

LESSON NOTES

Onomatopoeia #25

The Sounds You Hear Inside Your Head Are Your Japanese Personality Breaking Free!

CONTENTS

- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 3 Romanization
- 4 English
- 5 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 6 Grammar

25

KANJI

1. 速人: ゆうかちゃんっていいよね。ちゃきちゃき、さばさばしていて。
2. いさむ: ゆうか？やめとけやめとけ。
きついことをビシッと言うし、ちゃらちゃらしていると、蹴飛ばされるぞ。
3. 速人: そうかな。
4. いさむ: みんなは、ゆうかはてきぱきしてるって言うけど、俺は、せかせかしているだけだと思うね。
おっちょこちょいだしな。しかも、結構だらしないんだぜ。あいつの部屋ぐちゃぐちゃなんだ。
5. 速人: ヘー。よく知っているね。
6. いさむ: 家が隣だからな。
それより、あおいちゃんのほうが、いいだろう。ほのぼのした話し方だし、のほほんとして、かわいいし。
7. 速人: ぱっとしないんだよね。
確かに、おっとりしてて、かわいいけど、はっきりしないし、ぐずぐずしていて好きじゃないんだ。
8. いさむ: ぜいたくだなあ。

KANA

1. はやと: ゆうかちゃんっていいよね。ちゃきちゃき、さばさばしていて。

CONT'D OVER

2. いさむ: ゆうか? やめとけ やめとけ。
きついことをビシッというし、ちゃらちゃらしていると、けとばされるぞ。
3. はやと: そうかな。
4. いさむ: みんなは、ゆうかは てきぱきしてるっていうけど、おれは、せかせかしているだけだとおもうね。
おっちょこちょいだしな。しかも、けっこうだらしがないんだぜ。あいつのへやぐちゃぐちゃなんだ。
5. はやと: へー。よくしているね。
6. いさむ: いえがとなりだからな。
それより、あおいちゃんのほうが、いいだろう。ほのぼのしたはなしかただし、のほほんとして、かわいいし。
7. はやと: ぱっとしないんだよね。
たしかに、おっとりしてて、かわいいけど、はっきりしないし、ぐすぐずしていてすきじゃないんだ。
8. いさむ: ぜいたくだなあ。

ROMANIZATION

1. HAYATO: Yūka-chan tte ii yo ne. Chakichaki, sabasaba shiteite.
2. ISAMU: Yūka? Yametoke yametoke.
Kitsui koto o bishitto iu shi, charachara shiteiru to, ketobasareru zo.
3. HAYATO: Sō ka na.

CONT'D OVER

4. ISAMU: Minna wa, Yūka wa tekipaki shiterutte iu kedo, ore wa, sekaseka shiteiru dake da to omou ne.
Occhokochoi da shi na. Shikamo, kekkō darashi nai n da ze. Aitsu no heya guchagucha na n da.
5. HAYATO: Hē. Yoku shitteiru ne.
6. ISAMU: Ie ga tonari dakara na.
Soreyori, Aoi-chan no hōga, ii darō. Honobono shita hanashi kata da shi, nohohon to shite, kawaii shi.
7. HAYATO: Patto shinai n da yo ne.
Tashikani, ottori shite te, kawaii kedo, hakkiri shinai shi, guzuguzu shiteite suki janai n da.
8. ISAMU: Zeitaku da nā.

ENGLISH

1. HAYATO: Yuka's pretty cool, don't you think? The way she's so straightforward and frank; it's refreshing!
2. ISAMU: Yuka? Give it up, man.
She has a sharp tongue, and if it looks like you're playing around and aren't serious, she'll give you the boot.
3. HAYATO: I'm not sure about that...
4. ISAMU: Everyone says that she's got it together, but I think she's just restless.
She's a scatterbrain. And what's more, she's a slob. Her room is a disaster.
5. HAYATO: Wow, you know a lot about her.

CONT'D OVER

6. ISAMU: Well, that's because she's my neighbor.
Aoi's much better than her. The way she talks is really sweet; she's carefree, and she's cute.
7. HAYATO: There's nothing special about her.
I mean, sure she's gentle and cute, but she's indecisive and wishy-washy, so I don't really like her.
8. ISAMU: You're asking too much.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
きつい	きつい	kitsui	severe, intense, harsh; Adj(i)
ぜいたく	ぜいたく	zeitaku	luxury, extravagance; Adj (na)
話し方	はなしかた	hanashikata	way of talking, speaking style
隣	となり	tonari	next to, next door
部屋	へや	heya	room, chamber
あいつ	あいつ	aitsu	he, she, that guy
だらしない	だらしない	darashinai	sloppy, careless
結構	けっこう	kekkō	quite, pretty
蹴飛ばす	けとばす	ketobasu	to kick someone, to kick away; V1
はっきり	はっきり	hakkiri	clearly, distinctly

