

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #19 Is There Some Japanese Fried Chicken Left?

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#19

DIALOGUE - JAPANESE

KANJI

1.	(On a drive)	
2.	(Stomach rumbling)	
3.	まさと:	おなかがすきました。(laughs)
4.	テイラー:	あ、あそこに、ドライブスルーがあります。
5.	フライドチキン、すきですか?	
6.	かおり:	フライドチキン・・・。
7.	テイラー:	きらいですか?
8.	かおり:	アレルギーがあります。
9.	テイラー:	チキンアレルギー?
ΕN	NGLISH	
1.	(On a drive)	
2.	(Stomach rumbling)	
3.	Masato:	I'm hungry. (laughs)
4.	Teirā :	Oh, there's a drive-thru over there
5.	Do you like fried chicken?	
6.	Kaori :	Friedchicken
7.	Teirā :	You don't like it?
8.	Kaori :	I'm allergic
9.	Teirā :	Allergic to chicken?

RŌMAJI

1.	(On a drive)	
2.	(Stomach rumbling)	
3.	Masato:	Onaka ga sukimashita. (laughs)
4.	Teirā:	A, asoko ni, doraibu surū ga arimasu.
5.	Furaido chikin, suki desu ka?	
6.	Kaori :	Furaido chikin
7.	Teirā:	Kirai desuka?
8.	Kaori :	Arerugī ga arimasu.
9.	Teirā:	Chikin arerugī?
НІ	RAGANA	
1.	(On a drive)	
2.	(Stomach rumbling)	
3.	まさと:	おなかがすきました。(laughs)
4.	テイラー:	あ、あそこに、ドライブスルーがあります。
5.	フライドチキン、すきですか?	
6.	かおり:	フライドチキン・・・。
7.	テイラー:	きらいですか?
8.	かおり:	アレルギーがあります。
٥	テイラー:	チキンアレルギー?

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
好き	すき	suki	to like, likable; Adj(na)	adjective(na)
チキン	チキン	chikin	chicken	
嫌い	きらい	kirai	dislikable	
あそこ	あそこ	asoko	over there	
ドライブスルー	ドライブスルー	doraibu surū	drive-thru	
お腹がすきました	おなかがすきました	onaka ga sukimashita	I got hungry.	
アレルギー	アレルギー	arerugī	allergy	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

この店が好きです。	私はオードリー・ヘップバーンが好きです。
Kono mise ga suki desu.	Watashi wa Ōdorī Heppubān ga suki desu.
I like this store.	I like Audrey Hepburn.
チキンとビーフ、どちらがいいですか。	雪が嫌いです。
Chikin to bīfu, dochira ga ii desu ka.	Yuki ga kirai desu.
Would you like chicken or beef?	I hate snow.
あそこにガソリンスタンドがあります。	ドライブスルーがあります。
Asoko ni gasorinsutando ga arimasu.	Doraibusurū ga arimasu.
There is a gas station over there.	There's a drive-thru.
とてもお腹がすきました。	ピーナッツアレルギー
Totemo onaka ga sukimashita.	pīnattsu arerugī
I got very hungry.	allergy to peanuts
花粉アレルギー	彼は、ナッツアレルギーで、私は花粉症だ。
kafun arerugī	Kare wa, nattsu arerugī de, watashi wa kafunshō
allergy to pollen	da.
	He's allergic to nuts, and I'm allergic to pollen.
その少女は、花粉アレルギーがある。	アレルギーがあります。
Sono shōjo wa, kafun arerugī ga aru.	Arerugī ga arimasu.
The girl has an allergy to flower pollen.	I have allergies.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

★ Onaka ga sukimashita

This is a polite phrase that means "I'm hungry" (or when referring to someone else, "[Person] is hungry"). The informal way of saying this that you can use with your friends is *onaka ga suita*.

★ Arerugī

This is the word for "allergy" in Japanese. To specify a certain kind of allergy, you can add the item that you are allergic to before the word *arerugī*: *neko arerugī* ("allergic to cats"), *inu arerugī* ("allergic to dogs"), *gyūnyū arerugī* ("allergic to milk"), etc.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Talking about Inanimate Objects with Arimasu.

A, asoko ni, doraibu surū ga arimasu. あ、あそこに、ドライブスルーがあります。 "Oh, there's a drive-thru over there..."

In this lesson, you'll learn about a very important word: *arimasu*! We use *arimasu* in two distinct ways: one, to talk about the existence of something, and two, to talk about having something. Let's take a look at how to use *arimasu* in both of these ways!

Arimasu: Talking about the Existence of Something

In Japanese, we use the word *arimasu* to talk about the existence of something, just like we'd say "there is/are [item]" or "there isn't/aren't [item]" in English. When we say "Oh, there's a supermarket" in English, we're talking about the existence of a supermarket, right? In Japanese, we would use *arimasu* to express this.

★ Sentence Pattern:

[item, place] ga arimasu	"There is [A]"/"[A] exists"

In this pattern, **A** = the thing or place that exists

Item	Ga Arimasu	"English"
Sūpā スーパー	ga arimasu が あります	"There's a supermarket."
Konbini コンビニ	ga arimasu が あります	"There's a convenience store."
Gasorin sutando ガソリンスタンド	ga arimasu が あります	"There's a gas station."

★ In the dialogue, we saw the sentence *Asoko ni, doraibu surū ga arimasu* ("there's a drive-thru over there...") with the phrase *asoko ni* in the beginning. This *asoko ni* means "over there," and we can add it when we want to be more specific about the location of something.

Arimasu: Talking about Having Something

We also use the word arimasu to talk about having something.

★ Sentence Pattern:

[thing] ga arimasu	"I have [A]."
1 010	

Item	Ga Arimasu	"English"
arerugī アレルギー	ga arimasu があります	"(I) have allergies."
<i>Yotei</i> よてい	ga arimasu が あります	"(I) have plans."
Jikan じかん	ga arimasu があります	"(I) have time."

When it is obvious who we are talking to, we can use the above phrase [thing] *ga arimasu*. But when we want to also mention the person who has something, our pattern becomes:

★ Sentence Pattern:

[person] wa [thing] ga arimasu	"[Person] has [thing]."	

In this pattern, **A** = the things or place that exists

Person	Wa	Item	Ga Arimasu	"English"
<i>Kaori</i>	wa	<i>arerugī</i>	ga arimasu	"Kaori has allergies."
かおり	は	アレルギー	が あります	
Taylor	wa	<i>okane</i>	ga arimasu	"Taylor has money."
テイラー	は	お金	が あります	

^{*} **Note**: When talking about food allergies, it is common to put the name of the food before the word $arerug\bar{\imath}(\mathcal{T} \cup \mathcal{N} \vec{z}-)$ in Japanese to specify the type.

For Example:

1. *chikin arerugī* チキンアレルギー "allergic to chicken"

2. *pīnattsu arerugī* ピーナッツアレルギー "allergic to peanuts"

Examples from This Dialogue

- 1. Doraibu surū ga arimasu.
- 2. ドライブスルーがあります。 "Oh, there's a drive-thru..."
- 3. *Arerugī ga arimasu.* アレルギーがあります。 "I'm allergic..." (literally, "I have allergies.")