

LESSON NOTES

Lower Intermediate S6 #5 Japanese Calculations and Good Conversation

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KANJI

1. 野沢菜味: らっしゃい。あ、先生。
2. 桃屋先生: あ、野沢さん？八百屋さんでアルバイト？
3. 野沢菜味: あ、うちの親、八百屋をしてるんです。
4. 桃屋先生: 大変だね。
5. 野沢菜味: はい。重いもの運ばなきゃいけないから、体痛くなっちゃだし、お金ももらえないし、ほんと、やになりますよ。
で、先生、何、買います？
6. 桃屋先生: おすすめ、ある？
7. 野沢菜味: 今日は...キャベツは2割引、なすと玉ねぎは半額っすよ。
8. 桃屋先生: じゃ、なすと玉ねぎとキャベツ、ちょうだい。
9. 野沢菜味: はい。
10. 桃屋先生: キャベツ、4分の1しか いらないんだけど...。
11. 野沢菜味: あ、いいっすよ。切ります。
えっと...。 $120 + 100 + 25 = 245$ 。で、消費税が5パーセントだから...。
 245×1.05 は...257円です！
12. 桃屋先生: はい。
13. 野沢菜味: 毎度あり。

KANA

CONT'D OVER

1. のぞわなみ: らっしゃい。あ、せんせい。
2. ももやせんせい: あ、のぞわさん？やおやさんでアルバイト？
3. のぞわなみ: あ、うちのおや、やおやをしてるんです。
4. ももやせんせい: たいへんだね。
5. のぞわなみ: はい。おもいものはこばなきゃいけないから、からだいたくなっちゃうし、おかねももらえないし、ほんと、やになりますよ。で、せんせい、なに、かいます？
6. ももやせんせい: おすすめ、ある？
7. のぞわなみ: きょうは...キャベツはにわりびき、なすとたまねぎははんがくつすよ。
8. ももやせんせい: じゃ、なすとたまねぎとキャベツ、ちょうだい。
9. のぞわなみ: はい。
10. ももやせんせい: キャベツ、よんぶんのいちしか いらないんだけど...。
11. のぞわなみ: あ、いいっすよ。きります。
えっと...。ひやくにじゅうたすひやくたすにじゅうごは、にひやくよんじゅうご。で、しょうひぜいがごパーセントだから...。
にひやくよんじゅうごかけるいってんぜろごは...にひやくごじゅうななえんです！
12. ももやせんせい: はい。
13. のぞわなみ: まいどあり。

ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. NOZAWA NAMI: Rasshai. A, sensei.

2. MOMOYA A, Nozawa-san? Yaoyasan de arubaito?
SENSEI:

3. NOZAWA NAMI: A, uchi no oya, yaoya o shite ru n desu.

4. MOMOYA Taihen da ne.
SENSEI:

5. NOZAWA NAMI: Hai. Omoi mono hakobanakya ikenai kara, karada itaku
nacchaushi, o-kane mo moraenaishi, honto, ya ni narimasu yo.
De, sensei, nani, kaimasu?

6. MOMOYA Osusume, aru?
SENSEI:

7. NOZAWA NAMI: Kyō wa... Kyabetsu wa ni-wari biki, nasu to tamanegi wa hangaku
ssu yo.

8. MOMOYA Ja, nasu to tamanegi to kyabetsu, chōdai.
SENSEI:

9. NOZAWA NAMI: Hai.

10. MOMOYA Kyabetsu, yon-bun no ichi shika iranai n dakedo....
SENSEI:

11. NOZAWA NAMI: A, ii ssu yo. Kirimasu.
Etto.... Hyakunijū tasu hyaku tasu nijūgo wa nihyakuyonjūgo. Ee,
shōhizei ga go-pāsento dakara....
Nihyakuyonjūgo kakeru ittenzerogo wa... nihyakugojūnana-en desu!

