

LESSON NOTES

Onomatopoeia #10 To Guffaw or Groan?

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KANJI

1. ひろし: うちの母さん、勉強しろって、ガミガミうるさいんだよ。
2. だいき: 大変だな。
 うちの母さんは、一緒にテレビを見て、ゲラゲラ笑ってるよ。
3. ひろし: いいなあ、だいきの家は。。。
 いつもニコニコ明るい家族だから。
4. だいき: でも、先月大変だったよ。
 父さんが母さんの誕生日を忘れちゃって。。。。
5. ひろし: それで？
6. だいき: 最初、しくしく泣いてた。
 だけど、父さんがへらへらして、謝らないから、ブーブー文句を言
 い出したんだ。
 そのあと、1週間くらい、ネチネチ文句言ってたなあ。

KANA

1. ひろし: うちのかあさん、べんきょうしろって、ガミガミうるさいんだよ。
2. だいき: たいへんだな。
 うちのかあさんは、いっしょにテレビをみて、ゲラゲラわらってる
 よ。
3. ひろし: いいなあ、だいきのいえは。。。いつもニコニコあかるいかぞくだ
 から。

CONT'D OVER

4. だいき: でも、せんげつたいへんだったよ。
とうさんがかあさんのたんじょうびをわすれちゃって。。。。
5. ひろし: それで？
6. だいき: さいしょ、しくしくないてた。
だけど、とうさんがへらへらして、あやまらないから、ブーブーもんくをいいだしたんだ。
そのあと、いっしゅうかんくらい、ネチネチもんくいったなあ。

ROMANIZATION

1. HIROSHI: Uchi no kā-san, benkyō shiro tte, gamigami urusai n da yo.
2. DAIKI: Taihen da na. Uchi no kāsan wa, issho ni terebi o mite, geragera waratte ru yo.
3. HIROSHI: li nā, Daiki no ie wa...
itsumo nikoniko akarui kazoku da kara.
4. DAIKI: Demo, sengetsu taihen datta yo.
Tō-san ga kā-san no tanjōbi o wasurechatte...
5. HIROSHI: Sore de?
6. DAIKI: Saisho, shikushiku naite ta.
Dakedo, Tō-san ga herahera shite, ayamaranai kara, būbū monku o iidashita n da.
Sono ato, isshūkan kurai, nechinechi monku itte ta nā.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. HIROSHI: My mom is always nagging at me and telling me to study.
2. DAIKI: Sounds rough. My mom is always watching TV with me and laughing out loud.
3. HIROSHI: Man, I like your family... everyone's always all smiles.
4. DAIKI: But last month was a bit rough. My dad forgot my mom's birthday...
5. HIROSHI: Then what?
6. DAIKI: Well at first, she was quietly crying about it. But my dad didn't take it seriously and didn't apologize, so then she started to gripe about it. And after that, she wouldn't let it go and kept moaning and groaning for about a week.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
大変	たいへん	taihen	hard, tough
謝る	あやまる	ayamaru	to apologize;V1
最初	さいしょ	saisho	first
忘れる	わすれる	wasureru	to forget, V2
誕生日	たんじょうび	tanjōbi	birthday
先月	せんげつ	sengetsu	last month
家族	かぞく	kazoku	family
明るい	あかるい	akarui	bright, cheerful
一緒に	いっしょに	issho ni	together
勉強する	べんきょうする	benkyō-suru	to study;V3

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>大変な一日だった。 <i>Taihen na ichinichi datta.</i></p> <p>It was a rough day.</p>	<p>先生に謝った。 <i>Sensei ni ayamatta.</i></p> <p>I apologized to the teacher.</p>
<p>最初、私は犬が嫌いでした。 <i>Saisho, watashi wa inu ga kirai deshita.</i></p> <p>I hated dogs at first.</p>	<p>忘れました。 <i>Wasuremashita.</i></p> <p>I forgot.</p>
<p>誕生日はいつですか。 <i>Tanjō-bi wa itsu desu ka.</i></p> <p>When is your birthday?</p>	<p>先月オーストラリアに行きました。 <i>Sengetsu Ōsutoraria ni ikimashita.</i></p> <p>Last month I went to Australia.</p>
<p>私たちは5人家族です。 <i>Watashi-tachi wa go-nin kazoku desu.</i></p> <p>There are five people in my family.</p>	<p>彼は明るい性格だ。 <i>Kare wa akarui seikaku da.</i></p> <p>He has a cheerful personality.</p>
<p>一緒にコンサートに行きましょう。 <i>Isshoni konsāto ni ikimashō.</i></p> <p>Let's go to a concert together.</p>	<p>私は一年間日本語を勉強しました。 <i>Watashi wa ichi-nen-kan Nihon-go o benkyō shimashita.</i></p> <p>I studied Japanese for a year.</p>

GRAMMAR

This lesson is designed to review the onomatopoeia that you have learned from Lessons 6-9.

