

## LESSON NOTES

# Onomatopoeia #20

## Make Sure You Have Chewed These Important Japanese Words Completely!!

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# 20



12. お母さん: あれ、お酒よ！

## KANA

1. メイ: あー、おなかペコペコ。あ、チョコレートがある。  
(キョロキョロ) (ムシャムシャムシャ)  
あ、パパもチョコたべる？

2. おとうさん: いや、いいよ。パパは、のどがカラカラだ。  
おお、ジュースがある。(ごくごくごく)

3. おかあさん: ただいま。どうしたの？めがとろんとしてる・・・。  
やだ、このチョコレートたべたの？

4. メイ: うん。ぜんぶぺろっとたべちゃった。  
そしたら・・・ふらふらするの。(ヒック)

5. おかあさん: これ、ウイスキーボンボンよ。パパは？

6. メイ: トイレによろよろあるいていったよ。(ヒック)

7. (バタバタバタバタ)

8. おかあさん: あなた、メイがたいへんなの。あなた？(ドンドンドン)  
あけるわよ(カチャ) やだ、こんなところで、なんでぐうぐうねてい  
るの。

9. おとうさん: ん？さっき、のどがかわいて、ジュースをごくごくのんだんだ。  
そのあと、どんどんきもちがわるくなって・・・。(ヒック)

10. おかあさん: あのラベルよまなかったの？(ジロツ)

CONT'D OVER

11. おとうさん: . . . チラッとみたけど、(ヒック) がいこくごで . . . わからなかったから . . . 。(ヒック)
12. おかあさん: あれ、おさげよ！

## ROMANIZATION

1. MEI: Ā, o-naka pekopeko. A, chokorēto ga aru.  
(kyorokyoro)(Mushamushamusha)  
A, papa mo choko taberu?
2. O-TŌ-SAN: Iya, ii yo. Papa wa, nodo ga karakara da.  
Ō,jūsu ga aru.(gokugokugoku)
3. O-KĀ-SAN: Tadaima. Dōshita no? Me ga toronto shite ru....  
Yada, kono chokorēto tabeta no?
4. MEI: Un. Zenbu perotto tabe chatta.  
Soshitara... furafura suru no.(hikku)
5. O-KĀ-SAN: Kore, Uisukī BonBon yo. Papa wa?
6. MEI: Toire ni yoroyoro aruite itta yo.(hikku)
7. (batabatabatabata)
8. O-KĀ-SAN: Anata, Mei ga taihen na no. Anata?(dondondon) akeru wa yo  
(kacha)  
Yada, kon'na tokoro de, nande gūgū nete iru no?
9. O-TŌ-SAN: N? Sakki, nodo ga kawaite, jūsu o gokugoku nonda n da.  
Sono ato, dondon kimochi ga waruku natte....(hikku)

CONT'D OVER

10. O-KĀ-SAN: Ano raberu yomanakatta no?(jirotsu)
11. O-TŌ-SAN: ...Chiratto mita kedo,(hikku) gaikoku-go de... wakaranakatta kara....  
(hikku)
12. O-KĀ-SAN: Are, o-sake yo!

## ENGLISH

1. MEI: Ah, I'm starving! Ooh, some chocolate!  
(looks around, sound of a bag opening, munching sounds)  
Oh, want some chocolate, Dad?
2. DAD: Nah, I'm fine. I'm really thirsty!  
Ooh, there's juice! (gulp, gulp, gulp)
3. MOM: I'm home! What's wrong? Your eyes are droopy.  
Oh no, did you eat this chocolate?
4. MEI: Yeah. I ate it all up.  
And then, I started feeling dizzy. (hiccup)
5. MOM: This is a whiskey bonbon! Where's Dad?
6. MEI: He staggered off to the bathroom. (hiccup)
7. (footsteps)
8. MOM: Honey, Mei's in trouble. Honey? (pounds on the door)  
I'm coming in. (door opens) Oh, what are you doing sleeping in a  
place like this?!

CONT'D OVER

9. DAD: Huh? (yawns) A while ago, I got thirsty and drank some juice. After that, I started to feel sick. (hiccup)
10. MOM: Did you not read the label? (glaring)
11. DAD: I glanced at it, (hiccup) but it was in another language, and I didn't understand it. (hiccup)
12. MOM: That was alcohol, you know!

## VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
お腹	おなか	onaka	stomach, belly
外国語	がいこくご	gaigokugo	foreign language
ラベル	ラベル	raberu	label
気持ち	きもち	kimochi	feeling
大変	たいへん	taihen	serious, terrible, tough, in trouble; Adj (na)
のど	のど	nodo	throat
こんな	こんな	kon'na	such, like this
全部	ぜんぶ	zenbu	all, entire, whole
ウイスキーボンボン	ウイスキーボンボン	Uisukī bonbon	Whiskey Bon Bon
目	め	me	eye
乾く	かわく	kawaku	to get dry; V1

