bakkari. Sore kara, dōshite, o-tōsan wa tōfu dake tabete iru no.
6. CHICHI: A....

CONT'D OVER

7. TARŌ: Tōsan wa ha ga warui n da. Dakara yawarakai mono shika tabenai n da.
8. KUMI: Kore wa ii o-niku da kara yawarakai no. O-niku mo tabete!
9. TARŌ: Sakkikara, Kumi wa, hito no sewa bakari shite iru na.
10. CHICHI: O-kāsan mitai da.... Nā, Tarō.

## ENGLISH

1. (Sukiyaki)
2. KUMI: Tarō, you've been eating only meat for a while now. Here, eat some veggies as well.
3. DAD: Hahaha, Tarō hasn't liked vegetables since he was little, and he only eats meat.
4. TARO: I'm allergic to vegetables.
5. KUMI: Ugh, you're lying. And why is your dad only eating tofu?
6. DAD: Erm...
7. TARŌ: Dad's teeth are weak. That's why he only eats soft food.
8. KUMI: This is high-quality meat, so it's soft. Please eat some meat as well!
9. TARŌ: Kumi, you've been nagging at other people for a while now.
10. DAD: She's just like your mother.....Tarō.

## VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
すき焼き	すきやき	sukiyaki	sukiyaki, thin slices of beef cooked with vegetables at the table in soy sauce, sake and sugar
俺	おれ	ore	I, me; first-person pronoun used by male speaker
どうして	どうして	dōshite	why, for what reason
豆腐	とうふ	tōfu	tofu, bean-curd
歯	は	ha	teeth, tooth
やわらかい	やわらかい	yawarakai	soft, tender
アレルギー	アレルギー	arerugī	allergy
さっき	さっき	sakki	a little while ago, earlier

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>どうしてですか？ <i>Dōshite desu ka?</i></p> <p>Why is that?</p>	<p>どこでその豆腐を買いましたか。 <i>Doko de sono tōfu o kaimashita ka.</i></p> <p>Where did you get that tofu?</p>
<p>このパスタは、歯ごたえがあって、おいしい。 <i>Kono pasuta wa, ha gotae ga atte, oishii.</i></p> <p>This pasta is cooked to al dente and it's delicious.</p>	<p>アレルギーがあります。 <i>Arerugī ga arimasu.</i></p> <p>I have allergies.</p>
<p>さっき、りんごを食べました。 <i>Sakki, ringo o tabemashita.</i></p> <p>I ate an apple a little while ago.</p>	

## GRAMMAR

In today's dialog, we have various sentences using ばかり, しか--ない and だけ which were introduced in our previous lessons in this series "The Meet Up." As explained before, these three expressions have similar meanings. So, in some cases you can replace one with the other, but in other cases you can't, as illustrated below.

1) さっきから、お肉ばかり食べている。

*Sakki kara, o-niku bakari tabete iru.*

You've only been eating meat.

In this context, Kumi says this sentence with some dissatisfaction that Taro has been eating only meat without eating vegetables. So, she could しか--ない as well to emphasize that he doesn't eat anything but meat.

○ お肉しか食べてない。

*O-niku shika tabete nai.*

You haven't eaten anything but meat.

When you use だけ, there is a more neutral nuance and it doesn't imply the speaker's dissatisfaction.

△ お肉だけ食べている。

*O-niku dake tabete iru.*

You have been eating only meat.

2) 嘘ばかり。

*Uso bakkari.*

You're a liar. (You only tell lies)

This is a kind of set phrase in the casual conversation to mean "no kidding" or "no way" when someone is making silly excuses or innocent lies.

3) クミは、人の世話ばかりしている。

*Kumi wa, hito no sewa bakari shite iru.*

Kumi is always taking care of others.

In this context, Taro thinks that Kumi is always taking care of others to the detriment of herself, so it's natural to use ばかり (since it doesn't imply the speaker's dissatisfaction, it's not natural to use しか--ない). It is not natural to use だけ either, since it doesn't imply the nuance of "only".

4) タロウは野菜が嫌いで、肉しか食べないよな。

*Tarō wa yasai ga kirai de, niku shika tabenai yo na.*

Taro doesn't like vegetables, and doesn't eat anything but meat.

In this context, he wants to emphasize that he doesn't eat anything but meat which means he doesn't eat vegetables in "sukiyaki," so it is the most natural to use しか--ない.

5)だからやわらかいものしか食べないんだ。

*Dakara yawarakai mono shika tabenai n da.*

That's why I don't eat anything but soft food.

This sentence emphasizes that he doesn't eat anything but soft food and it's the most natural. In this context, he wants to say that he eats only soft food, so you can use **だけ**.

だからやわらかいものだけ食べるんだ。

*Dakara yawarakai mono dake taberu n da.*

That's why I eat only soft food.

6)どうして、お父さんは豆腐だけ食べているの。

*Dōshite, o-tōsan wa tōfu dake tabete iru no.*

Why are you eating only Tofu?

In this context, she asks why he keeps eating only tofu without eating any others in a neutral way. So, you can use **ばかり** or **しか--ない** as well.

○ どうして、お父さんは豆腐ばかり食べているの。

*Dōshite, o-tōsan wa tōfu bakari tabete iru no.*

Why do you keep eating only tofu all the time?

○ どうして、お父さんは豆腐しか食べないの。

*Dōshite, o-tōsan wa tōfu shika tabenai no.*

Why don't you eat anything but tofu?