

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S5 #15

Please Give Me a Discount on that Japanese Item!

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KANJI

1. 大空 風歌: かーぜかぜふくな、しゃーぼんだまとぼそー。かーぜかぜふくな、しゃーぼん...
2. 大空 晴夜: やめなさい。風歌。
パパ、電話中なんだ。静かにしなさい。
3. 天道 きり: あら、まだ風歌ちゃん起きているの？
もう、8時よ。もうお風呂に入ったの？
4. 大空 晴夜: あ、はい。
5. 天道 きり: でね、本当にそっくりなのよ。
その人を見たとき、晴夜さんだと思ったわ。
6. 大空 晴夜: ...こら、風歌。走るな。
7. 天道 きり: 下山さんっていう親せき、いる？
8. 大空 晴夜: いませんよー。
9. 天道 きり: でもね、その人、晴夜さんと、同じ出身地なのよ。
ね！ちょっと、聞いているの？
10. 大空 晴夜: いいかげんにしなさい、風歌！もうねなさい！

KANA

1. おおぞら ふうか: かーぜ かぜふくな、しゃーぼんだま とぼそー。かーぜかぜ ふくな、しゃーぼん...

CONT'D OVER

2. おおぞらはるや: やめなさい。ふうか。
パパ、でんわちゅうなんだ。しずかにしなさい。
3. てんどうきり: あら、まだふうかちゃんおきているの？
もう、8じよ。もうおふろにはいったの？
4. おおぞらはるや: あ、はい。
5. てんどうきり: でね、ほんとうにそっくりなのよ。
そのひとをみたとき、はるやさんだとおもったわ。
6. おおぞらはるや: ...こら、ふうか。はしるな。
7. てんどうきり: しもやまさんっていうしんせき、いる？
8. おおぞらはるや: いませんよ。
9. てんどうきり: でもね、そのひと、はるやさんと、おなじしゅっしんちなのよ。
ね！ちょっと、きいているの？
10. おおぞらはるや: いいかげんにしなさい、ふうか！もうねなさい！

ROMANIZATION

1. ŌZORA FŪKA: Kāze kaze fuku na, shābondama tobasō. Kāze kaze fuku na, shā bon...
2. ŌZORA HARUYA: Yamenasai. Fūka.
Papa, denwa chū nan da. Shizukani shi nasai.
3. TENDŌ KIRI: Ara, mada Fūka-chan okite iru no?
Mō, hachi-ji yo. Mō o-furo ni haitta no?

CONT'D OVER

4. ŌZORA HARUYA: A, hai.
5. TENDŌ KIRI: Dene, hontō ni sokkuri nano yo.
Sono hito o mita toki, Haruya-san da to omotta wa.
6. ŌZORA HARUYA: ...Kora, Fūka. Hashiru na.
7. TENDŌ KIRI: Shimoyama-san tteiu shinseki, iru?
8. ŌZORA HARUYA: Imasen yō.
9. TENDŌ KIRI: Demo ne, sono hito, Haruya-san to, onaji shusshin-chi na no yo.
Ne! chotto, kiite iru no?
10. ŌZORA HARUYA: Iikagenni shinasai, Fūka! Mō nenasai!

ENGLISH

1. FUKA: Wind~ wind~ don't blow ♪ Let my little soap bubble float~ Wind~
wind~ don't blow~ ♪
2. HARUYA: Cut that out, Fuka.
Daddy's on the phone. Be quiet.
3. KIRI TENDO: Oh my, Fuka's still awake?
It's already eight o'clock! Did she already take a bath?
4. HARUYA: Oh, yes, she has.
5. KIRI TENDO: Anyway, the person looked just like you!
When I saw him, I thought it was you!
6. HARUYA: ...Hey, Fuka. Don't run around.

CONT'D OVER

7. KIRI TENDO: Do you have any relatives by the name Shimoyama?
8. HARUYA: I don't.
9. KIRI TENDO: But you know, that person has the same hometown as you!
Hey, are you listening?
10. HARUYA: That's enough, Fuka! Get to bed already!

