

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S6 #19

Do You Gain Weight Even if You're Just Eating Japanese Salad?

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KANJI

1. 遠井歩: いただきます。
2. 近森渡: いいなあ。
3. 遠井歩: なんで？
4. 近森渡: 食べても太らない。
5. 遠井歩: ええ？そう？
6. 近森渡: ハンバーガーを食べても、ポテトを食べても、太らないでしょ。
7. 遠井歩: そうかなあ。
8. 近森渡: 自分は、野菜を食べても、水を飲んでも太るんだよ。
運動しても、やせない。
あーあ。歩がうらやましい。
9. 遠井歩: でも、渡も細いじゃん。
10. 近森渡: 細くても、もっと細くなりたいの。
11. 遠井歩: もっと細かったら、病気だよ。健康的じゃないよ。
12. 近森渡: 健康的じゃなくてもいいの！
13. 遠井歩: ・・・病気だね。

KANA

CONT'D OVER

1. とおいあゆむ: いただきまーす。
2. ちかもりわたる: いいなあ。
3. とおいあゆむ: なんで？
4. ちかもりわたる: たべても ふとらない。
5. とおいあゆむ: ええ？そう？
6. ちかもりわたる: ハンバーガーを たべても、ポテトを たべても、ふとらないでしょ。
7. とおいあゆむ: そうかなあ。
8. ちかもりわたる: じぶんは、やさいを たべても、みずを のんでも ふとるんだよ。
うんどうしても、やせない。
あーあ。あゆむがうらやましい。
9. とおいあゆむ: でも、わたるもほそいじゃん。
10. ちかもりわたる: ほそくても、もっとほそくなりたいの。
11. とおいあゆむ: もっとほそかったら、びょうきだよ。けんこうてきじゃないよ。
12. ちかもりわたる: けんこうてきじゃなくても いいの！
13. とおいあゆむ: . . . びょうきだね。

ROMANIZATION

1. TŌI AYUMU: Itadakimāsu.

CONT'D OVER

2. CHIKAMORI WATARU: linā.
3. TŌI AYUMU: Nande?
4. CHIKAMORI WATARU: Tabete mo futoranai.
5. TŌI AYUMU: Ee? Sō?
6. CHIKAMORI WATARU: Hanbāgā o tabete mo, poteto o tabete mo, futora nai desho.
7. TŌI AYUMU: Sōkanā.
8. CHIKAMORI WATARU: Jibun wa, yasai o tabete mo, mizu o nonde mo futuru n da yo.
Undō shite mo, yasenai.
Āa. Ayumu ga urayamashii.
9. TŌI AYUMU: Demo, Wataru mo hosoi jan.
10. CHIKAMORI WATARU: Hosokute mo, motto hosoku naritai no.
11. TŌI AYUMU: Motto hosokattara, byōki da yo. Kenkōteki ja nai yo.
12. CHIKAMORI WATARU: Kenkōteki ja nakute mo ii no!
13. TŌI AYUMU: ... Byōki da ne.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. AYUMU TŌI: Let's eat!

2. WATARU I'm jealous.
 CHIKAMORI:

3. AYUMU TŌI: Why?

4. WATARU Even if you eat, you don't put on weight.
 CHIKAMORI:

5. AYUMU TŌI: Huh? Really?

6. WATARU Even if you eat hamburgers and fries, you don't put on weight, right?
 CHIKAMORI:

7. AYUMU TŌI: You think so?

8. WATARU In my case, even if I eat vegetables and drink water, I put on weight.
 CHIKAMORI:

9. Even if I exercise, I don't lose weight.
 : Ah. I'm jealous of you, Ayumu.

10. AYUMU TŌI: But Wataru, you're thin too.

11. WATARU Even though I'm thin, I want to be even thinner.
 CHIKAMORI:

12. AYUMU TŌI: If you get any thinner, you'll be ill. It's not healthy.

13. WATARU Even if it's not healthy, I don't care!
 CHIKAMORI:

14. AYUMU TŌI: ...You're definitely ill.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
うらやましい	うらやましい	urayamashii	envious, jealous, enviable; Adj(i)
ポテト	ぽてと	poteto	French fries, potato
もっと	もっと	motto	more
細い	ほそい	hosoi	thin, slender, narrow; Adj(i)
やせる	やせる	yaseru	to become thin, to lose weight; V2
水	みず	mizu	water
ハンバーガー	ハンバーガー	hanbāgā	hamburger (on a bun)
自分	じぶん	jibun	self, I, me
なんで	なんで	nande	why?, what for?, how?, by what means?
太る	ふとる	Futoru	to gain weight, to get fat; V1
野菜	やさい	yasai	vegetable, vegetables
健康的	けんこうてき	kenkō-teki	healthy; Adj(na)
病気	びょうき	byōki	sickness, illness

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>ぜんぜん、うらやましくない。 <i>Zenzen urayamashikunai.</i></p> <p>I'm not envious at all.</p>	<p>チーズバーガーとポテトをください。 <i>Chīzu bāgā to poteto o kudasai.</i></p> <p>A cheeseburger and french fries, please.</p>
<p>もっと食べてください。 <i>Motto tabete kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please have some more.</p>	<p>静さんは細いです。 <i>Shizuka-san wa hosoi desu.</i></p> <p>Shizuka is thin.</p>

