

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S5 #22

If You Don't Try This Japanese Activity, How Will You Know Whether You Can Do It?

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KANJI

1. 下山 新: おいしい!
2. 遠井 歩: 本当?よかった。近森の豆腐のレシピを作ってみたんだ。
わさびも使ってみて。
3. 下山 新: うん。・・・うん!うまい!
4. 遠井 歩: ・・・そうだ。来週の金曜日 新の誕生日でしょう。
よかったら、その日 お寿司屋さんに行かない?
5. 下山 新: いいね。どこの 寿司屋?
6. 遠井 歩: 青山のゴンロクっていう お寿司屋さん・・・知ってる?
7. 下山 新: ああ、聞いたことある。
8. 遠井 歩: 話題になっているから、行ってみたいんだ。
9. 下山 新: いいね。行こう。
10. 遠井 歩: じゃ、予約するね。

KANA

1. しもやましん: おいしい!
2. とおいあゆむ: ほんとう?よかった。ちかもりのとうふのレシピをつくってみた
んだ。
わさびもつかってみて。

CONT'D OVER

3. しもやましん: うん。・・・うん！うまい！
4. とおいあゆむ: ・・・そうだ。らいしゅうの きんようびしんの たんじょうびでしよう。よかったら、そのひ おすしやさんに いかない？
5. しもやましん: いいね。どこの すしや？
6. とおいあゆむ: あおやまのゴンロクっていう おすしやさん・・・しってる？
7. しもやましん: ああ、きいたことある。
8. とおいあゆむ: わだいになっているから、いってみたいんだ。
9. しもやましん: いいね。いこう。
10. とおいあゆむ: じゃ、よやくするね。

ROMANIZATION

1. SHIMOYAMA SHIN: Oishii!
2. TŌI AYUMU: Hontō? Yokatta. Chikamori no tōfu no reshipi o tsukutte mitanda. Wasabi mo tsukatte mite.
3. SHIMOYAMA SHIN: Un.... Un! Umai!
4. TŌI AYUMU: ...Sōda. Raishū no kinyōbi Shin no tanjōbi deshō. Yokattara, sono hi o-sushi-ya-san ni ikanai?

CONT'D OVER

5. SHIMOYAMA SHIN: line. Doko no sushi-ya?
6. TŌI AYUMU: Aoyama no Gonroku tteiu o-sushi-ya-san... Shitteru?
7. SHIMOYAMA SHIN: Ā, kiita koto aru.
8. TŌI AYUMU: Wadai ni natteiru kara, itte mitainda.
9. SHIMOYAMA SHIN: line. ikō.
10. TŌI AYUMU: Ja, yoyaku suru ne.

ENGLISH

1. SHIN SHIMOYAMA: This tastes great!
2. AYUMU TOI: Really? Oh good! I tried out one of Chikamori's tofu recipes! Try some wasabi with it too.
3. SHIN SHIMOYAMA: Okay. Yeah! It's really good!
4. AYUMU TOI: ...Oh yeah. Friday of next week is your birthday, right? If you like, why don't we go to a sushi restaurant that day?
5. SHIN SHIMOYAMA: Sounds good. Which one?
6. AYUMU TOI: A sushi restaurant in Aoyama called Gonroku...do you know it?

CONT'D OVER

7. SHIN Ah, I've heard of it.
SHIMOYAMA:
8. AYUMU TOI: It's become the talk of the town, so I want to go try it out.
9. SHIN Great! Let's go.
SHIMOYAMA:
10. AYUMU TOI: Okay, then I'll make reservations.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
レシピ	レシピ	reshipi	recipe
話題	わだい	wadai	topic, subject
聞く	きく	kiku	to listen, to hear, to ask; V1
知る	しる	shiru	to know, to understand; V1
青山	あおやま	Aoyama	Aoyama(name of a place)
寿司屋	すしや	sushi-ya	sushi restaurant
よかったら	よかったら	yokattara	if you like, if you don't mind
うまい	うまい	umai	delicious, tasty; Adj(i)
わさび	わさび	wasabi	wasabi (Japanese horseradish)
予約	よやく	yoyaku	reservation

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>レシピを教えてください。 <i>Reshipi o oshiete kudasai.</i></p> <p>Can I have the recipe?</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>
<p>あの人を知っていますか。 <i>Ano hito o shitte imasu ka.</i></p> <p>Do you know that person over there?</p>	<p>友だちは青山に住んでいます。 <i>Tomodachi wa Aoyama ni sundeimasu.</i></p> <p>My friend lives in Aoyama.</p>
<p>寿司屋でランチを食べました。 <i>Sushi-ya de ranchi o tabemashita.</i></p> <p>I had lunch at a sushi restaurant.</p>	<p>よかったら、映画に行きませんか。 <i>Yokattara, eiga ni ikimasen ka.</i></p> <p>If you don't mind, would you like to go and watch a movie?</p>
<p>このスパゲティはうまい！！ <i>Kono supagetti wa umai!!</i></p> <p>This spaghetti is delicious!</p>	<p>わさびが嫌いです。 <i>Wasabi ga kirai desu.</i></p> <p>I don't like wasabi.</p>

予約のキャンセルをお願いします。
Yoyaku no kyanseru o onegai shimasu.

