

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S5 #17

It Has Come to Be that I Am Addicted to Japanese Food!

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KANJI

1. 大空 晴夜: こんばんは。
2. 管理人: あ、大空さん。久しぶりですね。
 あら、娘さん、もう、歩けるようになったの？
3. 大空 風歌: こんばんは！おおぞらふうかです。
4. 管理人: あいさつも できるようになったのね。えらいわ。
 で、悪いんですけど、ごみは、夜 出さないようにしてください。
5. 大空 晴夜: あ、だめなんですか。すみません。知りませんでした。
6. 管理人: 燃えるごみは 月、水、金の朝五時から七時までに、
 燃えないごみは 火、木の朝五時から七時までに 出すようにしてください。
7. 大空 晴夜: はい。

KANA

1. おおぞら はるや: こんばんは。
2. かんりにん: あ、おおぞらさん。ひさしぶりですね。
 あら、むすめさん、もう、あるけるようになったの？
3. おおぞら ふうか: こんばんは！おおぞら ふうかです。
4. かんりにん: あいさつも できるようになったのね。えらいわ。
 で、わるいんですけど、ごみは、よる ださないように してください。

CONT'D OVER

5. おおぞら はるや: あ、だめなんですか。すみません。しりませんでした。
6. かんりにん: もえるごみは げつ、すい、きんのあさごじからしちじまでに、
もえないごみはか、もくのあさごじからしちじまでにだすように
してください。
7. おおぞら はるや: はい。

ROMANIZATION

1. ŌZORA HARUYA: Konban wa.
2. KANRININ: A, Ōzora san. hisashiburi desu ne.
Ara, musume-san, mō, arukeru yōni natta no?
3. ŌZORA FŪKA: Konban wa! Ōzora Fūka desu.
4. KANRININ: Aisatsu mo dekiru yō ni natta no ne. Erai wa.
De, waruindesu kedo, gomi wa, yoru dasanai yōni shite kudasai.
5. ŌZORA HARUYA: A, damenandesu ka. Sumimasen. Shirimasen deshita.
6. KANRININ: Moeru-gomi wa getsu, sui, kin no asa go-ji kara shichi-ji made ni,
moenai-gomi wa ka, moku no asa go-ji kara shichi-ji made ni dasu
yōni shite kudasai.
7. ŌZORA HARUYA: Hai.

ENGLISH

1. HARUYA OZORA: Good evening.

CONT'D OVER

2. CARETAKER: Oh, Haruya! It's been a while.
My, your daughter is able to walk now?
3. FUKA OZORA: Hello! I'm Fuka Ozora.
4. CARETAKER: You're able to greet people now too! Good for you!
Oh, and I'm sorry about this, but please don't put the garbage out at night.
5. HARUYA OZORA: Oh, that's not okay? I'm sorry, I didn't know that.
6. CARETAKER: Please put out the burnable garbage on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from five to seven in the morning, and the non-burnable garbage on Tuesdays and Thursdays from five to seven in the morning.
7. HARUYA OZORA: Okay.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
燃えない	もえない	moenai	unburnable
管理人	かんりにん	kanrinin	caretaker, superintendent
までに	までに	made ni	by, not later than, before
だめ	だめ	dame	no good, Adj(na)
悪い	わるい	warui	bad
出す	だす	dasu	to take out;V1
ごみ	ごみ	gomi	rubbish, trash, garbage

えらい	えらい	erai	great, excellent, remarkable; Adj(i)
できる	できる	dekiru	to be able to do;V2
あいさつ	あいさつ	aisatsu	greeting
娘さん	むすめさん	musume-san	(someone else's) daughter
燃える	もえる	moeru	to burn, burnable;V2

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>もえない服をかった。 <i>Moenai fuku o katta.</i></p> <p>I bought nonflammable clothes.</p>	<p>私のアパートの管理人さんは親切だ。 <i>Watashi no apāto no kanrinin san wa shinsetsu da.</i></p> <p>The caretaker of my apartment is kind.</p>
<p>明日までに、メールをください。 <i>Ashita made ni mēru o kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please send me an e-mail by tomorrow.</p>	<p>わたしは、お酒がダメです。 <i>Watashi wa o-sake ga dame desu.</i></p> <p>I can't handle any alcohol.</p>
<p>ごめん。悪い、悪い。 <i>Gomen, warui, warui.</i></p> <p>Sorry. My bad, my bad.</p>	<p>財布から、お金を出した。 <i>Saifu kara o-kane o dashita.</i></p> <p>I took out money from my wallet.</p>
<p>ゴミをすてるな! <i>Gomi o suteru na!</i></p> <p>No throwing out trash!</p>	<p>まさとし君は、毎日、勉強します。えらいです。 <i>Masatoshi-kun wa, mainichi, benkyō shimasu. Erai desu.</i></p> <p>Masatoshi studies every day. How admirable!</p>
<p>クーポンを使うことができますか。 <i>Kūpon o tsukau koto ga dekimasu ka.</i></p> <p>Can I use a coupon?</p>	<p>先生にあいさつをした。 <i>Sensei ni aisatsu o shita.</i></p> <p>I said hello to the teacher.</p>

田中さんの娘さんは頭が良い。
Tanaka-san no musume-san wa atama ga ii.

