

LESSON NOTES

Lower Intermediate S6 #1

Who is That Japanese Person?

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1

KANJI

1. (アラーム) : (ピピピピー。)
2. 野沢菜味: うーん。え？8時？(バタバタバタバタ)
もう！お母さん、何で起こしてくれなかったの？
3. お母さん: 何回も起こしたわよ。
4. 野沢菜味: 行ってきます！
5. 私の名前は野沢菜味。田畑高校に通っている高校二年生。
6. 那須実: おっす、ノザワナ。
7. 野沢菜味: やめてよ。「野沢」か、「菜味」って呼んでって何度も言っている
でしょう。
8. 那須実: 急げ、遅刻するぞ。
9. 野沢菜味: 彼はうちの近所に住んでいる那須実。同じ田畑高校二年生。
口も頭も悪いけど、実の弾くピアノはすごい。
実のお母さんは、ピアノの先生で家にピアノが三台もある。
10. 野沢菜味: ねえ、実、冬休みの前に出た宿題、終わった？
11. 那須実: へ？
12. 野沢菜味: 本を十冊読んで、レポートを百枚書く宿題。
13. 那須実: やべえ。

KANA

CONT'D OVER

1. (アラーム) : (ピピピピー。)
2. のざわなみ: うーん。え?はちじ? (バタバタバタバタ)
もう!おかあさん、なんでおこしてくれなかったの?
3. おかあさん: なんかいもおこしたわよ。
4. のざわなみ: 行ってきます!
5. わたしのなまえは のざわなみ。たばたこうこうにかよっている こうこうにねんせい。
6. なすみのる: おっす、ノザワナ。
7. のざわなみ: やめてよ。「のざわ」か、「なみ」ってよんでってなんどもいっているでしょう。
8. なすみのる: いそげ、ちこくするぞ。
9. のざわなみ: かれはうちのきんじょにすんでいる なすみのる。おなじ たばたこうこう にねんせい。
くちもあたまもわるいけど、みのるのひくピアノはすごい。
みのるのおかあさんは、ピアノのせんせいでいえにピアノがさんだいもある。
10. のざわなみ: ねえ、みのる、ふゆやすみのまえにでたしゅくだい、おわった?
11. なすみのる: へ?
12. のざわなみ: ほんをじゅっさつよんで、レポートをひやくまいかくしゅくだい。
13. なすみのる: やべえ。

ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. (ARĀMU): (pipipipī.)
2. NOZAWA NAMI: Ūn. E? Hachi-ji?(batabatabatabata)
Mō! O-kā-san, nande okoshite kurenakatta no?
3. O-KĀ-SAN: Nan-kai mo okoshita wa yo.
4. NOZAWA NAMI: Itte kimasu!
5. Watashi no namae wa Nozawa Nami. Tabata kōkō ni kayotte iru kōkō ni-nensei.
6. NASU MINORU: Ossu, Nozawana.
7. NOZAWA NAMI: Yamete yo. "Nozawa" ka, "Nami" tte yonde tte nan-do mo itteiru deshō.
8. NASU MINORU: isoge, chikoku suruzo.
9. NOZAWA NAMI: Kare wa uchino kinjo ni sunde iru Nasu Minoru. Onaji Tabata kōkō ni-nensei.
Kuchi mo atama mo warui kedo, Minoru no hiku piano wa sugoi.
Minoru no o-kā-san wa, piano no sensei de ie ni piano ga san-dai mo aru.
10. NOZAWA NAMI: Nē, Minoru, fuyu-yasumi no mae ni deta shukudai, owatta?
11. NASU MINORU: He?
12. NOZAWA NAMI: Hon o ju-ssatsu yonde, repōto o hyaku-mai kaku shukudai.
13. NASU MINORU: Yabē.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. (ALARM): (Beeping)
2. NAMI NOZAWA: Uhh. Huh? Eight o' clock? (rushing around)
3. Gah! Mum, why didn't you wake me up?
4. MOTHER: I woke you up countless times.
5. NAMI NOZAWA: I'm going!
6. My name is Nami Nozawa. I'm a second-year high school student at Tabata High School.
7. MINORU NASU: 'sup, Nozawana.
8. NAMI NOZAWA: Stop it. I've told you however many times to either call me "Nozawa" or "Nami", haven't I?
9. MINORU NASU: Hurry it up - we're gonna be late.
10. NAMI NOZAWA: He's Minoru Nasu, and he lives near us. He's also a second-year at Tabata High School.
He has a foul mouth and he's not that smart, but he's great at playing the piano.
Minoru's mother is a piano teacher, and they have THREE pianos at his house.
11. NAMI NOZAWA: Hey, Minoru, did you finish the homework we got before winter break?
12. MINORU NASU: Huh?
13. NAMI NOZAWA: The homework was to read ten books and write a one-hundred page report.