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
風	かぜ	kaze	wind
出身地	しゅっしんち	shusshinchi	hometown, birthplace
親せき	しんせき	shinseki	relative
走る	はしる	hashiru	to run; V1
同じ	おなじ	onaji	same
そっくり (な)	そっくり (な)	sokkuri(na)	just like, spitting image; Na-adj
お風呂	おふろ	o-furo	bath
起きる	おきる	okiru	to wake up, to get up; V2
飛ばす	とばす	tobasu	to fly; V1
シャボン玉	しゃぼんだま	shabon-dama	soap bubble
吹く	ふく	fuku	to blow; V1
聞く	きく	kiku	to listen, to hear, to ask; V1

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>今日は風が強い。 <i>Kyō wa kaze ga tsuyoi.</i></p> <p>It's windy today.</p>	<p>出身地を書いてください。 <i>Shusshinchi o kaite kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please write your birthplace.</p>
<p>親せきのうちに行きました。 <i>Shinseki no uchi ni ikimashita.</i></p> <p>I visited my relatives.</p>	<p>走らないでください。 <i>Hashiranaide kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please don't run.</p>
<p>カフェオレとカフェラテは同じですか。 <i>Kafe ore to kafe rate wa onaji desu ka.</i></p> <p>Are café-au-laits and café lattes the same?</p>	<p>ハルヤとシンはそっくりだ。 <i>Haruya to Shin wa sokkuri da.</i></p> <p>Haruya and Shin are so alike.</p>
<p>一日に二回お風呂に入る。 <i>Ichinichi ni nikai o-furo ni hairu.</i></p> <p>I take a bath twice a day.</p>	<p>毎朝、私は六時に起きる <i>Maiasa, watashi wa roku-ji ni okiru.</i></p> <p>I get up at six o'clock every morning.</p>
<p>わたしは、紙飛行機を作って、飛ばした。 <i>Watashi wa kami hikōki o tsukutte tobashita.</i></p> <p>I made a paper airplane and made it fly.</p>	<p>お風呂でシャボン玉を作った。 <i>O-furo de shabon-dama o tsukutta.</i></p> <p>I made soap bubbles in the bath tub.</p>
<p>風が吹いています。 <i>Kaze ga fuite imasu.</i></p> <p>The wind is blowing./ It's windy.</p>	<p>よく日本の歌をききますか。 <i>Yoku Nihon no uta o kikimasu ka.</i></p> <p>Do you often listen to Japanese songs?</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

shusshinchi (出身地) "hometown"

Both *shusshin* and *shusshinchi* mean "hometown" or "birthplace." However, *shusshinchi* has the kanji for "place," so we use it exclusively for "hometown," whereas *shusshin* is a bit more vague. *Shusshin* could also mean "the school you graduated from," "what social class you're from," and so on. When we use it to mean "hometown," though, both *shusshin* and *shusshinchi* are interchangeable.

kora (こら) "Hey"

Kora is an interjection we use for scolding someone. Adults usually use this word when scolding kids.

***mada* (まだ) "yet," "still," "not yet"**

Please review the meaning of this word in these sample sentences.

- Affirmative: *mada* + *-te iru* ("still in a certain condition")

For Example:

1. 風歌はまだおきている。
Fūka wa mada okiteiru.
"Fūka is still awake."

- Negative: *mada* + *-te inai* ("haven't done something yet")

For Example:

1. まだ、勉強していない。
Mada, benkyō shite inai.
"I haven't studied it yet."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Giving a Command in a Slightly Polite Way.

もうねなさい!

Mō nenasai!

"Get to bed already!"

In this lesson, you'll learn about the grammar called polite imperative.

How to Form the Polite Imperative Form

We use polite imperative forms most often when a parent is scolding a child. We also use these forms for instructions on a test.

Formation

[Verb; *masu* stem] + *nasai*

*Note that there is no negative form.

