

## LESSON NOTES

# Extra Fun #18

## SS14: A Really Long Line

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# **18**

## KANJI

1. マリ: うん。パスタは大好きだし、食べたーい。
2. マキ: うわっ、すごく並んでるよ。
3. マリ: えーっ。どれくらい？
4. マキ: 5組、6組くらいは待ってるよ。
5. マリ: 待つのは嫌ね。やっぱり、やめようか。
6. マキ: やめましょう。クレープでも食べに行きましょうよ。

## KANA

1. マリ: うん。パスタはだいすきだし、たべたーい。
2. マキ: うわっ、すごくならんでるよ。
3. マリ: えーっ。どれくらい？
4. マキ: ごくみ、ろっくみくらいはまってるよ。
5. マリ: まつのはいやね。やっぱり、やめようか。
6. マキ: やめましょう。クレープでもたべにいきましょうよ。

## ROMANIZATION

1. MARI: Un. Pasuta wa daisuki da shi, tabetāi.

CONT'D OVER

2. MAKI: Uwa, sugoku narande ru yo.
3. MARI: Ē. Dore kurai?
4. MAKI: Go-kumi, ro-kkumi kurai wa matte ru yo.
5. MARI: Matsu no wa iya ne. Yappari, yameyō ka.
6. MAKI: Yamemashō. Kurēpu demo tabe ni ikimashō yo.

## ENGLISH

1. MARI: Sure. I love pasta. I want to have some.
2. MAKI: Wow. There's a long line.
3. MARI: What? How long?
4. MAKI: There are about five or six parties already in line.
5. MARI: I don't want to wait. Should we give up on this place?
6. MAKI: Yes, let's. Let's go get crêpes.

## VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
パスタ	パスタ	pasuta	pasta
大好き	だいすき	daisuki	very likable
すごい	すごい	sugoi	very

並ぶ	ならぶ	narabu	to line up
組	くみ	kumi	group
嫌	いや	iya	disagreeable, unpleasant;Adj(na)
止める	やめる	yameru	to stop; V2

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>人気のラーメン屋には、いつも人が並んでいる。 <i>Ninki no rāmen-ya ni wa, itsumo hito ga narande iru.</i></p> <p>People are always lining up at popular ramen shops.</p>	<p>仕事は嫌じゃありません。 <i>Shigoto wa iyaja arimasen.</i></p> <p>I don't hate my job.</p>
<p>やめて。 <i>Yamete.</i></p> <p>Stop it!</p>	

## GRAMMAR

### (i) やっぱり(yappari)

*Yappari* is an adverb which is used when a situation conforms to previously formed expectations, what is universally accepted as the norm, or when a repetition of a past experience occurs.

In addition to *yappari*, there are at least three other variations of this word, as can be seen below:

やはり - *yahari*

やっぱり - *yappari*

やっぱ - *yappa*

やっぱし- *yappashi*

やっぱり(*yappari*) is used mainly in the spoken Japanese.

Usage of the other words listed above is dependent on the level of formality required by the situation presented. *やはり(yahari)* can be used in the written Japanese and spoken Japanese, but the other three are used mainly in the spoken Japanese. In particular, *やっぱ(yappa)* and *やっぱし(yappashi)* are the forms changed from *やっぱり(yappari)*, and they are used in a casual speech.

### Examples:

やっぱり、暑い日に食べるかき氷はおいしいね。

*Yappari, atsui hi ni taberu kakigoori wa oishii ne.*

As you know, snow cones are really good on a hot day!

この本は、僕にはやっぱり難しかったよ。

*Kono hon wa, boku ni wa yappari muzukashikatta yo.*

This book was difficult for me. (as I had expected.)

(ii)でも (*demo*) in "クレープでも食べに行きましょうよ・*Kurēpu demo tabe ni ikimashō yo.*"

でも (*demo*) is used to indicate one excessive item and imply the other items. When it is used in a sentence to invite or solicit someone to do something, like in today's dialog, "noun + でも (*demo*)" means "noun or something." By using でも (*demo*) in a suggestion, you can be polite to your listener because you can imply that other options could be selected.

In the case of the sentence below in today's dialog, you can allow a possibility for the listener to choose something other than crêpes. So, it wouldn't sound pushy, but mild rather.

クレープでも食べに行きましょうよ。

*Kurēpu demo tabe ni ikimashō yo.*

Let's go get crêpes (or something).

### Examples:

来週の日曜日、映画でも見に行こうよ。

*Raishū no nichiyōbi, eiga demo mi ni ikō yo.*

Let's go to a movie (or do something) next Sunday.

何しようか。サッカーでもする？

*Nani shiyō ka. Sakkā demo suru?*

What are we going to do? Why don't you play football (or something)?