CONT'D OVER

14. MINORU NASU: Uh-oh.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
何で	なんで	nan de	why?, how?, what for?, how come?	
冬休み	ふゆやすみ	fuyuyasumi	winter vacation	
ピアノ	ピアノ	piano	piano	noun
終わる	おわる	owaru	to finish, to end; V1	
近所	きんじょ	kinjo	neighborhood	
弾く	ひく	hiku	to play (violin, piano);V5	
通う	かよう	kayou	to commute, to attend, to go back and forth;V1	
高校生	こうこうせい	kōkōsei	high school student	
高校	こうこう	kōkō	senior high school	
起こす	おこす	okosu	to wake someone, to cause, to raise;V1	
やばい	やばい	yabai	yikes! (young persons' slang); uh oh; terrible; amazing Adj(i)	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>何で？ <i>Nan de?</i></p> <p>Why?</p>	<p>冬休みに何をしますか。 <i>Fuyu-yasumi ni nani o shimasu ka?</i></p> <p>What are you going to do during the winter vacation?</p>
<p>ピアノを持っていますか。 <i>Piano o motte imasu ka.</i></p> <p>Do you have a piano?</p>	<p>終わりました！ <i>Owarimashita!</i></p> <p>I'm done!</p>
<p>近所のスーパーでキャベツを二個買った。 <i>Kinjo no sūpā de kyabetsu o ni-ko katta.</i></p> <p>I bought two heads of cabbage at the local super market.</p>	<p>私はピアノを弾くことが大好きです。 <i>Watashi wa piano o hiku koto ga daisuki desu.</i></p> <p>I love playing the piano.</p>
<p>毎日、私は学校に通っています。 <i>Mainichi watashi wa gakkō ni kayotteimasu.</i></p> <p>I go to school every day.</p>	<p>高校生になった。 <i>Kōkōsei ni natta.</i></p> <p>I became a high school student.</p>
<p>高校までスクールバスで行きます。 <i>Kōkō made sukūru-basu de ikimasu.</i></p> <p>I go to high school by school bus.</p>	<p>明日の朝、5時に起こしてください。 <i>Ashita no asa, go-ji ni okoshite kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please wake me up at 5 in the morning tomorrow.</p>
<p>もう、9時？やばい！ <i>Mō, ku-ji? Yabai!</i></p> <p>It's already 9? Uh-oh.</p>	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

行ってきます。[*Itte kimasu.*]

We use the phrase “ittekimasu”(literal translation “I’ll go and return.”) when leaving one’s home or a place that you expect to come back to later. The person who is staying says “itterasshai” as a response.

Various counters

台[*dai*] : Counter for machines or vehicles

枚[*mai*] : Counter for thin, flat objects

冊 [satsu] : Counter for books

回 [kai] : Counter for occurrences

度 [do] : Counter for occurrences / Counter for degrees(temperature)

年生 [nensei] : student in - year

Counters	台[dai]	年 [nen]	回[kai]	冊 [satsu]
1	いちだい ichi-dai	いちねん ichi-nen	いっかい i-kkai	いっさつ i-ssatsu
2	にだい ni-dai	にねん ni-nen	にかい ni-kai	にさつ ni-satsu
3	さんだい san-dai	さんねん san-nen	さんかい san-kai	さんさつ san-satsu
4	よんだい yon-dai	よねん yo-ne	よんかい yon-kai	よんさつ yon-satsu
5	ごだい go-dai	ごねん go-nen	ごかい go-kai	ごさつ go-satsu
6	ろくだい roku-dai	ろくねん roku-nen	ろっかい ro-kkai	ろくさつ roku-satsu
7	ななだい nana-dai orしちだい shichi-dai	ななねん nana-nen orしちねん shichi-nen	ななかい nana-kai orしちかい shichi-kai	ななさつ nana-satsu orしちさつ shichi-satsu
8	はちだい hachi-dai	はちねん hachi-nen	はっかい ha-kkai orはちかい hachi-kai	はっさつ ha-ssatsu orはちさつ hachi-satsu
9	きゅうだい kyū-dai	きゅうねん kyū-nen	きゅうかい kyū-kai	きゅうさつ kyū-satsu
10	じゅうだい jū-dai	じゅうねん jū-nen	じゅうっかい ju-kkai	じゅうさつ ju-ssatsu

other counters		年生[nensei]	個[ko]
with same	枚[mai]	時[ji]	-counter for
pattern	度[do]	時間[jikan]	small item

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is **Reviewing Modifying Clauses**

彼はうちの近所に住んでいる那須実。

Kare wa uchi no kinjo ni sunde iru Nasu Minoru.

He's Minoru Nasu, and he lives near us.

In this lesson, you'll review modifying clauses and particles that come after amounts.

Modifying Clauses

The most important thing to remember is that Japanese modifying clauses work backwards from English. First, let's take a look at a modifying clause in English:

Noun	Modifying Clause
The bread	that I bought
The person	who is wearing a jacket

We call the phrase "that I bought" the modifying clause; it modifies and gives us more information about the noun (in this case the bread). In English, this modifying clause always follows the noun.

