

LESSON NOTES

Lower Intermediate S2 #6

Wasabi Kunoichi 2

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KANJI

1. 2. 大将帰ってくる。
2. 大将: ただいま。。
3. わさび: どうでした、大将?! お店にわさびは売ってましたか?!
4. 大将: どうやら伊豆中のわさびが消えち(てし)まったらしい。隣のソバ屋のわさびも全部からしに変わったそうだ。。一体誰の仕業なんだ。。これじゃ、店を開ける事ができねえよ。
5. わさび: 大将、ちょっと出かけてきます。。
6. 大将: え、おう、わさびちゃん、どこへ行くんだい!
7. わさび畑に来る
8. わさび: きっと、ここにもわさび泥棒が来ているはず。。
9. 校長: まったく、なんでこんなにワサビばかり。。。全部捨ててやる!!
10. わさび: あ、校長!

KANA

1. 2. たいしょうかえってくる。
2. たいしょう: ただいま。。

CONT'D OVER

3. わさび: どうでした、たいしょう?! おみせにわさびはうっていましたか?!
4. たいしょう: どうやらいずじゅうのわさびがきえてしまったらしい。となりのソバやのわさびもぜんぶからしにかわったそうだ。。いったいだれのしわざなんだ。。これじゃ、みせをあけることができねえよ。
5. わさび: たいしょう、ちょっとでかけてきます。。
6. たいしょう: え、おう、わさびちゃん、どこへいくんだい!
7. わさびばたけにくる
8. わさび: きっと、ここにもわさびどろぼうがきているはず。。
9. こうちょう: まったく、なんでこんなにワサビばかり。。。ぜんぶすててやる!!
10. わさび: あ、こうちょう!

ROMANIZATION

1. 2. Taishō kaette kuru.
2. TAISHOU: Tadaima...
3. WASABI: Dō deshita, taishō?! O-mise ni wasabi wa utte imashita ka?!
4. TAISHOU: Dō yara Izu-jū no wasabi ga kiete shimatta rashii. Tonari no sobaya no wasabi mo zenbu karashi ni kawatta sō da.. Ittai dare no shiwaza na n da.. Kore ja, mise o akeru koto ga dekinēe yo.

CONT'D OVER

5. WASABI: Taishō, chotto dekakete kimasu...
6. TAISHOU: E, ō, wasabi-chan, doko e iku n dai!
7. Wasabi-batake ni kuru
8. WASABI: Kitto, koko ni mo wasabi dorobō ga kite iru hazu...
9. KOUCHOU: Mattaku, nande konna ni wasabi bakkari... Zenbu sutete yaru!!
10. WASABI: A, kōchō!

ENGLISH

1. 2) The boss comes back
2. BOSS: I'm back...
3. WASABI: What happened, boss!? Were they selling wasabi in the shops!?
4. BOSS: It seems like all the wasabi has disappeared from Izu. Apparently, all the wasabi in the soba (buckwheat noodle) restaurant next door has been replaced with mustard as well. Who did this? I can't open the shop like this!
5. WASABI: Boss, I'll be out for a little bit.
6. BOSS: What? Wasabi-chan, where are you going?
7. She goes to the wasabi farm.
8. WASABI: Surely, the wasabi thief should be coming here as well.

CONT'D OVER

9. PRINCIPAL: Really, why is there so much wasabi? I'm going to throw them all away!!
10. WASABI: Hey, principal!

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English |
|-------|--------|--------------|--|
| 店 | みせ | mise | shop, store |
| 捨てる | すてる | suteru | to throw away, to cast aside |
| 全部 | ぜんぶ | zenbu | all, entire, whole |
| 泥棒 | どろぼう | dorobō | thief, burglar, robber |
| わさび畑 | わさびばたけ | wasabibatake | Japanese horseradish field |
| ちょっと | ちょっと | chotto | just, a little |
| 開ける | あける | akeru | to open, V2 |
| ～の仕業 | ～のしわざ | ~no siwaza | someone's work |
| 変わる | かわる | kawaru | to change |
| ソバ屋 | そばや | sobaya | buckwheat noodle shop |
| 隣 | となり | tonari | next to, next door to |
| 消える | きえる | kieru | to vanish, to disappear, to go out; V2 |
| ～中 | ～じゅう | jū | everywhere in ~ |
| 売る | うる | uru | to sell |
| 校長 | こうちょう | kōchō | principal, headmaster |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>この店が好きです。 <i>Kono mise ga suki desu.</i></p> <p>I like this store.</p> | <p>いらないものは、すべて捨てた。 <i>Iranai mono wa subete suteta.</i></p> <p>I threw away everything I didn't need.</p> |
| <p>全部で1050円です。 <i>Zenbu de sen-gojū-en desu.</i></p> <p>Your total is 1050yen.</p> | <p>ちょっといいですか。 <i>Chotto ii desu ka.</i></p> <p>Do you have a minute?</p> |
| <p>トマトソースのふたを開けてください。 <i>Tomato sōsu no futa o akete kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please open the lid of the tomato sauce.</p> | <p>バスケットボールのルールが変わった。 <i>Basuketto bōru no rūru ga kawatta.</i></p> <p>The rules of basketball have changed.</p> |
| <p>電気が消えたので、子供達はびっくりした。 <i>Denki ga kieta node, kodomotachi wa bikkuri shita.</i></p> <p>The lights went out and the kids were surprised.</p> | |

GRAMMAR

Today's grammar point is --てくる(--te kuru).

Kuru is a verb meaning "to come" which basically expresses the idea that someone or something moves in a direction toward the speaker, as opposed to "to go" which basically expresses the idea that someone or something moves in a direction away from the speaker.

When *kuru* follows the *-te* form of another verb, it acts as an auxiliary verb. It can convey the following meanings:

(1) The subject moves in a direction toward the speaker or the speaker's viewpoint after or while doing some action stated by the primary verb, or in the manner expressed by the primary verb.

Examples:

お昼ごはんを食べてきた。
O-hiru go-han o tabete kita.
I have eaten lunch. (= I came here after I ate lunch.)

今日は寒いから、長袖を着てきた。
Kyo wa samui kara, nagasode o kite kita.

I got a long sleeve shirt, because it is cold today.
(=I came here wearing a long sleeve shirt.)

彼が走ってきた。

Kare ga hashitte kita.
He came running.

(2) When it can logically be assumed that the speaker will do something and come back, *kuru* is used to indicate that the speaker will return after performing the action indicated by the primary verb.

Today's example is used in this usage.

Today's Example:

ちょっと出かけてきます。

Chotto dekakete kimasu.
I'm going out for a minute (and will be back.)

(3) In the case of verbs like "--を送る" (--o okuru, to send something), 手紙を書く (tegami o kaku, to write a letter), or 電話をかける (denwa o kakeru, to call someone), you can use --てくる formation so that you could express the idea that the object is moved towards the speaker, or the action was done towards the speaker.

Example:

友達が、チェーンメールを送ってきた。

Tomodachi ga chēn mēru o okutte kita.
My friend sent me a chain letter e-mail.

(4) The action stated by the primary verb is in progress or transition to the base point in time.

Example:

太陽がどんどん昇ってきた。

Taiyō ga dondon nobotte kita.
The sun has been rising. (indicating the progress from the past to the present)

あと2 - 3時間したら、おなかが空いてくるよ。

Ato 2-3 jikan shitara, onaka ga suite kita.
A few hours from now, you're going to get hungry.
(indicating the transition from the present to the future)