

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S5 #11

If Only I Knew What to Call It in Japanese!

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KANJI

1. 下山 新: 六時に 駅前の「ツインズ」というカフェに来てほしい。
2. (ドアの音)
3. 店員: いらっしゃいませ。
4. 下山 新: 待ち合わせなんですけど。
あ、いたいた。遅れてごめん、歩。
金曜日から出張で、忙しくて。
5. 遠井 歩: ……。
6. 下山 新: この前映画に行けなくて、ごめんね。
なんていう映画をみたの。
7. 遠井 歩: ……「人違い」という映画をみたの。
……体調はよくなったの。
8. 下山 新: ああ、よくなったよ。
9. 遠井 歩: ……本当に病気だったの？
10. 下山 新: どういう意味？
11. 遠井 歩: ねえ……。 「美雨」という人は誰？奥さん？
12. 下山 新: は？
13. 遠井 歩: 私、見たの。

KANA

CONT'D OVER

1. しもやましん: ろくじに えきまえの「ツインズ」というカフェに きてほしい。

2. (ドアのおと)

3. てんいん: いらっしゃいませ。

4. しもやましん: まちあわせなんですけど。
あ、いたいた。おくれてごめん、あゆむ。
きんようびから しゅっちょうで、いそがしくて。

5. とおい あゆむ: ・・・。

6. しもやましん: このまえ えいがに いけなくて、ごめんね。
なんていう えいがを みたの。

7. とおい あゆむ: ・・・「ひとちがい」という えいがを みたの。
・・・たいちょうは よくなったの。

8. しもやましん: ああ、よくなったよ。

9. とおい あゆむ: ・・・ほんとうに びょうきだったの？

10. しもやましん: どういういみ？

11. とおい あゆむ: ねえ・・・。「みう」という ひと はだれ？おくさん？

12. しもやましん: は？

13. とおい あゆむ: わたし、みたの。

ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. SHIMOYAMA SHIN: Roku-ji ni eki-mae no "tsuinzu" to iu kafe ni kite hoshii.
2. (doa no oto)
3. TEN'IN: Irasshaimase.
4. SHIMOYAMA SHIN: Machiawase nandesu kedo.
A, ita ita. Okurete gomen, Ayumu.
Kinyōbi kara shucchō de, isogashikute.
5. TŌI AYUMU:
6. SHIMOYAMA SHIN: Kono mae eiga ni ikenakute, gomen ne.
Nanteiu eiga o mita no.
7. TŌI AYUMU: ..."Hitchigai" to iu eiga o mita no.
... Taichō wa yokunatta no.
8. SHIMOYAMA SHIN: Ā, yokunatta yo.
9. TŌI AYUMU: ...Hontō ni byōki datta no?
10. SHIMOYAMA SHIN: Dōiu imi?
11. TŌI AYUMU: Nē.... "Miu" to iu hito wa dare? Oku-san?
12. SHIMOYAMA SHIN: Ha?
13. TŌI AYUMU: Watashi, mita no.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. SHIN I want you to come to the cafe called Twins in front of the station at
SHIMOYAMA: six.
2. [door opens]
3. CLERK: Welcome!
4. SHIN I'm meeting someone here...
SHIMOYAMA: Oh, there she is! Sorry I'm late.
I've been busy since there's a business trip on Friday.
5. AYUMU TOI: ...
6. SHIN I'm sorry I couldn't go to the movies the other day.
SHIMOYAMA: What was the movie you saw called?
7. AYUMU TOI: I saw a movie called "Mistaken Identity."
...Are you feeling all better now?
8. SHIN Yeah, a lot better.
SHIMOYAMA:
9. AYUMU TOI: Were you really sick?
10. SHIN What do you mean?
SHIMOYAMA:
11. AYUMU TOI: Look...who's that person named Miu? Your wife?
12. SHIN What??
SHIMOYAMA:
13. AYUMU TOI: I saw everything.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
カフェ	カフェ	kafe	café
奥さん	おくさん	okusan	wife
本当に	ほんとうに	hontō ni	really, truly; Adv.
人違い	ひとちがい	hito-chigai	mistaking one person for another, mistaken identity
映画	えいが	eiga	movie, film
この前	このまえ	kono mae	the other day, last time, recently
出張	しゅっちょう	shucchō	business trip
遅れる	おくれる	okureru	to be late; V2
待ち合わせ	まちあわせ	machiawase	appointment, rendezvous
誰	だれ	dare	who

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>私はよくカフェで本を読む。 <i>Watashi wa yoku kafe de hon o yomu.</i></p> <p>I often read books at a café.</p>	<p>田中さんは奥さんと旅行に行った。 <i>Tanaka-san wa oku-san to ryokō ni itta.</i></p> <p>Mr. Tanaka went on a trip with his wife.</p>
<p>本当にごめんなさい。 <i>Hontō ni gomennasai</i></p> <p>I'm really sorry.</p>	<p>すみません。人違いでした。 <i>Sumimasen. Hito chigai deshita.</i></p> <p>I'm sorry. I thought I knew you.</p>
<p>私は映画が好きです。 <i>Watashi wa eiga ga suki desu.</i></p> <p>I like movies.</p>	<p>この前アメリカに行きました。 <i>Kono mae Amerika ni ikimashita.</i></p> <p>I recently went to America.</p>
<p>出張ですか。 <i>Shucchō desu ka.</i></p> <p>Are you here on business?</p>	<p>遅れてすみません。 <i>Okurete sumimasen.</i></p> <p>I'm sorry I'm late.</p>

ハチ公は有名な待ち合わせ場所です。
Hachikō wa yūmeina machiawase basho desu.

