

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S5 #14

Now Hear This in Japanese!

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KANJI

1. 下山 新: ふざけるなよー。
君、誰？
2. 大空 風歌: . . . 怖いよー。
3. 下山 新: 泣くなよー。
4. 遠井 歩: ね、お嬢ちゃん、お名前は？
5. 大空 風歌: 大空 風歌。 . . . 3才です。
6. 遠井 歩: . . . 風歌ちゃんのお母さんのお名前は何ですか？
7. 大空 風歌: 大空 美雨です。
8. 遠井 歩: . . . 風歌ちゃんのお父さんはこの、おじさんですか？
9. 下山 新: おい！まだ信じていないのか。
いいかげんにしろ。俺を信じろよ。
10. 大空 風歌: . . . ちがいます。
風歌のパパは、大空晴夜です。
11. 天道 きり: あら . . . 風歌ちゃん、ここにいたの？
あら？晴夜さん？
. . . あら？違う。嫌だ。そっくり！

KANA

CONT'D OVER

1. しもやましん: ふざけるなよー。
きみ、だれ？
2. おおぞらふうか: . . . こわいよー。
3. しもやましん: なくなよー。
4. とおいあゆむ: ね、おじょうちゃん、おなまえは？
5. おおぞらふうか: おおぞらふうか。 . . . 3さいです。
6. とおいあゆむ: . . . ふうかちゃんのおかあさんのおなまえはなんですか？
7. おおぞらふうか: おおぞらみうです。
8. とおいあゆむ: . . . ふうかちゃんのおとうさんはこの、おじさんですか？
9. しもやましん: おい！まだしんじていないのか。
いいかげんにしろ。おれをしんじろよ。
10. おおぞら かげうた: . . . ちがいます。
ふうかのパパは、おおぞら はるやです。
11. てんどうきり: あら . . . ふうかちゃん、ここにいたの？
あら？はるやさん？
. . . あら？ちがう。いやだ。そっくり！

ROMANIZATION

1. SHIMOYAMA SHIN: Fuzakeruna yō.
Kimi, dare?

CONT'D OVER

2. ŌZORA FŪKA: ... Kowai yō.
3. SHIMOYAMA SHIN: Nakuna yō.
4. TŌI AYUMU: Ne, o-jō-chan, o-namae wa?
5. ŌZORA FŪKA: Ōzora Fūka.... San-sai desu.
6. TŌI AYUMU: ... Fūka-chan no o-kā-san no o-namae wa nan desu ka?
7. ŌZORA FŪKA: Ōzora Miu desu.
8. TŌI AYUMU: ... Fūka-chan no o-tō-san wa kono, oji-san desu ka?
9. SHIMOYAMA SHIN: Oi! Mada shinjite inai no ka.
Ii kagen ni shiro. Ore o shinjiro yo.
10. ŌZORA FŪKA: ... Chigai masu.
Fūka no papa wa, Ōzora Haruya desu.
11. TENDŌ KIRI: Ara...Fūka-chan, koko ni ita no?
Ara? Haruya-san?
...Ara? Chigau. Iya da. Sokkuri!

ENGLISH

1. SHIN SHIMOYAMA: Enough messing around!
Who are you?
2. FUKA OZORA: ...I'm scared~

CONT'D OVER

3. SHIN C'mon, don't cry~
SHIMOYAMA:
4. AYUMU TOI: Hey, little girl, what's your name?
5. FUKA OZORA: I'm Fuka Ozora...I'm three years old.
6. AYUMU TOI: ...And what's your mother's name, Fuka?
7. FUKA OZORA: Miu Ozora.
8. AYUMU TOI: ...And is this man your father?
9. SHIN Hey! You still don't believe me?!
SHIMOYAMA: That's enough! Believe me already!
10. FUKA OZORA: No, he's not. My daddy is Haruya Ozora.
11. KIRI TENDO: Oh, Fuka...you were over here?
Oh? Haruya?
...Oh, you're not him. Oops. You look just alike!

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
ふざける	ふざける	fuzakeru	fool around; mess around V2
いいかげんにしろ。	いいかげんにしろ。	li kagen ni shiro.	Cut it out! That's enough!
信じる	しんじる	shinjiru	to trust, to believe;V2
おい	おい	oi	Hey!
お父さん	おとうさん	o-tō-san	father

おじさん	おじさん	oji-san	uncle, old man, middle-aged man
お母さん	おかあさん	o-kā-san	mother
名前	なまえ	namae	name
お嬢ちゃん	おじょうちゃん	O-jō-chan	young lady, miss
泣く	なく	naku	to cry; V1
怖い	こわい	kowai	scary, frightening; Adj (i)
君	きみ	kimi	you; used by male speaker
違う	ちがう	chigau	to differ, to be different ; V1

