

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S6 #24

Partying in a Japanese Haunted House

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KANJI

1. 松田一平: 森野さん、髪切った？いいね。モデルみたい。
2. 森野モエ: ええ。そうですか？
松田さんのネクタイも、コメディアンみたいで、素敵です。
3. 松田一平: . . .ところで、忘年会の日にちと場所は決めたの？
4. 森野モエ: 12月22日午後七時から。場所は居酒屋101です。
5. 松田一平: 会費は？
6. 森野モエ: 一人、5500円です。
7. (居酒屋)
8. 店員: いらっしゃいませ。こちらへどうぞ。
9. ジョシュ: 森野さん、ここ、お化け屋敷みたいなお店ですね。
10. 森野モエ: そうね…。あ、ジョシュ、そこに座っちゃだめ。
11. ジョシュ: え？…どうしてですか？
12. 森野モエ: そこは上座。私たちは、あっちに座るの。

KANA

1. まつだ いっぺい: もりのさん、かみきった？いいね。モデルみたい。

2. もりのモエ: ええ。そうですか？
まつださんのネクタイも、コメディアンみたいで、すてきです。
3. まつだいっぺい: . . .ところで、ぼうねんかいのひにちとばしょはきめたの？
4. もりのモエ: じゅうにがつにじゅうににち ごごしちじから。ばしょはいざかや
いちまるいちです。
5. まつだいっぺい: かいひは？
6. もりのモエ: ひとり、ごせんごひゃくえんえんです。
7. (いざかや)
8. てんいん: いらっしゃいませ。こちらへどうぞ。
9. ジョシュ: もりのさん、ここ、おばけやしきみたいなおみせですね。
10. もりのモエ: そうね…。あ、ジョシュ、そこにすわっちゃだめ。
11. ジョシュ: え？…どうしてですか？
12. もりのモエ: そこはかみざ。わたしたちは、あっちにすわるの。

ROMANIZATION

1. MATSUDA IPPEI: Morino-san, kami kitta? li ne. Moderu mitai.
2. MORINO MOE: Ee. sō desu ka?
Matsuda-san no nekutai mo, komedian mitaide, suteki desu.

CONT'D OVER

3. MATSUDA IPPEI: ... tokorode, bōnen-kai no hinichi to basho wa kimeta no?
4. MORINO MOE: Jū-ni-gatsu nijū-ni-nichi gogo shichi-ji kara. Basho wa izakaya ichi-maru-ichi desu.
5. MATSUDA IPPEI: Kaihi wa?
6. MORINO MOE: Hitori, go-sen-en desu.
7. (Izakaya)
8. TEN'IN: Irasshaimase. Kochira e dōzo.
9. JOSHU: Morino-san, koko, o-bake yashiki mitai na o-mise desu ne.
10. MORINO MOE: Sō ne.... A, Joshu, soko ni suwaccha dame.
11. JOSHU: E?... Dōshite desu ka?
12. MORINO MOE: Soko wa kamiza. Watashitachi wa, acchi ni suwaru no.

ENGLISH

1. IPPEI MATSUDA: Ms. Morino, have you had your hair cut? It's great. You look like a model.
2. MOE MORINO: Huh? Really? Your tie is also lovely, like a comedian's!
3. IPPEI MATSUDA: ...Anyway, have you decided on a date and place for the year-end party?

CONT'D OVER

4. MOE MORINO: The twenty-second of December, from seven P.M. The place is izakaya 101.
5. IPPEI MATSUDA: What's the cost?
6. MOE MORINO: Five thousand, five hundred yen per person.
7. (At the "izakaya")
8. WAITER/
WAITRESS: Welcome! Please come this way.
9. JOSH: Ms. Morino, this place is like a haunted house, isn't it?
10. MOE MORINO: Yeah... Oh, Josh, you can't sit there.
11. JOSH: Huh? ...Why not?
12. MOE MORINO: That's the seat of honor. We sit over there.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
モデル	モデル	moderu	model
切る	きる	kiru	to cut, to turn off, to hang up; V1
お化け屋敷	おばけやしき	obakeyashiki	haunted house, fun house
決める	きめる	kimeru	to decide ; V2
日にち	ひにち	hinichi	date, the number of days
場所	ばしょ	basho	place, location

座る	すわる	suwaru	to sit; V1
会費	かいひ	kaihi	membership fee, party expense per person
居酒屋	いざかや	izakaya	Japanese drinking place
忘年会	ぼうねんかい	bōnen-kai	year-end party
ところで	ところで	tokorode	by the way

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>モデルは細い。 <i>Moderu wa hosoi.</i></p> <p>Models are slender.</p>	<p>日曜日、髪を切ります。 <i>Nichi-yōbi kami o kirimasu.</i></p> <p>I'm going to have my hair cut on Sunday.</p>
<p>有名なお化け屋敷がやまなしにある。 <i>Yūmeina obake-yashiki ga Yamanashi ni aru.</i></p> <p>There's a famous haunted house in Yamanashi.</p>	<p>決めてください。 <i>Kimete kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please make up your mind.</p>
<p>毎年、イースターの日には違います。 <i>Maitoshi, Īsutā no hinichi wa chigaimasu.</i></p> <p>The date of Easter is different every year.</p>	<p>お店の場所を教えてください。 <i>O-mise no basho o oshiete kudasai.</i></p> <p>Can you tell me where the shop is located.</p>
<p>どうぞ、座ってください。 <i>Dōzo, suwatte kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please have a seat.</p>	<p>ジムの会費は一ヶ月1万円だ。 <i>Jimu no kaihi wa ikkagetsu ichiman-en da.</i></p> <p>The membership for the gym is 10,000 yen per month.</p>
<p>居酒屋は、通常午後5時に開店し、中には朝6時まで開いているところがあります。 <i>izakaya wa, tūjō gogo goji ni kaiten shi, nakaniwa asa rokuji made aiteiru tokoroga arimasu.</i></p> <p>Izakaya open around 5pm, and some don't close until 6am.</p>	<p>日本の居酒屋が大好きです。 <i>Nihon no izaka-ya ga daisuki desu.</i></p> <p>I love Japanese-style bars.</p>

忘年会をしましょう。
Bōnen-kai o shimashō!