12. MOMOYA Hai.
SENSEI:

CONT'D OVER

13. NOZAWA NAMI: Maidoari.

ENGLISH

1. NAMI NOZAWA: Welcome. Oh, Mr. Momoya.

2. MR. MOMOYA: Oh, Ms. Nozawa? You work part-time at the greengrocer's?

3. NAMI NOZAWA: Ah, my parents run the greengrocer's.

4. MR. MOMOYA: The work must be tough.

5. NAMI NOZAWA: Yes. I have to lift and carry heavy things, so my muscles hurt, and I don't get any money for it, so I really get fed up.
So Mr. Momoya, what are you buying?

6. MR. MOMOYA: Do you have any recommendations?

7. NAMI NOZAWA: Today, cabbages are twenty percent off, and aubergines and onions are half-price.

8. MR. MOMOYA: All right, please give me cabbage, aubergines, and onions.

9. NAMI NOZAWA: Okay.

10. MR. MOMOYA: I only need a quarter of a cabbage, though...

11. NAMI NOZAWA: Oh, that's fine. I'll cut it.

12. Um... 120 plus 100 plus 25 is 245, and consumption tax is 5 percent, so...

13. 245 times 1.05 is...257 yen!

CONT'D OVER

14. MR. MOMOYA: Here you are.
15. NAMI NOZAWA: Come again!

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
八百屋	やおや	yaoya	greengrocer, vegetable shop, seller of vegetables
消費税	しょうひぜい	shōhi-zei	consumption tax
ちょうだい	ちょうだい	chōdai	give me
半額	はんがく	hangaku	half price, half fare
玉ねぎ	たまねぎ	tamanegi	onion
なす	なす	nasu	eggplant, aubergine
キャベツ	キャベツ	kyabetsu	cabbage
お勧め	おすすめ	o-susume	recommendation
重い	おもい	omoi	heavy, massive, serious;Adj(i)
体	からだ	karada	body, self
親	おや	oya	parent, parents
アルバイト	アルバイト	arubaito	part-time job
毎度	まいど	maido	each time

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>八百屋の野菜は安くておいしい。 <i>Yaoya no yasai wa yasukute oishii.</i></p> <p>Vegetables at the greengrocer are cheap and tasty.</p>	<p>これに消費税は入っていますか。 <i>Kore ni shōhizei wa haitte imasu ka.</i></p> <p>Does this include consumption tax?</p>
<p>これ、ちょうだい。 <i>Kore, chōdai.</i></p> <p>Give me this. (I'll take this.)</p>	<p>このジャケットを半額で買った。 <i>Kono jaketto o hangaku de katta.</i></p> <p>I bought this jacket at half price.</p>
<p>母は泣きながら玉ねぎを切っている。 <i>Haha wa nakinagara tamanegi o kitte iru.</i></p> <p>My mother is crying while chopping onions.</p>	<p>なすを一袋ください。 <i>Nasu o hito-fukuro kudasai.</i></p> <p>One bag of eggplants/aubergines, please.</p>
<p>キャベツは一ついくらですか。 <i>Kyabetsu wa hitotsu ikura desu ka?</i></p> <p>How much does one head of cabbage cost?</p>	<p>おすすめは何ですか。 <i>O-susume wa nan desu ka.</i></p> <p>What do you recommend?</p>
<p>田中さんは重いインフルエンザで会社を休んでいる。 <i>Tanaka-san wa omoi infuruenza de kaisha o yasunde iru.</i></p> <p>Mr./Ms.Tanaka has been absent due to serious flu.</p>	<p>お体に気をつけてください。 <i>O-karada ni ki o tsukete kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please take care of yourself.</p>
<p>親から電話があった。 <i>Oya kara denwa ga atta.</i></p> <p>There was a phone call from a parent.</p>	<p>韓国料理屋でアルバイトをしている。 <i>Kankoku-ryōri-ya de arubaito o shite iru.</i></p> <p>I have a part-time job at a Korean restaurant.</p>
<p>毎度ありがとうございます。 <i>Maido arigatō gozaimasu.</i></p> <p>Thank you for your continued patronage.</p>	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

yaoya (八百屋) "vegetable shop," "seller of vegetables"

Yaoya is a "vegetable shop" or "greengrocer." This word has a special reading, so be careful.

