

LESSON NOTES

Extra Fun #6

SS2: Shiny Happy Idols

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KANJI

1. トム: このお店、写真だらけだね。
2. ジェニー: すごいわね。誰の写真かしら。
3. トム: うーん。日本のアイドルとか有名人じゃない。
4. ジェニー: どこもいっしょね。
5. トム: 知ってる？こういう写真をこっちでは、プロマイドって言う。
6. ジェニー: へー。

KANA

1. トム: このおみせ、しゃしんだらけだね。
2. ジェニー: すごいわね。だれのしゃしんかしら。
3. トム: うーん。にっぽんのアイドルとかゆうめいじんじゃない。
4. ジェニー: どこもいっしょね。
5. トム: しってる？こういうしゃしんをこっちでは、プロマイドっていう。
6. ジェニー: へー。

ROMANIZATION

1. TOMU: Kono o-mise, shashin darake da ne.

CONT'D OVER

2. JENĪ: Sugoi wa ne. Dare no shashin kashira.
3. TOMU: Ūn. Nippon no aidoru toka yūmeijin ja nai.
4. JENĪ: Dokomo issho ne.
5. TOMU: Shitteru? Kōiu shashin o kocchi dewa, buromaido tte iu.
6. JENĪ: Hē.

ENGLISH

1. TOM: This shop is full of photos.
2. JENNY: Wow. I wonder whose photos they are.
3. TOM: Ummnn. I guess they're Japanese idols or celebrities.
4. JENNY: They're all the same.
5. TOM: did you know? In Japan, we call these bromides.
6. JENNY: Really?

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
ブロマイド写真	ブロマイドしゃしん	buromaidoshashin	bromide
だらけ	だらけ	darake	full of
すごい	すごい	sugoi	amazing

アイドル	アイドル	aidoru	idol
有名人	ゆうめいじん	yūmeijin	celebrity
こういう	こういう	kouiu	such
こっち	こっち	kocchi	over here

SAMPLE SENTENCES

息子が泥だらけになって、帰ってきた。 <i>Musuko ga doro darake ni natte kaette kita.</i> My son came home covered with dirt.	こっち？そっち？どっち？ <i>Kocchi? Socchi? Docchi?</i> Here? There? Where?
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GRAMMAR

(i) じゃない (*ja nai*)

じゃない (*ja nai*) is the casual form of ではない (*de wa nai*). So, じゃない (*ja nai*) literally means negation of である (*de aru*). But, as you can see in today's dialog, じゃない (*ja nai*) sometimes can be used in the same way as じゃないか (*ja nai ka*), which functions like an English tag question. When you want to use this expression as a question, you speak it in a rising intonation.

じゃないか (*ja nai ka*) is used mostly by males in informal speech, but じゃない (*ja nai*) can be used by males and females both.

Examples:

この洋服似合ってるじゃない。
Kono yōfuku niatтеру ja nai.
This outfit looks good on you, doesn't it?

探していたレストランは、あれじゃない？
Sagashite ita resutoran wa, are ja nai?
That's the restaurant we're looking for, isn't it?

(ii) だらけ (*darake*)

だらけ(*darake*) is a suffix used to indicate that something is covered with something (in a literal context) or full of something (in a metaphorical context). It usually carries a negative connotation. *Darake* directly follows nouns (never adjectives or verbs), and is optionally followed by the particle *no*, in which case, the phrase that precedes it acts as an adjective.

Formation:

Noun + *darake*

砂だらけ *suna darake*; covered with sand

Examples:

ずっと掃除をしていないので、部屋がほこりだらけだ。

Zutto sōji o shite inai node, heya ga hokori darake da.

Since I haven't cleaned up for a while, my room is full of dust.

試合中に何度も転んだので、足が傷だらけになった。

Shiai chū ni nando mo koronda node, ashi ga kizu darake ni natta.

I got a lot of cuts on my leg since I fell down many times during the game.

(iii) Feminine speech; --わね (--*wa ne*), かしら (--*kashira*)

わね (*wa ne*) is made of わ (*wa*) which is the particle that comes at the end of sentences indicating a slightly emphatic tone and ね (*ne*) which is a sentence ending particle that acts as a tag question used to provoke a response from the listening party. わね (*wa ne*) is used mainly by women in informal speech.

Formation:

* *i*-Adj. plain/plain past + わね(*wa ne*)

大きいわね(*ōkii wa ne*); it's big, isn't it?

大きかったわね(*ōkikatta wa ne*); it was big, wasn't it?

* *na*-Adj.stem/noun + だ/だった(*da/datta*) + わね(*wa ne*)

きれいだわね(*kirei da wa ne*); it's beautiful, isn't it?

きれいだったわね(*kirei datta wa ne*); it was beautiful, wasn't it?

先生だったわね(*sensei datta wa ne*); someone was a teacher, wasn't he/she?

* Verb. plain/plain past + わね(*wa ne*)

食べるわね(*taberu wa ne*); I'm going to eat. Is it Okay with you?

食べたわね(*tabeta wa ne*); You ate, didn't you?

Examples:

今日のテスト、むずかしかったわね。
Kyō no tesuto, muzukashikatta wa ne.
Today's exam was difficult, wasn't it?

先に寝るわね。
Saki ni neru wa ne.
I'm going to bed without waiting for you.

今すれ違った人、田中さんだったわね。
Ima surechigatta hito, Tanaka-san datta wa ne.
The person passing by right now was Mr. Tanaka, wasn't it?

かしら(--*kashira*) is the sentence ending particle used in informal speech to express a high degree of uncertainty. It's almost the same as かな (--*kana*). *Kashira* is almost exclusively used by females. On the other hand, *kana* was originally used by males, but now it's gender neutral, being used by both men and women.

Formation:

*V.plain/plain past + *kashira/kana*
来る かしら/かな・*kuru kashira/kana* - I wonder if someone will come.
来た かしら/かな・*kita kashira/kana* - I wonder if someone came.

V.volitional + *kashira/kana*
行こう かしら/かな・*ikō kashira/kana* - I wonder if I will go.

i-adj.plain/plain past + *kashira/kana*
むずかしい かしら/かな・*muzukashii kashira/kana*
- I wonder if something is difficult
むずかしかった かしら/かな・*muzukashikatta kashira/kana*
- I wonder if something was difficult

na-adj.stem/plain past + *kashira/kana*
きれい かしら/かな・*kirei kashira/kana*
- I wonder if someone/something is beautiful
きれいだった かしら/かな・*kirei datta kashira/kana*
- I wonder if someone/something was beautiful

noun/noun datta + *kashira/kana*
俳優 かしら/かな・*haiyū kashira/kana*
- I wonder if someone is an actor
俳優だった かしら/かな・*haiyū datta kashira/kana*
- I wonder if someone was an actor

Examples:

これ、誰の本かしら？
Kore, dare no hon kashira?
Whose book is this?

今日は雨降るかしら？
Kyō wa ame furu kashira?
Is it going to rain today?