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>彼女はきつい事を言う。 <i>Kanojo wa kitsui koto o iu.</i></p> <p>She has a sharp tongue.</p>	<p>私の友だちは、ぜいたくな生活をしている。 <i>Watashi no tomodachi wa zeitakuna seikatsu o shiteiru.</i></p> <p>A friend of mine leads a luxurious life.</p>
<p>わたしは、ケンの話し方が好きです。 <i>Watashi wa Ken no hanashikata ga suki desu.</i></p> <p>I like how Ken talks.</p>	<p>銀行は、本屋の隣です。 <i>Ginkō wa hon-ya no tonari desu.</i></p> <p>The bank is next to a bookstore.</p>
<p>私の部屋は501号室です。 <i>Watashi no heya wa 501-gō-shitsu desu.</i></p> <p>My room is Room 501.</p>	<p>あいつの名前を知ってる？ <i>Aitsuno namae o shitteru?</i></p> <p>Do you know that guy's name?</p>
<p>だらしない人は嫌いです。 <i>Darashinai hito wa kirai desu.</i></p> <p>I don't like careless people.</p>	<p>私の彼は結構ハンサムだ。 <i>Watashi no kare wa kekkō hansamu da.</i></p> <p>My boyfriend is quite handsome.</p>
<p>わたしは、空き缶を蹴飛ばした。 <i>Watashi wa akikan o ketobashita.</i></p> <p>I kicked an empty can.</p>	<p>はっきりしてください。 <i>Hakkiri shite kudasai.</i></p> <p>Be straight with me.</p>

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is to Learn How to Describe Someone's Personality or Attitude.

あいつの部屋ぐちゃぐちゃなんだ。

Aitsu no heya guchagucha nan da.

"Her room is a disaster."

In this lesson, we'll introduce onomatopoeia we use to describe someone's personality or attitude.

Onomatopoeia that Have Positive Connotations

The following onomatopoeia describe personality and have a positive connotation. - *shiteiru* usually follows them.

chakichaki (ちゃきちゃき) meaning "straightforward" or "frank"

Originally, people used *chakichaki* in the phrase *Chakichaki no Edokko* (meaning "true born Tokyoite"). As *Edokko* ("Tokyoites") are known for being frank, straightforward, and brave, *chakichaki* became an expression that means all of these things.

sabasaba (さばさば) meaning "refreshing" or "unfussy"

Sabasaba describes the attitude of being unfussy and not detail-oriented.

tekipaki (てきぱき) meaning "alert," "well-organized," or "crisp"

Tekipaki means that someone acts briskly and quickly.

For Example:

1. わたしはてきぱきと仕事をしたい。
Watashi wa tekipaki to shigoto o shitai.
"I'd like to work with brisk efficiency."

honobono (ほのぼの) meaning "relaxed" or "heartwarming"

Honobono indicates something that relaxes you or warms the heart.

For Example:

1. サザエさんはほのぼのとした日本のアニメだ。
Sazae-san wa honobono to shita nihon no anime da.
"Sazae-san is a heartwarming Japanese cartoon."

ottori (おっとり) meaning "easygoing"

Ottori means that someone's attitude or personality is calm and comfortable.

nohohon (のほほん) meaning "carefree" or "easygoing"

We can use *nohohon* in both a good way and a bad way. *Nohohon* means "easygoing" and "peaceful"; however, it could also refer to being easygoing to the point of not doing what someone is supposed to do.

For Example:

1. 私の彼はおっとりしていいが、時々のはほんとしすぎていると思う。
Watashi no kare wa ottori shiteite ii ga, tokidoki nohohon to shisugiteiru to omou.
"My boyfriend is easygoing, which is a good thing, but I sometimes wonder whether he is **too** easygoing."

Onomatopoeia that Have a Negative Connotation

The following onomatopoeia also describe personality; however, they usually carry an unpleasant connotation. *-shiteiru* also usually follows these onomatopoeia.

charachara (ちゃらちゃら) meaning "shallow," "vain," or "playing around"

Charachara describes the sound of small, thin metal objects hitting each other. When talking about people, it describes a shallow, vain, and wishy-washy personality.

For Example:

1. ちゃらちゃらしている男の人は「チャラ男」と呼ばれます。
Charachara shiteiru otoko no hito wa "charao" to yobaremasu.
"Guys who just play around and aren't serious are called 'chara-o.'"

sekaseka (せかせか) meaning "busy," "restlessly," or "fidgety"

Sekaseka describes someone in a hectic, restless state.

For Example:

1. 東京では、みんなせかせか歩いている。
Tōkyō de wa minna sekaseka aruite iru.
"In Tokyo, everyone walks hurriedly."

guzuguzu (ぐずぐず) meaning "wasting time" or "dillydallying"

Guzuguzu describes the state of someone taking his or her time and not acting quickly enough. *Noronoro* and *motamota* are similar expressions.

For Example:

1. ぐずぐずしないで!
Guzuguzu shinaide!
"Don't dillydally!"

Other Onomatopoeia

bishitto (びしっ と) meaning "snap"

Bishi describes a sudden, sharp snapping sound. When we use it with the verb *iu*,

meaning "to say," it means that someone says something quickly in a harsh way.

For Example:

1. 言いたい事は、びしっと言った方がいい。
litaikoto wa bishitto itta hō ga ii.
"If you have something to say, say it straight out."

***guchagucha* (ぐちゃぐちゃ) meaning "untidy" or "disorderly"**

For Example:

1. 髪、ぐちゃぐちゃだよ。
Kami, guchagucha da yo.
"Your hair is messy."

***patto shinai* (ぱつとしない) meaning "plain" or "nothing special"**

The onomatopoeia *patto* describes something that is attractive, colorful, or dramatic. Since *patto shinai* is the negative form, this phrase means that something is very plain and not impressive.

For Example:

1. あのモデルはパツとしなかったが、最近、きれいになった。
Ano moderu wa patto shinakatta ga, saikin kireini natta.
"The model wasn't that attractive, but recently she became beautiful."

***occhokochoi* (おっちょこちょい) meaning "scatterbrained" or "careless"**

For Example:

1. 妻はおっちょこちょいで、よく皿を割る。
Tsuma wa occhokochoide, yoku sara o waru.
"My wife is a scatterbrain. She often breaks dishes."