

Design: Masako Ban



無... **mu**...  
不... **fu**...  
未... **mi**...

# Pera Pera Penguin's

5-minute Japanese Class by Hitomi Hirayama

Vol. **46**

One of my friends invited me out for dinner, saying, "**Pole-san, sushi no tabe-hōdai, sake no nomi-hōdai, jikan wa mu-sēgen dakara ikō yo!**" (Mr. Pole, there is a restaurant that offers a **sushi "tabe-hōdai," sake "nomi-hōdai"** and the time is "**mu-sēgen**," so let's go there!). I didn't understand what "**tabe-hōdai**," "**nomi-hōdai**," "**mu-sēgen**" meant, but I decided to go with him. When I got there, I could not believe it! All I paid was ¥2,000, but I could eat as much sushi as I liked, and I could drink as much as I wanted, and we could stay there as long as we wanted. Gee, I was stuffed, and I really liked the system. Ms. Hirayama, could you teach me similar words?

■■■The expression "**\_\_\_hōdai**" means "as much as you'd like." For example, there is an "**utai-hōdai**" system at karaoke bars, which means, "all-you-can-sing." The other expression of "**mu-sēgen**" means "unlimited." Let me show you some other prefixes, rather than "**mu-**."

■ When one of these characters is added to a word, its meaning is changed completely.

-less/un- <b>無</b> む <b>mu</b>	e.g., conscious <b>意識</b> いしき <b>ishiki</b>	▶	unconscious <b>無意識</b> むいしき <b>mu-ishiki</b>
new <b>新</b> しん <b>shin</b>	e.g., regime <b>政権</b> せいけん <b>sēken</b>	▶	new regime <b>新政権</b> しんせいけん <b>shin-sēken</b>
not yet <b>未</b> み <b>mi</b>	e.g., legal age <b>成年</b> せいねん <b>sēnen</b>	▶	under legal age <b>未成年</b> みせいねん <b>mi-sēnen</b>
un-/non <b>不</b> ふ <b>fu</b>	e.g., sanitary <b>衛生</b> えいせい <b>ēsei</b>	▶	unsanitary <b>不衛生</b> ふえいせい <b>fu-ēsei</b>
re- <b>再</b> さい <b>sai</b>	e.g., start <b>スタート</b> <b>start</b>	▶	restart <b>再スタート</b> さい <b>sai-start</b>
non-/un- <b>非</b> ひ <b>hi</b>	e.g., productive <b>生産的</b> せいさんてき <b>sēsanteki</b>	▶	unproductive <b>非生産的</b> ひせいさんてき <b>hi-sēsanteki</b>

■ Which one of the kanji in the center appropriately changes the Japanese word?

① broadcast → rerun **放送** ほうそう **hōsō**

② interest → indifference **関心** かんしん **kanshin**

③ common sense → nonsense **常識** じょうしき **jōshiki**

④ stability → insecurity **安定** あんてい **antē**

⑤ solve → unsolved **解決** かいけつ **kaiketsu**

⑥ participation → nonparticipation **参加** さんか **sanka**

⑦ record → new record **記録** きろく **kiroku**

⑧ connection → no connection **関係** かんけい **kankē**

⑨ taxable → tax-free **課税** かぜい **kazē**

⑩ meaning → meaningless **意味** いみ **imi**

⑪ regular → irregular **規則** きそく **kisoku**

⑫ planned → unplanned **計画** けいかく **kēkaku**

⑬ grant; issue → reissue **交付** こうふ **kōfu**

⑭ realize → realize again **認識** にんしき **ninshiki**

Center boxes: 無 (mu), 未 (mi), 新 (shin), 不 (fu), 再 (sai), 非 (hi)

Answers

- |                                          |                                            |                                             |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| ① rerun 再放送 ( <b>sai-hōsō</b> )          | ⑥ nonparticipation 不参加 ( <b>fu-sanka</b> ) | ⑩ irregularity 不規則 ( <b>fu-kisoku</b> )     |
| ② indifference 無関心 ( <b>mu-kanshin</b> ) | ⑦ new record 新記録 ( <b>shin-kiroku</b> )    | ⑫ unplanned 無計画 ( <b>mu-kēkaku</b> )        |
| ③ nonsense 非常識 ( <b>hi-jōshiki</b> )     | ⑧ no connection 無関係 ( <b>mu-kankē</b> )    | ⑬ reissue 再交付 ( <b>sai-kōfu</b> )           |
| ④ insecurity 不安定 ( <b>fu-antē</b> )      | ⑨ tax-free 非課税 ( <b>hi-kazē</b> )          | ⑭ realize again 再認識 ( <b>sai-ninshiki</b> ) |
| ⑤ unsolved 未解決 ( <b>mi-kaiketsu</b> )    | ⑩ meaningless 無意味 ( <b>mu-imi</b> )        |                                             |



~~ます~~ **放題**  
(verb) **hōdai**

(All you can \_\_\_/as much as you'd like)

The number of verbs the phrase can apply to is limited.

- |                                                                       |                                                                        |                                                                        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ①<br>All you can eat<br>食べ <del>ます</del> 放題<br><b>tabe masu hōdai</b> | ②<br>All you can ride<br>乗り <del>ます</del> 放題<br><b>nori masu hōdai</b> | ③<br>All you can sing<br>歌い <del>ます</del> 放題<br><b>utai masu hōdai</b> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|

1) You can buy an "all-day ride pass" at Disneyland.

ディズニーランドには 一日  
**Disneyland niwa ichi-nichi** all you can ride  
のチケットがあります。  
**no ticket ga arimasu**

2) For ¥500, we can sing as many songs as we like for two hours at the karaoke bar, so let's go!

あの店は 2時間 500円で  
**ano mise wa ni-jikan go-hyaku en de** all you can sing  
ですよ。行きましょう!  
**desu yo ikimashō**

3) The restaurant offers an "all-you-can-eat lunch" for ¥1,000, but the dinner is expensive.

ランチタイムは all you can eat **de sen en desu**  
で 1,000円です。  
**demo yoru wa takai desu**

\*\*\*\*\* bonus question \*\*\*\*\*

By putting the prefixes 『未』 『新』 or 『再』 in the square box, try to make a Japanese word that corresponds to 4), 5) and 6).

結婚 **kekkon** →  婚 **kon**

- 4) Single (not yet married)  
5) Remarried  
6) Newlywed

Answers

- 1)→② 2)→③ 3)→① 4) **未婚** **mi-kon** 5) **再婚** **sai-kon** 6) **新婚** **shin-kon**

With cooperation from Yasuhiro Koga