

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S6 #17

A Lonely Birthday in Japan

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KANJI

1. ジョシュ: あ、今日は、給料日ですね！やったー。
2. 森野モエ: ジョシュ、仕事の後、一杯どうですか。
3. ジョシュ: 今日はちょっと。
4. 森野モエ: だめなの？
5. ジョシュ: すみません。明日の朝早く、海外のお客さんに電話しなくちゃいけないんです。
6. 森野モエ: 明日土曜日なのに働くの？
7. ジョシュ: ええ。残念ですが、また今度誘ってください。
8. 森野モエ: あーあ、誕生日なのに、予定がない……。あーあ。
9. ジョシュ: え？彼氏と会わないんですか？
10. 森野モエ: ...メールしたのに、返事がないんだ。

KANA

1. ジョシュ: あ、こんにちは、きゅうりょうびですね！やったー。
2. もりのモエ: ジョシュ、しごとのあと、いっぱいどうですか。
3. ジョシュ: きょうはちょっと。
4. もりのモエ: だめなの？

CONT'D OVER

5. ジョシュ: すみません。あしたのあさはやく、かいがいのおきゃくさんにでんわしなくちゃいけないんです。
6. もりのモエ: あしたどうびなのにはたらくの？
7. ジョシュ: ええ。ざんねんですが、またこんどさそってください。
8. もりのモエ: あーあ、たんじょうびなのに、よていがない……。あーあ。
9. ジョシュ: え？かれしとあわないんですか？
10. もりのモエ: ...メールしたのに、へんじがないんだ。

ROMANIZATION

1. JOSHU: A, kyō wa, kyūryōbi desu ne! Yattā.
2. MORINO MOE: Joshu, shigoto no ato, ippai dō desu ka.
3. JOSHU: Kyō wa chotto.
4. MORINO MOE: Dame na no?
5. JOSHU: Sumimasen. Ashita no asa hayaku, kaigai no o-kyaku-san ni denwa shinakucha ikenai n desu.
6. MORINO MOE: Ashita do-yōbi nanoni hataraku no?
7. JOSHU: Ee. Zan'nen desu ga, mata kondo sasotte kudasai.
8. MORINO MOE: Āa, tanjōbi nanoni, yotei ga nai.... Ā a.

CONT'D OVER

9. JOSHU: E? Kareshi to awanai n desu ka?
10. MORINO MOE: ... Mēru shita noni, henji ga nainda.

ENGLISH

1. JOSH: Oh, today's pay day, isn't it! Yay!
2. MOE MORINO: Josh, how about a drink after work?
3. JOSH: Today's a bit...
4. MOE MORINO: Today's no good?
5. JOSH: I'm sorry. I have to make a phone call to an overseas customer early tomorrow morning.
6. MOE MORINO: Are you working tomorrow, even though it's Saturday?
7. JOSH: Yes. It's unfortunate, but please invite me next time.
8. MOE MORINO: Sigh... Even though it's my birthday, I have no plans. Sigh.
9. JOSH: Huh? Aren't you seeing your boyfriend?
10. MOE MORINO: Even though I messaged him, he hasn't replied.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
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予定	よてい	yotei	plans, arrangements, schedules
残念	ざんねん	zannen	a shame, regrettable
誘う	さそう	sasou	to invite, to ask someone;V1
メール	メール	mēru	e-mail
海外	かいがい	kaigai	overseas
給料日	きゅうりょうび	kyūryōbi	payday
働く	はたらく	hataraku	to work; V1
今度	こんど	Kondo	next time, this time
返事	へんじ	henji	answer, reply
一杯	いっぱい	ippai	a cup of .., a drink

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>今夜、予定がありますか。 <i>Konya, yotei ga arimasu ka.</i></p> <p>Do you have any plans tonight?</p>	<p>残念ですね。 <i>Zannen desu ne.</i></p> <p>That's too bad.</p>
<p>誘ってくれてありがとう。 <i>Sasottekurete arigatō.</i></p> <p>Thanks for inviting me.</p>	<p>あとで、メールします。 <i>Atode mēru shimasu.</i></p> <p>I'll e-mail you later.</p>
<p>海外に行きたい。 <i>Kaigai ni ikitai.</i></p> <p>I want to go abroad.</p>	<p>明日は給料日です！！！！ <i>Ashita wa kyūryōbi desu!!!</i></p> <p>Tomorrow is payday!!!</p>
<p>朝から昼まで働きます。 <i>Asa kara hiru made hatarakimasu.</i></p> <p>I work from morning to noon.</p>	<p>じゃ、また今度。 <i>Ja, mata kondo.</i></p> <p>See you next time!</p>

<p>返事をください。 <i>Henji o kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please send a reply.</p>	<p>毎日、野菜ジュースを一杯、飲んでください。 <i>Mainichi, yasai jūsu o i-ppai nonde kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please drink a glass of vegetable juice every day.</p>
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VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Yatta (やっ た) "Yay"; "I did it!"

Yatta is the informal past form of the verb *youtu*, meaning "to do." So it literally means "I did it." However, it doesn't necessarily mean you actually did something. You can use this phrase if you're happy about something that happened.