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>ふざけないでください！ <i>Fuzakenaide kudasai.</i></p> <p>Will you stop fooling around?</p>	<p>父は「いいかげんにしろ！」といった。 <i>Chichi wa "Ii kagen ni shiro!" to itta.</i></p> <p>My father said "Cut it out!."</p>
<p>私を信じてください。 <i>Watashi o shinjite kudasai.</i></p> <p>Trust me.</p>	<p>おい！やめろ！ <i>Oi. Yamero.</i></p> <p>Hey. Stop it!</p>
<p>お父さんはお元気ですか。 <i>O-tō-san wa o-genki desu ka.</i></p> <p>How's your father?</p>	<p>あのおじさんは誰？ <i>Ano oji-san wa dare?</i></p> <p>Who is that middle-aged man?</p>
<p>佐藤さんのお母さんはスペイン人です。 <i>Satō-san no o-kā-san wa Supein-jin desu.</i></p> <p>Mr. Sato's mother is Spanish.</p>	<p>彼の名前は、太郎です。 <i>Kare no namae wa, Tarō desu.</i></p> <p>His name is Taro.</p>
<p>お嬢ちゃん、何才？ <i>O-jō-chan, nan-sai?</i></p> <p>How old are you, young lady?</p>	<p>昨日、映画をみて、泣きました。 <i>Kinō eiga o mite nakimashita.</i></p> <p>Yesterday I saw a movie and cried.</p>

怖い映画が嫌いです。
Kowai eiga ga kirai desu.

I hate scary movies.

君の名前は何?
Kimi no namae wa nani?

What's your name?

それは、違います。
Sore wa chigaimasu.

That's not right.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

***ojō-chan* (お嬢ちゃん) "young lady"**

Ojō-san also means "miss" or "young lady." Since we used the affectionate suffix *-chan*, *ojō-chan* has a friendlier and much younger connotation than *ojō-san*. We use these words to get the attention of a lady or a girl whose name you don't know.

***oji-san* (おじさん) "middle-aged man"**

Oji-san means "uncle" but it can also refer to a "middle-aged man." "Middle-aged woman" is *oba-san*.

***Oi!* (おい) "Hey!"**

Mostly men use this word. Please note that we can only use this *oi* toward someone who is of equal or lower social status level than us.

***ii kagen ni shiro* (いいかげんにしろ!) "Cut it out!" "That's enough already!"**

This phrase expresses the speaker's strong irritation toward the situation or the listening party. *ii* is "good," *kagen* means "degree," and *shiro* is the imperative form of the verb *suru*. The original phrase is *ii kagen ni suru*, which means "do something in moderation," "not to go overboard," or "not to overdo." Therefore, the command *ii kagen ni shiro* is literally telling someone not to overdo something.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Telling Someone to Do Something.

泣くなよ。

Naku na yo.

"C'mon, don't cry."

In this lesson, you'll learn about the grammar form called the imperative that tells

someone to do something in a strong manner.

How to Make the Imperative Form of a Verb

We often use imperative forms in emergency situations or when cheering at sport events.

Affirmative (Telling someone to do something)

- Class 1: Change the final - *u* column sound to the -*e* column sound.
- Class 2: Replace the final *ru* (る) with *ro* (ろ).
- Class 3: *suru* (する) → *shiro* (しろ), *kuru* (来る) → *koi* (来い)

Negative (Telling someone not to do something)

To form the negative imperative, add *na* (な) to the dictionary form of a verb.

For Example:

"English"	Dictionary Form	Imperative	Negative Imperative
"to go"	<i>iku</i> (行く)	<i>ike</i> (行け)	<i>iku na</i> (行くな)
"to speak"	<i>hanasu</i> (話す)	<i>hanase</i> (話せ)	<i>hanasu na</i> (話すな)
"to look"	<i>miru</i> (見る)	<i>miro</i> (見ろ)	<i>miru na</i> (見るな)
"to do"	<i>suru</i> (する)	<i>shiro</i> (しろ)	<i>suru na</i> (するな)
"to come"	<i>kuru</i> (来る)	<i>koi</i> (来い)	<i>kuru na</i> (来るな)

Sample Sentences

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1. **なだれだ！走れ！**
Nadare da! Hashire!
"Avalanche! Run!"
 2. **行け！頑張れ！**
Ike! Ganbare!
"Go! Hang in there!"

When the sentence ending *yo* follows the imperative, it serves to soften the imperative. When men give advice, consolation, or encouragement to someone who is close to them, they use the [imperative form]+ *yo*. Notice how Shin adds *yo* to the imperative form of a verb: *naku na yo* ("C'mon, don't cry").

Reference

Please also review the following Grammar Points.

- *mada* [verb] *te inai* ⇒ Beginner Series Season 4 Lesson 41
- Sentence-ending particle *no* ⇒ Beginner Series Season 5 Lesson 11