Words like this that have special Kanji readings are called *jukujikun* (熟字訓).

***o shiteiru* "occupation"**

The verb *suru* has the meanings of "to play a role of...," "to run (a business)," or "to make a living by..." You can refer to what someone does for living by adding *o shiteiru* to the name of an occupation.

For Example:

1. *Watashi wa kyōshi da.* (私は教師だ。) "I'm a teacher."
⇒ *Watashi wa kyōshi o shiteiru.* (私は教師をしている。)

***ni-wari* (二割) "twenty percent"**

Wari is a unit for "ten percent." So *ichi-wari* is "ten percent," *san-wari* is "thirty percent," and *jū-wari* is "one hundred percent," and so forth.

For Example:

1. *ni-wari biki* (二割引) = "twenty percent deduction" or "twenty percent off from the price"

***han-gaku* (半額) "half price"**

Han means "half," and *gaku* means "sum or amount (of money)." *Zengaku* (全額) means "full amount."

***chōdai* (ちょうだい) "give me..."**

Chōdai itself is a noun that means "receiving." Customers often use [noun/pronoun] + *chōdai* at shops or restaurants when asking for something. It sounds much friendlier and informal than [noun/pronoun] + *kudasai*.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Contractions We Use in Conversational Japanese.

Hayaku okinakucha ikenai shi, te, kitanaku nacchau shi, honto rakuja nai ssu ne.
早く起きなくちゃいけないし、手、汚くなっちゃうし、ほんと、楽じゃないっすね。

"I have to get up early, and my hands get dirty-it's really not easy, you know."

In this lesson, you'll learn how to speak natural Japanese by using common contractions. You'll also learn how to read calculating formulas in Japanese.

Contracted Forms We Often Use in Conversation

~ている becomes ~てる
[-te iru] → [-te ru]; drop "i"

For Example:

1. 待**っている** [matte iru] → 待**てる** [matte ru]
"I'm waiting"

~ている[-teiku] becomes ~てく[-teku]
[-teiku] → [-teku]; drop "i"

For Example:

1. これ、も**って行く**? [Kore motte iku?] → これ、も**てく**? [Kore mottoku?]
"Are you going to take this?"

~ておく[-te oku] becomes ~とく[-to ku]
[-te oku] → [-to ku]; change te o- to to

For Example:

1. 買**っておいた** [katte oita] → 買**といた** [kattoita]
"I bought it in advance."

~てはいけない becomes ~ちゃいけない
[-te wa ikenai] → [-cha ikenai]; change te wa to cha, and de wa to ja

For Example:

1. 入**てはいけない** [haitte wa ikenai] → 入**ちゃいけない** [haiccha ikenai]
"You shouldn't enter."

~なくてははいけない becomes ~なくちゃいけない
-nakute wa ikenai → -naku cha ikenai; change te wa to cha, de wa to ja

For Example:

1. 行かなく**て**はいけない [ikanakute wa ikenai] → 行かなく**ち**はいけない [ikanaku**cha** ikenai]
"I have to go."

~なければいけない becomes ~なきやいけない
-nakereba ikenai → -nakya ikenai; change nakereba to nakya

For Example:

1. 行か**な**ければいけない [ikanakereba ikenai] → 行か**なき**やいけない [ikanakya ikenai]
"I have to go."

~てしまう becomes ~ちゃう
[-te shimau] → [-chau]; change te shima- to cha-, de shima- to ja

For Example:

1. 飲**ん**でしまう [nonde shimau] → 飲**ん**じゃう [nonjau]
"to completely drink"

です becomes っす
[desu] → [ssu]

For Example:

1. 100**円**です。 [100 en desu] → 100**円**っす。 [100en ssu.]
"It's one hundred yen."

Sound Omission

We drop the first sound or the final sounds of some words or phrases in casual situations.

