

## LESSON NOTES

# Extra Fun #5

## SS1: Queued Up For a Crêpe

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# 5

## KANJI

1. タケシ: おっ、クレープ屋だ。
2. ナツミ: すごくいいにおいだわ。ね、クレープ食べない？
3. タケシ: いいねー。食べよう。食べよう。
4. ナツミ: 何にしようかなあ。どれどれ。私は、バナナチョコ生クリームに決めたっ！
5. タケシ: じゃあ、僕はストロベリーチーズにしようっと。

## KANA

1. タケシ: おっ、クレープやだ。
2. ナツミ: すごくいいにおいだわ。ね、クレープたべない？
3. タケシ: いいねー。たべよう。たべよう。
4. ナツミ: なににしようかなあ。どれどれ。
5. ナツミ: わたしは、バナナチョコなまクリームにきめたっ！
6. タケシ: じゃあ、ぼくはストロベリーチーズにしようっと。

## ROMANIZATION

1. TAKESHI: O, kurēpu ya da.

CONT'D OVER

2. NATSUMI: Sugoku ii nioi da wa. Ne, kurēpu tabenai?
3. TAKESHI: Ii nē. Tabeyō. Tabeyō.
4. NATSUMI: Nani ni shiyō ka nā. Dore dore.
5. NATSUMI: Watashi wa, banana choko nama kurīmu ni kimeta!
6. TAKESHI: Jā, boku wa sutoroberī chīzu ni shiyō tto.

## ENGLISH

1. TAKESHI: Hey, there's a crepe shop!
2. NATSUMI: It smells delicious! Why don't we eat one?
3. TAKESHI: Good idea! Let's eat some.
4. NATSUMI: What (flavor) should I get? Let's see...
5. NATSUMI: I'm gonna get banana chocolate with whip cream!
6. TAKESHI: Then I'll get strawberry cheese.

## VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
クレープ	クレープ	kurēpu	crepe, pancake
生	なま	nama	raw, fresh
僕	ぼく	boku	I, me (used by males)

どれどれ	どれどれ	Doredore	Let's see.
する	する	suru	to do
決める	きめる	kimeru	to decide
食べる	たべる	taberu	to eat; V2
におい	におい	nioi	smell,scent,odor
クレープ屋	クレープや	kurēpu ya	crepe stand, crepe shop
生クリーム	なまクリーム	namakurīmu	fresh cream

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

ぼくは、プロボクサーです。 <i>Boku wa, puro bokusā desu.</i> I'm a professional boxer.	よく病気をします。 <i>Yoku byōki wo suru.</i> I often get sick.
おやつを毎日食べる。 <i>Oyatsu o mainichi taberu.</i> I eat snacks every day.	カレーのにおいがする。 <i>Karē no nioi ga suru.</i> I smell curry.

## GRAMMAR

(1) --ないか? (-nai ka?)

--ないか? (-nai ka?) is the plain form of the negative question. It's used to invite the listening party to do something. In gender neutral informal situations, you can drop the question particle ka and just say --ない? (-nai?) with a rising intonation. In rougher masculine styles か is not dropped, but note this sounds kind of strong. In today's dialog, we had this expression in the sentence, クレープ食べない? (Kurēpu tabe nai?) Its polite form is --ませんか? (-masen ka?)

### Formation:

Verb (plain negative non-past) (+ ka) ?

泳ぐ→泳がないか? (oyoganai ka?)/泳がない? (oyoganai?)

歌う→歌わないか? (utawanai ka?)/歌わない? (utawanai?)

### Examples:

今晚、映画を見に行かないか? / 見に行かない?

*Konban, eiga o mi ni ikanai ka?/mi ni ikanai?*

Won't you go to see a movie tonight?

午後、テニスしないか? / テニスしない?

*Gogo tennisu shinai ka?/tenisu shinai?*

Won't you play tennis this afternoon?

(2) 決める(*kimeru*) ・ 決まる(*kimaru*)

決める(*kimeru*) is a transitive verb and 決まる(*kimaru*) is an intransitive verb. In Japanese, verbs can be divided into two categories: intransitive and transitive. The difference between these two types is that transitive verbs require a direct object to create a proper sentence, while intransitive verbs do not require one. Usually, verbs ending with *-aru* are intransitive verbs and then if you change *-aru* of the verb to *-eru*, the verb will become a transitive verb.

The sentence structures using the two verbs are as follows:

### Formation:

[ someone ] *ga/wa* [ something ] *o kimeru.* (transitive)

監督が映画のタイトルを決める。

*Kantoku ga eiga no taitoru o kimeru.*

Director decide on the movie title.

[ something ] *ga/wa kimaru.* (intransitive)

映画のタイトルが決まる。

*Eiga no taitoru ga kimaru.*

The movie title is determined.

Notice the transitive verb is paired with the object marker *o* and a direct object, while the intransitive verb is paired with a subject and the particle *ga*.

In the case of the example sentence below in today's dialog, the full sentence should have been "私は、オーダーをバナナチョコ生クリームに決めた。・ *Watashi wa ōdā o banana choko nama kuīmu ni kimeta,*" but "*Watashi wa ōdā o*" is just dropped. So this sentence takes the transitive verb *kimeta*. But, you can express the same idea using *kimaru* as well like the second sentence below. In this case, the full sentence should have been "オーダーはバナナチョコ生クリームに決まった。・ *Ōdā wa banana choko nama kuīmu ni kimatta,*" but "*Ōdā wa*" is just dropped.

バナナチョコ生クリームに決めたっ！

*Banana choko nama kuīmu ni kimeta!*

I'm gonna get banana chocolate with whip cream!

バナナチョコ生クリームに決まった！

*Banana choko nama kuīmu ni kimatta!*

I'm gonna get banana chocolate with whip cream!

### Examples:

夏休みに読む本を決めましたか？

*Natsuyasumi ni yomu hon o kimemashita ka?*

Did you choose the book you are going to read during summer vacation?

夏休みに読む本は決まりましたか？

*Natsuyasumi ni yomu hon wa kimarimashita ka?*

Did you choose the book you are going to read during summer vacation?

### (3) Some Common First-Person Pronouns

First-person pronouns are words used to refer to oneself or a group to which one belongs. The number of pronouns used in Japanese far exceeds that of English, because each one carries a different nuance. Which one is used depends on the relationship between speaker and listener, as well as the situation.

"*Watashi*" (私) is a polite first-person pronoun, and is also the most commonly used pronoun in Japanese. It imparts a sense of seriousness, and in its place, most young

Japanese men use "*boku*". Young women usually use "*atashi*" or "*uchi*" outside of formal contexts. "*Watashi*" is a shortened form of "*watakushi*". Its plural form is "*watashi-tachi*" (私達).

"*Watakushi*" (私) is an extremely polite first-person pronoun, used overwhelmingly in public, formal contexts. Its plural form is "*watakushi-domo*" (私共).

"*Boku*" (僕) is an informal first-person pronoun used primarily by young boys, as well as adult men when in the company of good friends or family. Two plural forms exist: "*boku-ra*" (僕ら) and "*boku-tachi*" (僕たち).

"*Ore*" (俺) is an informal first-person pronoun used by men, however, because it implies that the listener is of equal or lower status than the speaker, it is not used in formal contexts. This pronoun is used almost exclusively by men. Plural forms are: "*ore-tachi*" (俺たち) and "*ore-ra*" (俺ら).