Reviewing Onomatopoeia

- ガミガミ, *gamigami* → Onomatopoeia Lesson 9
- ゲラゲラ, *geragera* → Onomatopoeia Lesson 6
- ニコニコ, *nikoniko* → Onomatopoeia Lesson 7
- ヘラヘラ, *herahera* → Onomatopoeia Lesson 6
- しくしく, *shikushiku* → Onomatopoeia Lesson 8
- ブーブー, *būbū* → Onomatopoeia Lesson 9
- ネチネチ, *nechinechi* → Onomatopoeia Lesson 9

Compare the sentences with/without

ガミガミ, gamigami

Sentence without Onomatopoeia

うちの母さん、勉強しろって、うるさいんだよ。

Uchi no kā-san, benkyā shiro tte, urusai n da yo.

"My mom is always telling me to study."

Sentence with Onomatopoeia

うちの母さん、勉強しろって、ガミガミうるさいんだよ。

Uchi no kā-san, benkyā shiro tte, gamigami urusai n da yo.

"My mom is always nagging at me and telling me to study."

Gamigami describes the sound of complaining noisily or scolding. So, *gamigami* clearly expresses the speaker's feelings of displeasure at the complaining.

ゲラゲラ, geragera

Sentence without Onomatopoeia

うちの母さんは、一緒にテレビを見て、笑ってるよ。

Uchi no kā-san, issho ni terebi o mite, waratte ru yo.

"My mom always watches TV with me and laughs."

Sentence with Onomatopoeia

うちの母さんは、一緒にテレビを見て、ゲラゲラ笑ってるよ。

Uchi no kā-san, issho ni terebi o mite, geragera waratte ru yo.

"My mom is always watching TV with me and laughing out loud."

Geragera describes the sound of guffawing in a rather loud voice. So, when we use *geragera*, we can picture somebody laughing out loud. In this conversation, we can see the contrast between the images of Daiki's mother laughing out loud and Hiroshi's mother complaining loudly.

ニコニコ, *nikoniko*

Sentence without Onomatopoeia

いつも明るい家族だから。
Itsumo akarui kazoku da kara.
"They're always a happy family."

Sentence with Onomatopoeia

いつもニコニコ明るい家族だから。
Itsumo nikoniko akarui kazoku da kara.
"Everyone (in that family) is always all smiles."

Nikoniko refers to a broad grin accompanied by happiness. It is used in this example as a set phrase: "nikoniko akarui" to paint a picture of someone who always has a smile on his/her face. For example: *彼女は、いつもニコニコ明るい女の子だ。* (*Kanojo wa, itsumo nikoniko akarui onna no ko da*: She always has a smile on her face).

へらへら, *herahera*

Sentence without Onomatopoeia

父さんが、謝らないから...
Tō-san ga, ayamaranai kara...
"My dad didn't apologize..."

Sentence with Onomatopoeia

父さんがへらへらして、謝らないから...
Tō-san ga herahera shite, ayamaranai kara...
"My dad didn't take it seriously and didn't apologize..."

Herahera warau, which we learned before, refers to the grin or smile people wear when they are embarrassed. In today's conversation, we have the phrase *herahera shite*, which implies that someone does not take something seriously. Here we can see that the father, in addition to not apologizing to his wife, had a bad attitude about it too and shrugged it off. By using this phrase, it is implied that the speaker (Daiki in this case) is somewhat critical of his father's behavior.

しくしく, *shikushiku*

Sentence without Onomatopoeia

最初、泣いてた。
Saisho, naite ta.
"At first, she was crying."

Sentence with Onomatopoeia

最初、しくしく泣いてた。

Saisho, shikushiku naite ta.

"At first, she was quietly crying about it."

Shikushiku indicates quiet crying usually done by women or children. In this conversation, using *shikushiku* tells us that the mother was crying softly and expresses a feeling of weakness. Because of this, we can see the contrast in her sudden change of behavior when she starts complaining loudly.

ブーブー, *būbū*

Sentence without Onomatopoeia

文句を言い出したんだ。

Monku o ii dashita n da

"(She) started to complain."

Sentence with Onomatopoeia

ブーブー文句を言い出したんだ。

Būbū monku o ii dashita n da.

"(She) started to gripe about it."

Būbū monku o iu means "to complain loudly." By using this phrase, we can show the transformation of the mother from when she is first crying softly to when she starts complaining loudly.

ネチネチ, *nechinechi*

Sentence without Onomatopoeia

そのあと、1週間くらい、文句言ってたなあ。

Sono ato, 1-shūkan kurai, monku itte ta nā.

"After that, she was complaining for about a week."

Sentence with Onomatopoeia

そのあと、1週間くらい、ネチネチ文句言ってたなあ。

Sono ato, 1-shūkan kurai, nechinechi monku itte ta nā.

"After that, she wouldn't let it go and kept moaning and groaning for about a week."

Nechinechi monku o iu means "to complain over and over about the same thing for quite

a while." By using *nechinechi*, the implication is that someone is stubborn in his/her complaining and that he/she takes it too far. We can also tell that the speaker doesn't quite approve of this behavior either.