

## LESSON NOTES

# Extra Fun #24

# SS20: Below the Bamboo Boulevard

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# 24

## KANJI

1. タケシ: うわー、すごい人の数だなあ。
2. ナツミ: すごいね。なんでだろうね。
3. タケシ: わかった！
4. ナツミ: えっ、何？
5. タケシ: ここが、有名な竹下通りだよ。ほらっ、あそこを書いてあるよ。
6. ナツミ: なるほどー。ここなのね。

## KANA

1. タケシ: うわー、すごいひとのかずだなあ。
2. ナツミ: すごいね。なんでだろうね。
3. タケシ: わかった！
4. ナツミ: えっ、なに？
5. タケシ: ここが、ゆうめいなたけしたどおりだよ。ほらっ、あそこにかいてあるよ。
6. ナツミ: なるほどー。ここなのね。

## ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. TAKESHI: Uwā, sugoi hito no kazu da nā.
2. NATSUMI: Sugoi ne. Nande darō ne.
3. TAKESHI: Wakatta!
4. NATSUMI: E, nani?
5. TAKESHI: Koko ga, yūmei na Takeshita-dōri da yo. Hora, asoko ni kaite aru yo.
6. NATSUMI: Naruhodō. Koko na no ne.

## ENGLISH

1. TAKESHI: Wow, there are tons of people here.
2. NATSUMI: Yeah, it's crazy. I wonder why.
3. TAKESHI: I know!
4. NATSUMI: What is it?
5. TAKESHI: This is the famous Takeshita street. Look, it's written over there.
6. NATSUMI: I see. This is it.

## VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
竹下通り	たけしたどおり	Takeshitadōri	Takeshita Street

人の数	ひとのかず	hito no kazu	the number of people
ここ	ここ	koko	here
有名(な)	ゆうめい(な)	yūmei na	famous
ほら	ほら	hora	Look!
あそこ	あそこ	asoko	over there
なるほど	なるほど	naruhodo	I see, that's right, indeed

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

なるほど。それは分かりやすいですね。

*Naruhodo. Sore wa wakari yasui desu ne.*

I see. That's easy to understand.

## GRAMMAR

(i) なあ(*nā*)

なあ(*nā*) is the sentence ending particle which expresses the speaker's excitement, surprise or admiration. As in today's example, the speaker is extremely surprised to see so many people and he adds なあ at the end of the sentence **すごい人の数だ** to express his surprise.

### Today's Example:

すごい人の数だなあ。

*Sugoi hito no kazu da nā.*

What a lot of people are there!

Also, when you recall the past event with deep feeling, you would use なあ at the end of sentences to express your emotional attachment to that event. In the case of an example below, you are not just saying that the sushi you ate yesterday was so good, but you enjoy recalling your excitement when you ate it.

昨日の寿司はおいしかったなあ。

*Kinō no sushi wa oishikatta nā.*

The sushi I ate yesterday was so good.

### Other Examples:

Japanese	English
きれいな桜だなあ。 <i>Kirei na sakura da nā.</i>	How beautiful the cherry blossoms are! (The speaker is excited to see beautiful cherry blossoms.)
昨日の桜はきれいだったなあ。 <i>Kinō no sakura wa kirei datta nā.</i>	The cherry blossoms I saw yesterday were so beautiful. (The speaker is recalling his/her excitement when he/she saw beautiful cherry blossoms.)
めんこい犬だなあ! <i>Menkoi inu da nā!</i>	What a cute dog! (Aomori dialect)

(ii) ここのね。

の in "ここのね" comes from *のだ*. *ここのね* is feminine speech pattern and it would be *ここのだね* (or *ここののだね*) if it's were spoken by a male. *のだ* is often contracted to *んだ* in a casual conversation. This *ね* is the sentence ending particle to confirm the information with the listener.

*のだ* is basically used to talk about something in relation to other sentences in the context. As one of the usages, *のだ* can be used when a speaker find a connection between things that he/she hasn't recognized before. So, in today's example, the speaker has just found that this street is *Takeshita-dōri* and now she understands that's why there are so many people. So, she is saying *ここのね* (the female version of *ここのだね*).

### Today's Example:

ここのね。(=ここが竹下通りなのね。)  
*Koko na no ne.* (= *Koko ga Takeshita-dōri na no ne.*)  
So this is it. (= This is Takeshita-dōri.)

### Formation:

\* Noun/na-Adj.stem + な + のね, のだね or んだね  
雨 な + のね/ 雨 な + のだね/ 雨 な + んだね  
きれい + な + のね/ きれい + な + のだね/ きれい + な + んだね

\* Verb/i-Adj. plain + のね, のだね or んだね  
 寝ている + のね/ 寝ている + のだね/ 寝ている + んだね  
 安い + のね/ 安い + のだね/ 安い + んだね

**Examples:**

Japanese	English
<p>いい匂いがするのは、この花なのね。  <i>li nioi ga suru no wa, kono hana na no ne.</i></p>	<p>It is this flower that smells so good.          (→ The speaker has been wondering what smells so good, and finally realizes it's this flower.)</p>
<p>ホームに人がたくさんいるわ! ああ、          電車が遅れているのね。  <i>Hōmu ni hito ga takusan iru wa! Aa,          densha ga okurete iru no ne.</i></p>	<p>There are so many people on the platform. I see, it's because the train is late.          (→ At first the speaker was surprised to see a lot of people on the platform. Then she realizes it's because the train is late.)</p>
<p>すごい渋滞しているね。・・・工事中なのね。  <i>Sugoi jūtai shite iru ne. ... Kōchū na no ne.</i></p>	<p>The traffic is so slow. ... I see. It's under construction.          (→When the speaker found there is a construction, she understood the traffic jam was caused by the construction.)</p>