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>お腹が痛いです。 <i>O-naka ga itai desu.</i></p> <p>I have a stomachache.</p>	<p>大学で外国語を勉強しています。 <i>Daigaku de gaikokugo o benkyō shite imasu.</i></p> <p>I'm studying foreign languages at university.</p>
<p>私は、いつもラベルをよく読む。 <i>Watashi wa itsumo raberu o yoku yomu.</i></p> <p>I always read labels carefully.</p>	<p>あなたの気持ちがわかります。 <i>Anatano kimochi ga wakarimasu.</i></p> <p>I know how you feel.</p>
<p>大変な一日だった。 <i>Taihen na ichinichi datta.</i></p> <p>It was a rough day.</p>	<p>のどが痛いです。 <i>Nodo ga itai desu.</i></p> <p>I have a sore throat.</p>
<p>どうして、こんなものを買ったの？ <i>Dōshite konnamono o katta no?</i></p> <p>Why did you buy such a thing?</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>ウイスキーボンボンは、外はチョコレートだが、中はウイスキーだ。 <i>Uisukī BonBon wa soto wa chokorēto daga naka ga uisukī da.</i></p> <p>A Whiskey Bon Bon is covered with chocolate on the outside, and has whiskey inside.</p>	<p>目がかゆいです。 <i>Me ga kayui desu.</i></p> <p>My eyes are itchy.</p>
<p>目が乾くので、目薬を買った。 <i>Me ga kawaku node megusuri o katta.</i></p> <p>My eyes got dry, so I bought eye drops.</p>	

## GRAMMAR

**This Lesson Was Designed to Review the Onomatopoeia You Learned from Lesson 16 Through Lesson 19**

あー、お腹ぺこぺこ。  
*Ā, o-naka pekopeko.*  
"Ah, I'm starving!"

In those four lessons, you learned onomatopoeia that describes action.

Lesson 16	Describing Sleeping
Lesson 17	Describing Action of Eating
Lesson 18	Describing Action of Looking
Lesson 19	Describing Action of Walking

## Reviewing Onomatopoeia

- (お腹 (が) ぺこぺこ) *onaka (ga) pekopeko* ⇒ Onomatopoeia Lesson 17  
 (きょろきょろ) *kyorokyoro* ⇒ Onomatopoeia Lesson 18  
 (のど (が) からから) *nodo (ga) karakara* ⇒ Onomatopoeia Lesson 17  
 (め が とろんとする) *me ga toron to suru* ⇒ Onomatopoeia Lesson 16  
 (ぺろっと 食べる) *perotto taberu* ⇒ Same as (ぺろり) *perori* ⇒ Onomatopoeia Lesson 17  
 (ふらふら する) *furafura suru* ⇒ Onomatopoeia Lesson 19  
 (よろよろ 歩く) *yoroyoro aruku* ⇒ Onomatopoeia Lesson 19  
 (ドタバタ ドタバタ) *dotabata dotabata* ⇒ Onomatopoeia Lesson 19  
 (ぐうぐう 寝る) *gūgū neru* ⇒ Onomatopoeia Lesson 16  
 (ごくごく 飲む) *gokugoku nomu* ⇒ Onomatopoeia Lesson 17  
 (ジロツ) *jirott* ⇒ Onomatopoeia Lesson 18  
 (ちらっと見る) *chiratto miru* ⇒ Onomatopoeia Lesson 18

## (ドンドン)

*dondondon*

*Don* describes the sound effect of one heavy object hitting another, like a thud. In this dialogue, *dondondon* describes a heavy knocking sound. A light knocking sound would be *tonton*.

(どンドン気持ちが悪くなって)  
*dondon kimochi ga waruku natte...*  
 "I started to feel worse and worse and..."

As you have learned in Onomatopoeia lesson 17, *dondon* refers to the state of something happening rapidly or continuously. *kimochi ga warui* means, "to feel sick," so the onomatopoeia, *dondon*, indicates that the speaker's condition quickly grew worse.

## Example

1. ドンドンという太鼓の音が、どんどん大きくなった。  
*Dondon to iu taiko no oto ga dondon ōkiku natta.*  
"The banging sound of drums got louder and louder."

## むしゃむしゃ *mushamusha*

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*Mushamusha* is the sound of someone or some animal munching food quickly and with bad manners. *Mogumogu* (もぐもぐ) can also describe the action of munching; however, *mogumogu* refers to chewing without opening the mouth.

## Example

1. 時間が無かったので、むしゃむしゃと急いで食べた。  
*Jikan ga nakatta node mushamusha to isoide tabeta.*  
"Since I didn't have enough time, I rushed and ate the food."
2. Mother: もぐもぐとよくかんで、食べてね。  
*Mogumogu to yoku kande tabete ne.*  
"Chew your food well."

## For Your Information

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Some repetitive onomatopoeias that describe unpleasant feelings or states become Class 1 verbs when (つく) *tsuku* is attached to the first part.

(ふらふら) *furafura* "unsteady" (Lesson 19)  
⇒ (ふらつく) *furatsuku* "to feel light headed," "to wander around"

(うろうろ) *urouro* "loitering" (Lesson 19)  
⇒ (うろつく) *urotsuku* "to wander around"

(がっがっ) *gatsugatsu* "greedily" (Lesson 17)  
⇒ (がつつく) *gattuku* "to eat greedily"

(いらいら) *iraira* "irritated" (Lesson 11)  
⇒

(いらつく) *iratsuku* "to get irritated"

(むかむか) *mukamuka* "disgusted" (Lesson 11)

⇒ (むかつく) *mukatsuku* "to feel disgusted"

### Example

1. (熱があるので、少しふらつきます。)  
*Netsu ga aru node, sukoshi furatsuki masu.*  
"I have a fever, so I feel light-headed."
2. (朝のラッシュで電車が遅れていらついた)  
*Asa no rasshu de densha ga okurete iratsuita.*  
"The train was running late due to the morning rush and I got irritated."