

Lesson Three - likes/dislikes

A: Hiru-san wa *donna tabemono ga suki desu* ka.

B: Katsudon ga suki desu.

A: Watashi wa **suki de wa arimasen**. Demo, natto **ga daisuki desu**. Hiru-san wa?

B: **Kirai desu!**

Grammar point: " ____ ga suki desu" - like

- Katsudon ga *suki* desu. - I *like* katsudon.
- Scale: daisuki desu > suki desu > suki de wa arimasen > kirai desu > daikirai desu
- Natto ga *daisuki* desu. - I *really like* natto.
- *Kirai* desu! - I *dislike* it!

Grammar point: "*donna*" - what kind

- **Donna tabemono** ga suki desu ka. - **What kind of food** do you like?

Vocabulary - types

- *gakka* - school subject *ongaku* - music
- *eiga* - movie *hon* - book
- *supootsu* - sports

Language and cultural notes

- In English, "like" and "dislike" functions as a verb, while "suki" and "kirai" is an adjective in Japanese.
- "De wa arimasen" is the opposite of "desu." Therefore, "suki desu" and "suki de wa arimasen" are opposites as well.
- The word "maamaa" is in between "suki" and "kirai" on the scale, though you may hear Japanese say "maamaa" when talking about something they dislike. Japanese are often indirect and usually avoid expressing strong, negative opinions.
- "Ai suru" translates to "to love." Compared to English, it is used *very sparingly* when talking about close relationships between people, and never about things like movies or food.

Vocabulary

- *katsudon* - pork cutlet with rice
- *natto* - fermented soybeans