

LESSON NOTES

Extra Fun #26

SS22: Fun stuff!

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KANJI

1. 男: 今日何しようか。。。カラオケ行かない？
2. 女: また？先週も行ったじゃん。
3. 男: じゃあ、何したいんだよ。
4. 女: じゃあ、久しぶりにボーリング行こうよ。
5. 男: おお、良いね！けどその前に疲れたからお茶しようよ。
6. 女: 賛成！そうしよ。

KANA

1. おとこ: きょうなにしようか。。。カラオケいかない？
2. おんな: また？せんしゅうもいったじゃん。
3. おとこ: じゃあ、なにしたいんだよ。
4. おんな: じゃあ、ひさしづりにボーリングいこうよ。
5. おとこ: おお、いいね！けどそのまえにつかれたからおちゃしようよ。
6. おんな: さんせい！そうしよ。

ROMANIZATION

1. OTOKO: Kyō nani shiyō ka... karaoke ikanai?

CONT'D OVER

2. ONNA: Mata? Senshū mo itta jan.
3. OTOKO: Jā, nani shitai n da yo.
4. ONNA: Jā, hisashiburi ni bōringu ikō yo.
5. OTOKO: Ō, ī ne! Kedo sono mae ni tsukareta kara o-cha shiyō yo.
6. ONNA: Sansei! Sō shiyo.

ENGLISH

1. GUY: What are we gonna do today...you wanna go karaoke?
2. GIRL: Again? We did it last week, remember?
3. GUY: Then, what do you wanna do?
4. GIRL: Well, let's go bowling.
5. GUY: Sounds good! But why don't we get something to drink before it because I'm tired.
6. GIRL: All right! Let's do it.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
今日	きょう	kyō	today
お茶	おちゃ	o-cha	tea

疲れる	つかれる	tsukareru	to get tired; V2
その前に	そのまえに	sono mae ni	before that
久しぶり	ひさしぶり	hisashiburi	after a long time
じゃあ	じゃあ	jā	well then
先週	せんしゅう	sensyū	last week
また	また	mata	again
カラオケ	カラオケ	karaoke	karaoke
賛成	さんせい	sansei	agreement

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>今日はクリスマスです。 <i>Kyō wa Kurisumasu desu.</i></p> <p>Today is Christmas.</p>	<p>疲れた。 <i>Tsukareta.</i></p> <p>I'm tired. (informal)</p>
<p>また、会いましょう。 <i>Mata, aimashō.</i></p> <p>Let's meet again.</p>	<p>カラオケとは、日本語で「空のオーケストラ」という意味です。 <i>karaoke to wa, nihongo de "kara no ōkesutora" to iu imi desu.</i></p> <p>Karaoke means "empty orchestra" in Japanese.</p>
<p>カラオケに行きませんか。 <i>Karaoke ni ikimasen ka.</i></p> <p>Won't you go to Karaoke (with me)?</p>	

GRAMMAR

(i) Solicitation

In today's dialog, there are many variations to invite someone to do something or make a proposal. As in the first three examples, you can use a volitional form of a verb in a declarative sentence or an interrogative sentence. As in the last example, you can also use a negative form of a verb. When you use a negative sentence to invite someone, you can

ask the listener's opinion and indicate your respect for the listener's intention.

Today's Examples:

Japanese	English
ボーリング行こうよ。 <i>Bōringu ikō yo.</i>	Why don't we go bowling?
お茶しようよ。 <i>O-cha shiyō yo.</i>	Let's have a cup of tea.
何しようか。 <i>Nani shiyō ka.</i>	What are we going to do?
カラオケ行かない？ <i>Karaoke ikanai ka.</i>	How about karaoke?

As for the first two examples above, you can omit *yo* (よ). The sentence with *yo* (よ) would come across as a more moderate invitation. Basically, *yo* (よ) is often added when the speaker wants to tell something which the listener doesn't know. A proposal or invitation is a new information to the listener, so *yo* (よ) would be often added at the end of a sentence to invite someone to do something.

Formation:

* Volitional form of a verb (+ *yo*)

Plain: 食べよう / *tabeyō*

Polite: 食べましょう / *tabemashō*

* Volitional form of a verb + *ka*

Plain: 飲もうか / *nomō ka*

Polite: 飲みましょうか / *nomimashō ka*

* Negative form of a verb + *ka*

Plain: 見ないか / *minai ka*

Polite: 見ませんか / *mimasen ka*

* Negative form of a verb (rising intonation)

Plain: 歌わない / *hutawanai*

(Please note that this formation is usually used in a casual conversation. Female speakers use more often than male ones.)

Examples:

Japanese	English
これから、テニスしない? <i>Kore kara, tenisu shinai?</i>	What do you think of playing tennis now?
たまには、一緒にご飯食べようよ。 <i>Tama ni wa, issho ni go-han tabeyō yo.</i>	Once in a while, we should eat together.
ミーティングに遅れそうなので、急ぎま しょうか。 <i>Mīteingu ni okuresō na no de, isogimashō ka.</i>	Shall we go faster, because we are going to be late for the meeting.

(ii)何したいんだよ。

"*Nani shitai n da yo* (何したいんだよ)" is a casual version of "*nani ga shitai no da* (何がしたいのだ)," because *n da* (んだ) is a contraction of *no da* (のだ). In this case, you can say "*nani shitai?* (何したい?)" or "*nani ga shitai?* (何がしたい?)" without *no da* (のだ) or *n da* (んだ). The difference in the nuance between "*nani ga shitai* (何がしたい)" and "*nani ga shitai no da* (何がしたいのだ)," is that an interrogative question with *no da* (のだ) at its end can imply that you ask something based on the information you heard from the speaker.

In the case of dialog, he wanted to ask his girl friend what she wanted to do other than karaoke, after he learned she didn't want to go to karaoke. He tried to emphasize "what" she wanted to do by saying "*Nani shitai n da yo* (何したいんだよ)" rather than just saying "*nani shitai?* (何したい?)". When you want to ask something to ask with an emphatic in relation with what you heard in the conversation, you can use an interrogative sentence with *no da* (のだ) at the end.

Examples:

Japanese	English
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「え～カレー？ 今日のカレー食べたくないなあ。」「じゃあ、何が食べたいんだよ」
"Ē karē? Kyō wa karē tabetakunai nā."
"Jā, nani ga tabetai n da yo.?"

"What? Curry? I don't like to eat curry today." "Then, what do you want?"

「遅れて、ごめん！」「何があったんだよ」
"Okurete, gomen!" "Nani ga atta n da yo."

"Sorry for late!" "What happened?"

「きのうは、ほとんど徹夜だったよ。」「何
で、徹夜したんだよ。」
"Kinō wa, hotondo tetsuya datta yo."
"Nan de, tetsuya shita n da yo."

"I almost stayed up all night yesterday."
"Why is that?"