

LESSON NOTES

# Extra Fun #13

## SS9: Taking a Photograph

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# 13

## KANJI

1. ジェニー:                   ねえ。せっかくだから、写真撮ろうか。
2. ヒカル:                    OK。私が撮ってあげる。なんたって、お父さんカメラマンだからね、デジカメかして。
3. ジェニー:                   サンキュー。
4. ヒカル:                    はい、チーズ。撮れたよ。どう？
5. ジェニー:                   えーっ何これー。私こんなにブスじゃないわよ！
6. ヒカル:                    じゃあ、もう一回。はい、チーズ。今度はどう？
7. ジェニー:                   いい感じじゃない。私らしさがすごくでてるわ。さすが、ヒカルね。
8. ヒカル:                    サンキュー。

## KANA

1. ジェニー:                   ねえ。せっかくだから、しゃしんとろうか。
2. ヒカル:                    オーケー。わたしがとってあげる。なんたって、おとうさんカメラマンだからね、デジカメかして。
3. ジェニー:                   サンキュー。
4. ヒカル:                    はい、チーズ。とれたよ。どう？
5. ジェニー:                   えーっなにこれー。わたしこんなにブスじゃないわよ！

CONT'D OVER

6. ヒカル:                    じゃあ、もういっかい。はい、チーズ。こんどはどう？
7. ジェニー:                いいかんじじゃない。わたしらしさがすごくでてるわ。さすが、ヒカルね。
8. ヒカル:                    サンキュー。

## ROMANIZATION

1. JENĪ:                      Nē. Sekkaku da kara, shashin torō ka.
2. HIKARU:                 OK. Watashi ga totte ageru. Nantatte, o-tōsan kameraman da kara ne, dejikame kashite.
3. JENĪ:                      Sankyū.
4. HIKARU:                 Hai, chīzu. Toreta yo. Dō?
5. JENĪ:                      Ē nani korē. Watashi konna ni busu ja nai wa yo!
6. HIKARU:                 Jā, mō ikkai. Hai, chīzu. Kondo wa dō?
7. JENĪ:                      Ī kanji ja nai. Watashi rashisa ga sugoku deteru wa. Sasuga, Akira ne.
8. HIKARU:                 Sankyū.

## ENGLISH

1. JENNY:                    Hey let's take a picture. It's a good occasion.

CONT'D OVER

2. HIKARU: Okay. I'll take the picture for you. My dad's a cameraman you know. Give me a camera.
3. JENNY: Thank you.
4. HIKARU: Okay. Say cheese! Got it. How do you like it?
5. JENNY: What is this? I don't look this ugly!
6. HIKARU: Okay. Then we'll take it again. Say cheese! How about this time?
7. JENNY: It looks good. It really brings out the best in me. You're a good photographer, Hikaru.
8. HIKARU: Thank you.

## VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
写真	しゃしん	shashin	photograph
今度	こんど	kondo	this time
もう一回	もういっかい	mōikkai	one more time
ブス	ブス	busu	ugly woman(very rude)
チーズ	チーズ	chīzu	cheese
サンキュー	さんきゅー	sankyū	thank you
デジカメ	デジカメ	dejikame	digital camera
カメラマン	カメラマン	kameraman	cameraman
とる	とる	toru	to take (a photo); V1
感じ	かんじ	kanji	impression

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

これは、私の子供の写真です。  
*Kore wa watashi no kodomo no shashin desu.*

This is a picture of my child.

このチーズはあまり美味しくない。  
*Kono chīzu wa amari oishiku nai.*

This cheese is not very good.

写真を撮ってください。  
*Shashin o totte kudasai.*

Please take a picture.

## GRAMMAR

### (i) せっかく だから (*sekkaku da kara*)

In the case of *せっかくだから* (*sekkaku da kara*) used in today's dialog, the full sentence should be "*せっかく来たのだから* (*sekkaku kita no da kara*)." When you say "*せっかく ~ する* (*sekkaku --suru*), you want to mean that you or other people have taken the time or made some effort to do something. So in this case, *せっかく来た* (*sekkaku kita*) means that you came all the way, and also it implies that there is not always an opportunity to come again by using "*せっかく* (*sekkaku*)." When it can be understood in the context, the verb (i.e. *来た* (*kita*)) can be dropped and just you can say *せっかくだから* (*sekkaku da kara*).

*せっかく* (*sekkaku*) can often be used in the structure of "*せっかく ~ したのに* (*sekkaku --shita noni*)" to express the speaker's regret or disappointment when someone did something but it resulted in vain.

### Examples:

「友達がお薦めのCDを貸してくれたの。」

「せっかくだから、聞いてみなよ」

"*Tomodachi ga o-susume no CD o kashite kureta.*"

"*Sekkaku da kara, kite mina yo.*"

"My friend lended me her recommended CD."

"(She went to all the trouble, so) why don't you try to listen to it."

せっかく夕飯を用意したのに、子供たちは食べなかった。

*Sekkaku yūhan o yōi shita noni, kodomotachi wa tabenakatta.*

Even though I went to all the effort to prepare dinner for my kids, they didn't eat.

### (ii) てあげる (*te ageru*)

*Ageru* is used as an auxiliary verb with the *te*-form of verbs. It is used to express that someone does something as a favor to someone whose status is equal or close to equal to that of the giving party. The giving party (subject) is marked by the particle *wa*, while the receiving party (indirect object) is marked by the particle *ni*.

But in today's dialog, we have "私が撮ってあげる (*Watashi ga totte ageru.*)," where the giving party (私 *watashi*) is marked by the particle *ga*. This is because 晃 (*Akira*) responded to Jenny's suggesting "let's take a picture" and said "I will take a picture for you" implying I'll do that and you don't have to. So, わたし (*watashi*) is the only new information in this sentence, and then わたし (*watashi*) is marked by the particle が (*ga*).

### Formation:

[Giving party] は(*wa*) + [receiving party] に(*ni*) + Verb.*te*-form + あげる (*ageru*).

### Examples:

先生は子供たちにピアノを弾いてあげた。  
*Sensei wa kodomo-tachi ni piano o hite ageta.*  
Teacher played the piano for her kids.

「誰かこの問題の解き方を教えて？」私が(あなたに)教えてあげる。」  
"Dare-ka kono mondai no tokikata o oshiete?" "Watashi ga (anata ni) oshiete ageru."  
"Is there anybody who can teach me how to solve this question?" "I'll teach you."

(iii) *なんたって* (*nanta tte*)

*なんたって* (*nanta tte*) is the shorten form of *何と言ったって* (*nan to itta tte*) or *何と言つても* (*nan to itte mo*). It is the set phrase used in spoken casual Japanese. Usually this phrase is followed by the sentence meaning that something is the best, and as a whole it means that you can pick up many similar things, but it is the best thing out of them.

In today's dialog, we have "なんたって、お父さんカメラマンだからね; My dad's a cameraman, you know." By using *なんたって* in this sentence, it implies that there are many other reasons, but the best reason is that my father is a cameraman.

### Examples:

なんたって、このピザは最高だよ。  
*Nantatte, koko no piza wa saikō da yo.*  
The pizza at this shop is the most delicious.  
(It implies that they have got other delicious food at the shop, but the pizza is the best.)

彼の得意料理は、なんたって、カルボナーラだよ。  
*Nantatte, kare no tokui ryōri wa karubonāra da yo.*

His specialty is carbonara. (Though he makes other delicious food)