The statue of Hachiko is a famous meetup place.

あの人は誰ですか。
Ano hito wa dare desu ka.

Who is that person?

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

machiawase (待ち合わせ)

This word originally contained two verbs, *matsu* ("to wait") and *awaseru* ("to set," "to join"), and it indicates an arrangement or promise to meet someone at a particular time and place.

For Example:

1. 待ち合わせ場所
machiawase basho
"meeting place"
2. 待ち合わせ時間
machiawase jikan
"meeting time"

The corresponding verb is *machiawaseru* (待ち合わせる), meaning "to meet up."

For Example:

1. 五時に駅で友達と待ち合わせた。
Go-ji ni eki de tomodachi to machiawaseta.
"I promised to meet/met my friend at five o'clock at the station."

yoku naru (よくなる) "to become good"

We use [the adverbial form of adjective] + *naru* to express a change of state. *Yoku* is the adverbial form of the adjective *ii* ("good," "well"), so *yoku naru* means "become better" or "get well."

eki mae (駅前) "in front of the station"

This word was originally *eki no mae* ("in front of the station"). However, we often omit the particle *no* and say *eki mae*.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is How to Introduce the Name of Something or Someone.

「人違い」という映画を見たの。

"*Hitochigai*" *to iu eiga o mita no.*

"I saw a movie called 'Mistaken Identity.'"

In this lesson, you'll learn how to introduce the name of a noun using the phrase *to iu*, meaning "called" or "named." For example, you'll learn how to say "a website called JapanesePod101.com" or "a person called Peter." You'll also learn how to make an informal question.

A という B [A *to iu* B] = "a B called A"

The phrase *to iu* (という) is the combination of the quotation-marking particle *to* and the verb *iu*, meaning "to say."

Formation

Name	<i>to iu</i>	Noun	"English"
「ポニョ」 <i>Ponyo</i>	という <i>to iu</i>	映画 <i>eiga</i>	"a movie called 'Ponyo'"
「つ」 <i>Tsu</i>	という <i>to iu</i>	まち <i>machi</i>	"a city called 'Tsu'"
「美雨」 <i>Miu</i>	という <i>to iu</i>	人 <i>hito</i>	"a person called 'Miu'"
何 <i>Nan</i>	という <i>to iu</i>	人? <i>hito?</i>	"a person called who?" (= "What's the name of the person?")
何 <i>Nan</i>	という <i>to iu</i>	映画? <i>eiga?</i>	"a movie called what?" (= "What's that movie called?")

*Please note that in informal conversation, we often replace the quotation particle *to* (と)

with *tte* (つて).

Sample Sentences

1. 私の出身は、「つ」というまちです。
Watashi no shusshin wa "Tsu" to iu machi desu.
"I'm from a city called 'Tsu.'"
2. 「HANA-BI」つていう映画が好き。
"Hana-bi" tte iu eiga ga suki.]
"I like a movie called 'Hana-bi.'"
3. あの人は何という人ですか。
Ano hito wa nan to iu hito desu ka.
"What is that person's name?"

Sentence-Ending Particle *No*

The sentence-ending particle *no* basically indicates one of these two things:

1. A colloquial question
2. An explanation (that women and children use)

1) Colloquial question

When we say the sentence-ending particle *no* with rising intonation, we indicate a colloquial question.

For Example:

1. 何ていう映画をみたの。(↑)
Nan te iu eiga o mita no?
"What's the name of the movie you saw?"

2) Explanation

When we say the sentence-ending particle *no* with falling intonation, we indicate an explanation just like *n da* does. Women and children usually use *no* in this way.

For Example:

1. 「ポニヨ」つていう映画を みたの。(↓)
"Ponyo" tte iu eiga o mita **no**.
"I saw a movie called 'Ponyo.'"

Reference

Please also review the following grammar points.

- [verb] + *te hoshii* ⇒ Beginner Series Season 5 Lesson 6
- *n desu kedo* ⇒ Beginner Series Season 5 Lesson 4
- [*te*-form + apology] ⇒ Beginner Series Season 4 Lesson 48
- Verb conjugation; potential form ⇒ Beginner Series Season 4 Lessons 43,44,45
- [adverbial form of adjective] + *naru* ⇒ Beginner Series Season 4 Lessons 47,48