Please cancel my reservation.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

umai (うまい) "tasty," "skillful"

Umai has two meanings. One is "skillful" or "be good at," and the other is "tasty." However, the word *umai*, meaning "tasty," has a very casual connotation and mainly men use it in informal situations.

For Example:

- エリックは歌がうまい。
Erikku wa uta ga umai.
"Eric is a good singer." ("Eric is good at singing.")
- このすし、うまい！
Kono sushi umai!
"This sushi is so good!"

***o-sushi-ya-san* (お寿司屋さん) "sushi restaurant"**

-*Ya* is a suffix meaning "shop" or "store," so *sushi-ya* means "sushi shop" or "sushi restaurant." Some people add the polite prefix *o-* in front and the polite suffix *-san* after it and call sushi restaurants *o-sushi-ya-san*. This sounds more polite than *sushi-ya*.

***wadai ni naru* (話題になる) "to be talked about," "to be a hot topic"**

Wadai means "topic" or "subject," and *ni naru* means "to become." We use this phrase to talk about something in either a good way or a bad way. A similar expression is *uwasa ni naru*. *Uwasa* means "rumor."

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say "to try" in Japanese.

行ってみたいんだ。

Itte mitainda.

"I want to go try it out."

In this lesson, you'll learn the usage of a helping verb *miru* that indicates "to try."

How to Say "Try to Do Something" in Japanese

Miru is a class 2 verb and means "to see," "to look," or "to watch." When we attach *miru* to the *te* form of a verb, it works as a helping verb and adds the meaning "to do that action and see what will happen or see what it is like."

Formation

-
- [Verb; *te* form] + *miru*

Comparison

-
1. これを食べてください。
Kore o tabete kudasai.

2. これを食べてみてください。
Kore o tabete mite kudasai.

The first sentence means "Please eat this." This is a general request. On the other hand, we can translate the second sentence as "please eat this and see what it is like" or "please try this to see whether you like it," so it is likely that the speaker wants to hear the person's opinion of the food.

Sample Sentences

1. これ、おいしいよ。食べてみる？
Kore oishii yo. Tabete miru?
"This is good! Wanna try it?"
2. 新しい言葉を勉強したので、使ってみた。
Atarashii kotoba o benkyō shita node tsukatte mita.
"Since I learned a new word, I tried to use it (to see whether people understood me)."
3. このシャツを着てみてもいいですか。
Kono shatsu o kite mite mo ii desu ka.
"May I try this shirt on?" (Literally, "Is it okay to wear this shirt and see whether it fits me?")
4. ケニアに行ってみたいです。
Kenia ni itte mitai desu.
"I want to go to Kenya." (Literally, "I want to go to Kenya and see what it is like.")

Helping Verbs

Helping verbs or auxiliary verbs are verbs that we use together with another verb to express distinctions of tense, aspect, mood, etc.

In this lesson, you learned *miru*, meaning "to try." Let's learn one more helping verb.

- [Verb; *te* form] + *oku*
"to do something in advance for future convenience"

Study the difference between following two phrases:

1. 部屋を掃除する
heya o sōji suru
"to clean a room"
2. 部屋を掃除しておく
sōji shite oku
"to clean a room in preparation for something/in advance for future convenience"

The first sentence is a general statement saying that you are cleaning a room. The second sentence, on the other hand, implies that you are doing the action in preparation for something in the future.

For Example:

1. *Ashita pātī o suru node, kyō heya o sōji shite oku.*
"Since we're having a party (at my place) tomorrow, I'll clean the room in preparation."

Reference

Please also review the following grammar points.

- *-deshō* ⇒ Beginner Series Season 5 Lessons 1, 12
- *-te iu* ⇒ Beginner Series Season 5 Lesson 11
- *-ta koto aru* ⇒ Beginner Series Season 5 Lesson 13
- [Noun] *ni naru* ⇒ Beginner Series Season 5 Lesson 16

-ō; volitional form of a verb ⇒ Beginner Series Season 4 Lesson 33