

LESSON NOTES

Extra Fun #11

SS7: Lunchtime

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KANJI

1. マリ: お腹減ったね。
2. 真季: そろそろ、お昼ご飯にしようか。
3. マリ: そこの中華にしない。ランチやってるし。
4. 真季: いいよ。前にそこで食べたことあるけど、量も多いし、美味しかったよ。
5. マリ: じゃあ、決定。私は麻婆豆腐にしよう。

KANA

1. マリ: おなかへったね。
2. まき: そろそろ、おひるごはんにしようか。
3. マリ: そこのちゅうかにしない。ランチやってるし。
4. まき: いいよ。まえにそこで食べたことあるけど、りょうもおおいし、おいしかったよ。
5. マリ: じゃあ、けってい。わたしはまーぼうどうふにしよう。

ROMANIZATION

1. MARI: O-naka hetta ne.

CONT'D OVER

2. MAKI: Sorosoro, o-hiru go-han ni shiyō ka.
3. MARI: Soko no chūka ni shinai. Ranchi yatteru shi.
4. MAKI: Ii yo. Mae ni soko de tabeta koto aru kedo, ryō mo ōi shi, oishikatta yo.
5. MARI: Jā, kettei. Watashi wa mabōdōfu ni shiyō tto.

ENGLISH

1. MARI: I'm hungry.
2. MAKI: Do you want to have lunch soon?
3. MARI: Why don't we go to that Chinese place? They have a lunch special.
4. MAKI: Okay. I've eaten there before. They have large portions and their food was delicious.
5. MARI: Okay then. It's settled. I'm going to have Mabo Dofu. (a spicy tofu dish)

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
お腹	おなか	onaka	stomach
決定	けってい	kettei	decision, determination
多い	おおい	ōi	many, numerous

量	りょう	ryō	amount, volume, portion
そこ	そこ	soko	there, that place
前に	まえに	mae ni	before, ahead
ランチ	ランチ	ranchi	lunch
中華	ちゅうか	chūkaryōri	Chinese food
お昼ご飯	おひるごはん	ohiru gohan	lunch
そろそろ	そろそろ	sorosoro	now, soon
減る	へる	heru	to decrease, to diminish
麻婆豆腐	マーボー豆腐	mābōdōfu	Sichuan style soy bean curd

SAMPLE SENTENCES

スノーボードに行くことに決定した。 <i>Sunōbōdo ni iku koto ni kettei shita.</i> We've decided to go snowboarding.	そこは私の部屋です。 <i>Soko wa watashi no heya desu.</i> That is my room.
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GRAMMAR

(i) ことがある(*koto ga aru*)

Koto ga aru is a phrase used to indicate that something has happened (when used in combination verbs in plain past form) or that there are occasions when something holds true (when used in combination with verbs in plain non-past form). This expression is most commonly used in the former sense, and is the Japanese equivalent of the English form "to have done [something]". (Expresses experience)

In today's dialog, we have "食べたことある・*tabeta koto aru*; I've eaten there before" which has the particle *ga* dropped. This often happens in spoken Japanese.

Formation:

Verb.plain-past + **ことがある**(*koto ga aru*)

行ったことがある・ *itta koto ga aru*; have been somewhere

Verb.plain-nonpast + **ことがある**(*koto ga aru*)

行くことがある・ *iku koto ga aru*; sometimes go somewhere

Examples:

温泉に入ったことある? / 温泉に入ったことがありますか?

Onsen ni haitta koto aru? / Onsen ni haitta koto ga arimasu ka?

Have you ever been in an onsen?

あのマンガ読んだことあるけど、おもしろくなかったよ。

Ano manga yonda koto aru kedo, omoshirokunakatta yo.

I've read that manga, but it wasn't so interesting.

(ii) ~ っと(--*tto*)

The expression of "the informal volitional form of verb + っと(*tto*)" can be used when the speaker wants to tell the listener what the speaker is going to do. It can be regarded as the shorten form of the expression of "the volitional form of verb + と思う(*to omou*)," which literally means "I think that I'm doing something."

私は麻婆豆腐にしようと思う → 私は麻婆豆腐にしょーっと。

Watashi wa mabōdōfu ni shiyō to omou. → Watashi wa mabōdōfu ni shiyō tto.

I'm going to have Mabo Dofu. (I think I'll choose Mabo Dofu.)

Formation:

Informal volitional form of verb + っと(*tto*)

食べる *taberu* → 食べよう っと *tabeyō tto*; I'm going to eat

Examples:

もう寝ようっと。

Mō neyōtto.

I think I'm going to bed now.

明日、映画を見に行こうっと。

Ashita, eiga o mi ni ikō tto.

I think I'm going to see a movie tomorrow.