Mr. Tanaka's daughter is very smart.

これは、もえますか。
Kore wa moemasu ka.

Is this burnable?

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

***aisatsu* (あいさつ) "greeting"**

Aisatsu is a noun that means "greeting." When followed by *o suru* or *suru*, it becomes a verb.

For Example:

1. あいさつ (を) する
aisatsu o suru
"to greet"

***gomi* (ごみ or ゴミ) "garbage," "trash"**

We usually write this word in *hiragana* or *katakana*. When you put out the garbage in Japan, you are supposed to sort your garbage into *moeru gomi* (燃えるごみ), meaning "combustible garbage," or *moenai gomi* (燃えないごみ), meaning "noncombustible garbage." What is considered combustible and noncombustible varies depending on the area.

***Waruin desu kedo...* (悪いんですけど) "I'm sorry but..."**

Warui is an *i* adjective meaning "bad." In informal conversation, you can lightly apologize by saying *warui*. This usage sounds rather masculine. However, both genders use the phrase *waruin desu kedo* as a prelude. Please check out these other variations:

For Example:

1. 悪いんですけど...
Waruinda kedo...
"Sorry but..." (informal)
2. 悪いんですが...
Waruindesu ga...
"I'm sorry, but..." (formal)

***made ni* (までに) "by"**

Made, meaning "to" or "until," and *made ni*, meaning "by," are easily confused, so please be careful.

For Example:

1. 私は8時まで電話をしました。
"I talked on the phone until eight."
8時までに電話をしてください。
"Please call me by eight."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is More Ways to Use *Suru* and *Naru*.

ごみは、夜 出さないようにしてください。

"*Gomi wa, yoru dasanai yōni shite kudasai.*"

"Please don't put the garbage out at night."

In this lesson, you'll learn the usage of *suru* and *naru* preceded by a verb. You'll also learn how to make a request using *-yōni shite kudasai*.

Using *Suru* and *Naru* after [verb + *yōni*]

Both *suru*, meaning "to make" or "to do," and *naru*, meaning "to become," follow the dictionary form or informal negative (*nai* form) of a verb plus *yōni*.

Yōni suru implies that the change being made is intentional and that the speaker is aware of it. It corresponds to "to make an effort to..." or "to make sure that..." in English.

Using *yōni naru*, on the other hand, implies that the change occurs naturally without effort. It corresponds to "to have finally become" or "to reach the point where...."

Formation

- [Verb; dictionary form] + *yōni* + *suru*
- [Verb; dictionary form] + *yōni* + *naru*
- [Verb; *nai* form] + *yōni* + *suru*
- [Verb; *nai* form] + *yōni* + *naru*

Yōni + suru ("to make an effort to," "to make sure that...")

For Example:

1. 毎日、新聞を読むようにしている。
Mainichi, shinbun o yomu yōni shiteiru.
"I'm making an effort to read the newspaper every day."
2. 甘いものを食べないようにしている。
Amaimono o tabenai yōni shiteiru.
"I'm trying not to eat sweets." / "I'm making sure that I don't eat sweets."

Yōni + naru ("It has come to be that...")

For Example:

1. 毎日、新聞を読むようになる。
Mainichi, shinbun o yomu yōni naru.
Literally, "I've reached the point where I read the newspaper every day."
2. ファーストフードを食べないようになる。
Fāsuto fūdo o tabenai yōni naru.
Literally, "I've reached the point where I don't eat fast food."

-yōni shite kudasai ("Please make sure that...")

-yōni shite kudasai is a slightly more polite way to request someone to do something than [te form of a verb/nai form of a verb] plus kudasai.

Formation

[Verb; dictionary form] + yōni + shite kudasai
[Verb; nai form] + yōni + shite kudasai

Sample Sentences

1. 運動をするようにしてください。
Undō o suru yōni shite kudasai.
"Please make sure to exercise."

2. 野菜を食べるようにしてください。
Yasai o taberu yōni shite kudasai.
"Please make sure to eat some vegetables."
3. 甘いものを食べないようにしてください。
Amaimono o tabenai yōni shite kudasai.
"Please try not to eat any sweets."

Reference

Please also review the following Grammar Points.

- Potential form of a verb ⇒ Beginner Series Season 4 Lessons 43, 44
- Adverb *mō* ⇒ Beginner Series Season 4 Lesson 41