Ippai dō desu ka. (一杯どうですか。)"Would you like to go for a drink?"

Ippai means "a cup of something" or "a glass of something," but in this case it refers to "an alcoholic drink." *Do desu ka* means "how is it?" or "how about...?" So this phrase literally means "How about an alcoholic drink?" and we use it to invite someone out for a drink.

Useful expressions for declining an invitation

Here are some useful expressions for declining an invitation.

- *Kyō wa chotto...* (今日はちょっと・・・。) "Today is a bit..."
This sentence implies that today is inconvenient for you. Though the full sentence would be *Kyō wa chotto dame nandesu*, *Kyō wa chotto...* is sufficient for the listener to infer the speaker's meaning in Japanese.
Since Japanese people generally avoid saying "no" or making refusals directly and clearly, we often use this ---*wa chotto...* sentence pattern to turn down an invitation or a request in polite situations.
- *Zan'nen desu ga...* (残念ですが。) "It's unfortunate but..."
Zan'nen means "regret" or "unfortunate," so this phrase indicates the speaker's disappointment. We use it as a prelude before giving some unfavorable information. We also use it to reject an invitation politely.
- *Mata kondo sasotte kudasai.* (また今度誘ってください。) "Please invite me again next time."
It corresponds to "Can we take a rain check?" or "Next time for sure" in English.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is How to Say "Despite the Fact That..."

メールしたのに、返事がないんだ。

Mēru shita noni, henji ga nainda.

"Even though I messaged him, he hasn't replied."

In this lesson, you'll learn how to connect two contrasting facts.

Noni

Noni is a conjunction that connects two facts. It means "despite the fact that..."

Formation

We attach *noni* to the same form as *-n desu*.

- [Informal speech] + *noni*

* When *noni* directly follows a *na* adjective and noun, we insert *na*.

Informal Speech	Noni	"English"
<i>Kore wa takai</i> (これは高い)	<i>noni (の)</i>	"even though it's expensive"
<i>Ashita tesuto ga aru</i> (明日、テストがある)	<i>noni (の)</i>	"even though I have a test tomorrow"
<i>Ame ga futteita</i> (雨が降っていた)	<i>noni (の)</i>	"even though it was raining"
<i>Koko wa benri na</i> (ここは便利な)	<i>noni (の)</i>	"even though this place is convenient"
<i>Mada gakusei na</i> (まだ学生な)	<i>noni (の)</i>	"even though he/she is still a student"

Sentence Structure

- [A] *noni* [B] = "[B] despite the fact [A]," "even though [A], [B]"

Sample Sentences

1. *Kore wa takai **noni**, ninki ga aru.*
これは高い**のに**、人気がある。
"Even though this is expensive, it's popular."
2. *Ashita, tesuto ga aru **noni**, musuko wa terebi o mite imasu.*
明日テストがある**のに**、息子はテレビを見ています。
"Even though my son has a test tomorrow, he's watching TV."
3. *Kyō wa samui **noni** Pētā-san wa T-shatsu o kite imasu.*
今日は寒い**のに**、ピーターさんはTシャツを着ています。
"Even though it's cold today, Peter is wearing a t-shirt."

* Please note that as *noni* connects two facts, non-factual sentences such as requests and suggestions cannot follow *noni*.

For Example:

1. **Incorrect:** *Oishikunai noni tabete kudasai.*
あまりおいしくない**のに**、食べてください。
Correct: *Oishikunai **keredo** tabete kudasai.*
あまりおいしくない**けれど**、食べてください。
"It's not so good, but please eat some."
2. **Incorrect:** *Kanji wa muzukashii noni, benkyō shita hō ga ii desu yo.*
漢字は難しい**のに**、勉強したほうがいいですよ。
Correct: *Kanji wa muzukashii **keredo**, benkyō shita hō ga ii desu yo.*
漢字は難しい**けれど**、勉強したほうがいいですよ。
"Kanji is difficult, but you should study it."

Node

Node, meaning "since" or "because," is the corresponding opposite conjunction of *noni*.

Node is attached to the same form as *noni* and they start with the same [no] sound, so distinguishing the two may be tricky to begin with.

Comparison

1. *Ken wa Emi ga daisuki datta **noni** puropōzu dekinakatta.*
ケンはいミが大好きだった**のに**、プロポーズできなかった。
"**Even though** Ken loved Emi, he couldn't pop the question."
2. *Ken wa Emi ga daisuki datta **node** puropōzu shita.*
ケンはいミが大好きだった**ので**、プロポーズした。
"**Since** Ken loved Emi, he popped the question."

Reference

Please also review the following grammar points.

- *ato* ⇒ Beginner Series Season 5 Lesson 12
- *-nakucha ikenai* ⇒ Beginner Series Season 6 Lesson 11
- *kara, node* ⇒ Beginner Series Season 5 Lesson 6

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Pay Day in Japan

給料日 (*kyūryōbi*, "pay day") in Japan usually falls on a 十五日 (*goto-obi*), a day of the month usually ending in 0 or 5. The most common day of the month for pay day is the twenty-fifth. Banks are always very crowded on this day, so watch out!