Let's have a year end party!

ところで、奥さんは元気？
Tokorode, oku-san wa genki?

By the way, how's your wife?

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

***kaihi* (会費) "cost"**

"Party expense" is the literal translation. It refers to the assigned expense for the party per person. It can also mean "membership fee."

***obake yashiki* (お化け屋敷) "haunted house"/"mansion"**

Obake is "ghost," and *yashiki* means "residence" or "mansion." It refers to both the haunted house in an amusement park and an actual/"real" haunted house.

***izakaya* (居酒屋) "Japanese-style bar," "pub"**

An *izakaya* refers to a Japanese drinking establishment that is similar to a bar but that also serves food as well as drinks. The food at an *izakaya* is usually more substantial than that served at regular bars. While there are some high-end *izakaya*, the majority of *izakaya* are relatively cheap and have a casual atmosphere.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is How to Say "It Looks Like..."

Moderu mitai.

モデルみたい。

"You look like a model."

In this lesson, you'll learn how to express the idea that something or someone resembles something or someone.

[Noun] + *Mitai*

When *mitai* follows a noun, it indicates that the subject resembles the noun that precedes *mitai*.

For Example:

1. *Watashi no otto wa puro-resurā mitai desu.*
私の夫はプロレスラーみたいです。
"My husband **looks like** a professional wrestler."
2. *Umareta toki, watashi no musuko wa saru mitai datta.*
生まれたとき、私の息子はサルみたいだった。
"My son **looked like** a monkey when he was born."
3. *Koko wa Paris mitai da.*
ここは、パリみたいだ。
"This place **looks like** Paris."

[Verb; informal] + *Mitai*

When *mitai* follows a informal form of a verb, it adds the meaning "it looks like that..." or "it appears to be the case..." to the sentence.

For Example:

1. *Ame ga furu.*
雨が降る。
"It's going to rain."
→ *Ame ga furu mitai da.*
雨が降るみたいだ。
"It looks like it's going to rain."
2. *Ame ga futta.*
雨が降った。
"It rained."
→ *Ame ga futta mitai da.*
雨が降ったみたいだ。
"It looks like it has rained."

Prenominal Form and Adverbial Form of *Mitai*

Mitai conjugates in the same way as a *na* adjective. So when *mitai* precedes a noun, *mitai* becomes *mitaina*, and when followed by a verb or an adjective, we insert *ni* and *mitai* becomes *mitaini*.

1. Prenominal form: *mitaina*

- *moderu* **mitaina** *kamigata*
モデル**みたいな**髪形
"hairstyle like a model"
- *kodomo* **mitaina** *hanashikata*
子供**みたいな**話しかた
"childlike way of speaking"
- Adverbial form: *mitaini*
- *moderu* **mitaini** *aruku*
モデル**みたいに**歩く
"walk like a model"
- *kodomo* **mitaini** *hanasu*
子供**みたいに**話す
"talk like a child"

Sample Sentences

1. *O-hime-sama* **mitaina** *doresu da ne.*
お姫様**みたいな**ドレスだね。
"That's a princess-like dress."
2. *Tomu-san wa puro no kashu* **mitaini** *uta ga jōzu da.*
トムさんは、プロの歌手**みたいに**歌が上手だ。
"Tom is as good at singing as a professional singer."

Yō

Yō has the same meaning and function as *mitai*, with the distinction being that *yō* has a more formal connotation.

Formation

- [Verb; informal form] + *yō da/yō desu*
- [Noun] + *no + yō da/yō desu*

- Prenominal form: *yō na*
- Adverbial form: *yō ni*

Sample Sentences

1. *Tomu-san wa Nihon ni iku yō desu.*
トムさんは日本に行くようです。
"It appears that Tom is going to go to Japan."
2. *Watashi no ane wa moderu no yō da.*
私の姉はモデルのようだ。
"My sister looks like a model."
3. *Ansonī wa Nihon-jin no yō ni Nihongo o hanasu.*
アンソニーは日本人のように日本語を話す。
"Anthony speaks Japanese like a Japanese person."
4. *O-hime-sama no yō na doresu ga hoshii.*
お姫様のようなドレスが欲しい。
"I want a princess-like dress."

Reference

Please also review the following grammar points.

- *-cha dame* ⇒ Beginner Series Season 6 Lesson 11
- *dōshite* ⇒ Beginner Series Season 4 Lesson 37

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Japanese Social Graces

***bōnen-kai* (忘年会) "year-end party"**

This is a drinking party held in December among groups of co-workers or friends.

Bōnen-nai literally means "forget the year party." So the main purpose of this party is to forget the woes and troubles of the past year.

When the new year comes, a drinking party called a *shinnen-kai* (新年会) is held in January.

***Kamiza* (上座)**

Kamiza literally means "upper seat" or "top seat," and it refers to the seat typically at the head of the table for an important person or the "seat of honor." The adversative word is *shimoza* (下座), meaning "lower seat" or "bottom seat."

The *kamiza* is usually the seat furthest from the door and *shimoza* is the one the nearest to the door. The *kamiza* should be reserved for the most important person in the group.