"English"	Dictionary Form	Masu Form	Polite Imperative
"to choose"	<i>erabu</i> (えらぶ)	<i>erabimasu</i> (えらびます)	<i>erabinasai</i> (えらびなさい)
"to write"	<i>kaku</i> (書く)	<i>kakimasu</i> (書きます)	<i>kakinasai</i> (書きなさい)
"to sleep"	<i>neru</i> (ねる)	<i>nemasu</i> (ねます)	<i>nenasai</i> (ねなさい)
"to quit"	<i>yameru</i> (やめる)	<i>yamemasu</i> (やめます)	<i>yamenasai</i> (やめなさい)
"to get up"	<i>okiru</i> (おきる)	<i>okimasu</i> (おきます)	<i>okinasai</i> (おきなさい)
"to do"	<i>suru</i> (する)	<i>shimasu</i> (します)	<i>shinasai</i> (しなさい)
"to come"	<i>kuru</i> (来る)	<i>kimasu</i> (来ます)	<i>kinasai</i> (来なさい)

Sample Sentences

1. 漢字で 書きなさい。
Kanji de kakinasai.
"Write it in kanji."
2. 正しい答えを 選びなさい。
Tadashii kotae o erabinasai.
"Choose the correct answer."
3. もう、遅いからねなさい。
Mō osoi kara nenasai.
"It's already late, so get to bed."

4. 気をつけなさい。
Ki o tsukenasai.
"You be careful."

-nasai in Set Phrases

We use *-nasai* in set phrases you're already familiar with. *Nasai* comes from the verb *nasaru*, which is an honorific way to say "to do." So *Gomen nasai* literally means "Do excuse me," and *o-yasumi nasai* literally means "Do have a rest." Of course, we use these phrases in a sense of "I'm sorry" and "Good night" today.

[Adverbial Form of Adjective] + suru

When *suru* follows the adverbial form of an adjective, it means "to make something in a certain state." We explain how to create the adverbial form of an adjective in Beginner Series Season 4 Lesson 47.

Dictionary Form	Adverbial Form	+ Suru
<i>ookii</i> (大きい)	<i>ookiku</i> (大きく)	<i>ookiku suru</i> (大きくする)
<i>yasui</i> (安い)	<i>yasuku</i> (安く)	<i>yasuku suru</i> (安くする)
<i>kirei</i> (きれい)	<i>kirei ni</i> (きれいに)	<i>kirei ni suru</i> (きれいにする)
<i>shizuka</i> (しずか)	<i>shizuka ni</i> (しずかに)	<i>shizuka ni suru</i> (しずかにする)

Sample Sentences

1. テレビのボリュームを大きくしてください。
Terebi no boryūmu o ookiku shite kudasai.
"Please turn the TV up." (Literal translation: "Please make the TV volume bigger.")

2. 少し、安くしてください。
Sukoshi yasuku shite kudasai.
"Please give me a discount." (Literal translation: "Please make it a little cheaper.")
3. 部屋をそうじして、きれいにした。
Heya o sōji shite kirei ni shita.
"I cleaned the room." (Literal translation: "I cleaned the room and made it clean.")
4. 静かにしてください。
Shizuka ni shite kudasai.
"Please be quiet." (Literal translation: "Please make it quiet.")

Reference

Please also review the following grammar points.

- Negative imperative ("Do not...") ⇒ Beginner Series Season 5 Lesson 14
- Polite volitional ("Let's...") ⇒ Beginner Series Season 4 Lesson 33
- *N da* ⇒ Beginner Series Season 5 Lesson 3
- Sentence-ending particle *no* ⇒ Beginner Series Season 5 Lesson 11
- *Toki* meaning "when" ⇒ Beginner Series Season 5 Lesson 12
- *-tte iu* ⇒ Beginner Series Season 5 Lesson 11
- *-to omou* ⇒ Beginner Series Season 4 Lesson 36
- suffix *-chū* ⇒ Beginner Series Season 5 Lesson 9

CULTURAL INSIGHT

The title of the song Fūka was singing in the dialogue is シャボン玉 (*Shabon-dama*) "Soap bubbles." You can listen to the full version of this song and get lyrics and the translation in Japanese Song lesson 7.