<p>あれ？やせた？ <i>Are? Yaseta?</i></p> <p>Hey, did you lose weight?</p>	<p>水をおねがいします。 <i>Mizu o onegai shimasu.</i></p> <p>Please give me water.</p>
<p>ハンバーガーをひとつください。 <i>Hanbāgā o hitotsu kudasai.</i></p> <p>One hamburger, please.</p>	<p>自分は学生です。 <i>Jibun wa gakusei desu.</i></p> <p>I'm a student.</p>
<p>なんで日本語を勉強しているんですか。 <i>Nande nihon-go o benkyō shite irun desu ka.</i></p> <p>Why are you studying Japanese?</p>	<p>クリスマスに、3キロ太った。 <i>Kurisumasu ni san-kiro futotta.</i></p> <p>I gained three kilos over Christmas.</p>
<p>私の子供は野菜がきらいです。 <i>Watashi no kodomo wa yasai ga kirai desu.</i></p> <p>My child hates vegetables.</p>	<p>健康的なものを食べたい。 <i>Kenkō-teki na mono o tabetai.</i></p> <p>I want to eat healthy.</p>

病気で会社を休みました。
Byōki de kaisha o yasumimashita.

I didn't go to work because I was sick.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

futoru (太る) ⇔ yaseru (やせる)

Futoru is a class 1 verb meaning "to gain weight," and *yaseru* is a class 2 verb meaning "to lose weight." We often use their present continuous forms to say that someone is fat or that someone is slim.

For Example:

- Watashi no inu wa futotte iru.*
私の犬は太っている。
"My dog is fat."
- Moderu wa yasete iru.*
モデルはやせている。
"Models are slim."

nande (なんで) "Why?"

Nande means "why" and is considered a little less formal than *dōshite* or *naze*.

kenkō-teki (健康的) "healthy"

Kenkō is a noun meaning "health." -*Teki* is a suffix meaning "-like," which we attach to a noun to change it to a *na* adjective. See more examples below.

For Example:

1. *Nihon*, meaning "Japan" → *Nihon-teki*, meaning "typically Japanese"
2. *dansei*, meaning "man" → *dansei-teki*, meaning "manly"
3. *josei*, meaning "woman" → *josei-teki*, meaning "feminine"

jibun (自分) "self," "I," "me"

Jibun means "myself," "yourself," "herself," or "himself." We sometimes use it as a first pronoun meaning "I" or "me" by male speakers. We can use it in both formal and informal situations.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is How to Say "Even If" in Japanese.

Tabete mo futoranai.

食べても太らない。

"Even if you eat, you don't put on weight."

In this lesson, you'll learn how to construct "even if" sentences using *te mo*.

Te Mo

[A] *te mo* [B] is the same as the English phrase "[B], even if [A]."

Formation

[Verb, adjective; *te* form] + *mo*

[Noun] + *de mo*

Verb

Affirmative	<i>shite</i> (して)	<i>mo</i> (も)	"Even if one does"
Negative	<i>shinakute</i> (しなくて)	<i>mo</i> (も)	"Even if one doesn't do"

I Adjective

Affirmative	<i>yasukute</i> (安くて)	<i>mo</i> (も)	"Even if it's cheap"
Negative	<i>yasukunakute</i> (安くなくて)	<i>mo</i> (も)	"Even if it's not cheap"

Na Adjective

Affirmative	<i>shizukade</i> (静かで)	<i>mo</i> (も)	"Even if it's quiet"
Negative	<i>shizuka janakute</i> (静かじゃなくて)	<i>mo</i> (も)	"Even if it's not quiet"

Noun

Affirmative	<i>gakusei de</i> (学生で)	<i>mo</i> (も)	"Even he/she is a student"
Negative	<i>gakusei janakute</i> (学生じゃなくて)	<i>mo</i> (も)	"Even if he/she is not a student"

Sample Sentences

1. *Ame ga futte mo ikimasu.*
雨が降っても、行きます。
"I'll go even if it rains."
2. *Yasukute mo kaimasen.*
安くても買いません。
"Even if it's cheap, I won't buy it."

Comparison

Please compare the meaning of *ta ra* and *te mo*.

1. *Ame ga futta ra, uni ni ikimasen.*
雨が降ったら、海に行きません。
"If it rains, I won't go to the beach."
2. *Ame ga futte mo, uni ni ikimasu.*
雨が降っても、海に行きます。
"Even if it rains, I'll go to the beach."
1. *Sen-en datta ra, kaimasu.*
1000円だったら、買います。
"If it is one thousand yen, I'll buy it."
2. *Sen-en de mo, kaimasen.*
1000円でも、買いません。
"Even if it's one thousand yen, I won't buy it."

Related Expressions

te mo ii desu ka

= "May I ...?" (Literal translation: "Is it all right even if I do...?")

For Example:

1. *Shsshin o totte mo ii desu ka.*
写真を撮ってもいいですか。
"May I take pictures?" → Beginner Series Season 4 Lesson 15

[WH word] + *te mo*

= "No matter WH..."

WH-Word	Japanese	Te Mo	"English"
"what"	<i>nani o</i> (何を)	<i>tabete mo</i> (食べても)	"No matter what you eat"
"where"	<i>doko ni</i> (どこで)	<i>tabete mo</i> (食べても)	"No matter where you eat"

"when"	<i>itsu</i> (いつ)	tabete mo (食べても)	"No matter when you eat"
"who"	<i>dare to</i> (誰と)	tabete mo (食べても)	"No matter whom you eat with"
"how"	どう (dō)	tabete mo (食べても)	"No matter how you eat"

For Example:

1. **Doko ni ittemo**, hito ga takusan ita.
どこに行っても人がたくさんいた。
"No matter where I went, there were a lot of people."

Reference

Please also review the following grammar points.

- *desho?* ⇒ Beginner Series Season 5, Lesson 12
- *-jan* ⇒ Beginner Series Season 5, Lesson 19