Now let's look at the same phrase in Japanese:

Modifying Clause	Noun
私がかった watashi ga katta	パン pan
私のかった watashi no katta	パン pan

Here are some important rules to remember for Japanese modifying clauses:

- The modifying clause comes before the noun.
- The subject in the clause has to be marked by *ga* or *no*. *Wa* should be reserved for marking the topic of the whole sentence.
- The phrase modifies a noun has to be informal form.

In intermediate level Japanese, it is very important to get used to hearing and using modifying clauses. This is because as your level of Japanese gets higher, the modifying clauses you come across will become longer, and you will even come across complex sentences where a modifying clause are embedded inside another modifying clause. In a long sentence, it's important to identify where the modifying clause starts and ends to get the correct meaning.

- パン
pan "bread"
- 私が買ったパン
watashi ga katta pan
"the bread that I bought"
- 私が買ったパンを食べたネズミ
watashi ga katta pan o tabeta nezumi
"the mouse that ate the bread that I bought"
- ネコは、私が買ったパンを食べたネズミをつかまえた。
Neko wa watashi ga katta pan o tabeta nezumi o tsukamaeta.
"The cat caught the mouse that ate the bread that I bought."
- 父が買ってくれたかばん
Chichi ga kattekureta kaban
"The bag my father gave me"
- 20年前に父が買ってくれたかばん
20-nen mae ni chichi ga katte kureta kaban
"The bag that my father gave me 20 years ago"
- 私は20年前に父が買ってくれたかばんをまだ使っている。
Watashi wa 20-nen mae ni chichi ga katte kureta kaban o mada tsukatte iru.
"I still use the bag that my father gave me 20 years ago."

Examples From This Lesson's Dialogue

1. (私は) 田畑高校に通っている高校二年生 (です)。
(*Watashi wa*) *Tabata kōkō ni kayotteiru kōkō ni-nensei (desu).*
"I'm a second-year high school student at Tabata High School."
2. 彼はうちの近所に住んでいる那須実(です)。
Kare wa uchi no kinjo ni sundeiru Nasu Minoru (desu).
"He's Minoru Nasu, and he lives near us."
3. 実の弾くピアノはすごい
Minoru no hiku piano wa sugoi.
"Minoru is great at playing the piano."
4. 冬休みの前に出た宿題、終わった？
Fuyu-yasumi no mae ni deta shukudai owatta?
"Did you finish the homework we got before winter break?"
5. 本を十冊読んで、レポートを百枚書く宿題。
Hon o ju-ssatsu yonde, repōto o hayku-mai kaku shukudai.
"The homework was to read ten books and write one hundred essays."

[amount] + *mo*

も (*mo*) emphasizes the amount or the extent of something. It corresponds to "as many as" or "as much as."

Examples

1. 日本から南アフリカまで18時間もかかります。
Nihon kara Minami Afurika made 18-jikan mo kakarimasu.
"It takes a good eighteen hours (as long as eighteen hours) to get to South Africa from Japan."
2. ケイトは漢字を5000個も知っている。
Keito wa kanji o gosen-ko mo shitte iru.
"Kate knows as many as five thousand kanji."

Please note that this [amount] + *mo* is used when the speaker thinks the amount is a lot. When the speaker thinks the amount is low, *shika---nai* meaning “only” is used.

1. 日本から韓国まで2時間半しかかかりません。
Nihon kara Kankoku made ni-jikan han shika kakarimasen.
"It takes only two hours and a half to get to South Korea from Japan."
2. ケイトは漢字を5こしか知らない。
Keito wa kanji o go-ko shika shiranai.
"Kate knows only five kanji."

When *mo* follows “*nan*+counter” it means “any number of …” or “many…”

- この本は面白かったので、何回も読みました。
Kono hon wa omoshirokatta node, nan-kai mo yomimashita.
“Since this book is interesting, I read it many times.”
- 日本から南アフリカまで何時間もかかります。
Nihon kara Minami Afurika made nan-jikan mo kakarimasu.
"It takes several hours to get to South Africa from Japan."

Reference

- *-te kureru* → Beginner Season 5 Lesson 20
- Modifying clause → Beginner Season 4 Lesson 49, Beginner Season 5 Lesson 4, Particle Lesson 20
- particle *mo* → Particle Lesson 24
- *nan-do mo/nan-kai mo* → Beginner Season 5 Lesson 13

CULTURAL INSIGHT

若者言葉（わかものことば）-young people’s language

In very casual conversation between young people, the "-a/" or "-o/" ending in adjectives becomes an elongated "ē" sound.

Example

- やばい [yabai] "uh-oh, no good" → やべえ [yabē]
- すごい [sugoi] "awesome, great" → すげえ [sugē]

Please note that this usage has an extremely casual or rough connotation and is not appropriate in formal situations.