For Example:

First Sound Omission

Formal Japanese

Casual Japanese

"English"

<i>iya</i> (いや)	<i>ya</i> (や)	"no way"
<i>sorede</i> (それで)	<i>de</i> (で)	"and"
<i>tokorode</i> (ところで)	<i>de</i> (で)	"by the way"
<i>irasshai</i> (いらっしゃい)	<i>rasshai</i> (らっしゃい)	"Welcome!"

Final Sound Omission

Formal Japanese	Casual Japanese	"English"
<i>Arigatō</i> (ありがとう)	<i>Arigato</i> (ありがと)	"Thank you."
<i>hontō</i> (ほんとう)	<i>honto</i> (ほんと)	"really"
<i>kakkō</i> (かっこう)	<i>kakko</i> (かっこ)	"appearance"

Particle Omission

In informal conversation, we often omit the particles *o*, *ga*, *e*, and *ni* (for destinations) and *wa* (for topics) from a sentence.

For Example:

- A: *Ū, atama (ga) itai.*
うー。頭 (が) いたい。
"Ow, my head hurts."
B: *Kinō mo itai tte itteta yo ne. Byōin (ni) ittara?*
昨日も痛いって言ってたよね。病院 (に) いったら?
"You were saying it hurt yesterday as well, weren't you? Why don't you go to the hospital?"
- Ūn. Ato de yakkyoku (ni) itte kusuri (o) kattekuru yo.*
A: うーん。後で薬局 (に) 行って薬 (を) 買ってくるよ。
"Mmm. I'll go and buy some medicine at the pharmacy later."

Practice

Rewrite the sentence into conversational form.

1. *Minoru wa kakkō ga ii yo ne.*
実にかっこうがいいよね。
"Minoru is good looking, isn't he?"
→ _____
2. *Suki ni natte shimatta.*
好きになってしまった。
"I've fallen for/in love with you."
→ _____

Answer

1. *Minoru, kakko ii yo ne.* 実、かっこいいよね。
2. *Suki ni nacchatta.* 好きになっちゃった。

How to Read Calculation Formulas in Japanese

How to Read Decimals

We read a decimal point as *ten* (点) "dot" in Japanese. After the decimal point, we read the numbers one by one.

Check the reading of the following numbers:

Number	Japanese
0.1	<i>rei ten ichi/zero ten ichi</i>
1.4	<i>itten yon/ichi ten yon</i>
2.56	<i>ni ten go roku/nī ten go roku</i>
3.0	<i>san ten zero/san ten rei</i>
4.1	<i>yon ten ichi</i>
5.83	<i>go ten hachi san/gō ten hachi san</i>
6.1	<i>roku ten ichi</i>
7.2	<i>nana ten ni</i>

8.9	<i>hatten kyū/hachi ten kyū</i>
9.99	<i>kyū ten kyū kyū</i>
10.1	<i>jutten ichi</i>

* When we use the numbers two and five as part of a decimal, we sometimes prolong their pronunciation.

* When the numbers one, eight, and ten come before a decimal point, they contain a stop sound.

How to Read Common Fractions

We read common fractions as [(denominator)*bun no* (numerator)].

For Example:

1. $1/2 = ni\ bun\ no\ ichi$ (二分の一)
2. $1/3 = san\ bun\ no\ ichi$ (三分の一)
3. $3/5 = go\ bun\ no\ san$ (五分の三)

How to Read Mathematical Symbols

Symbol	Kanji	Reading
+	足す	<i>tasu</i>
-	引く	<i>hiku</i>
×	掛ける	<i>kakeru</i>
÷	割る	<i>waru</i>

* = We read "equals" as *wa* (は) or *ikōru* (イコール).

* We read -, meaning "below zero," as *mainasu* (マイナス) cf. $-4 = mainasu\ yon$ (マイナス4)

Reference

- Usage of particle *o* → Particle Lesson 2
- Conversational expressions → Beginner Season 6 Lessons 10 and 11
- *Shika-nai* → Beginner Season 5 Lesson 21

CULTURAL INSIGHT

***Maido Ari* (毎度あり)**

The word *maido* means "each time," and this phrase is a short form of *Maido arigatō gozaimasu*, meaning "Thank you for your continued patronage." However, we use this phrase even toward first-time customers.