

## LESSON NOTES

# Absolute Beginner S2 #24

## Going on a Strange Hike in Japan

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# 24

# KANJI

1. (At home)
2. かおり:                   ただいま。
3. ちえみ:                   おかえりなさい。  
                                 ハイキングはどうでしたか。
4. かおり:                   たのしかったですよ。でも…。
5. ちえみ:                   でも？さむかったですか？
6. かおり:                   いえ。あたたかかったです。  
                                 でも、テイラーさん…。
7. テイラー:                ただいまー。ふー、つかれました。
8. ちえみ:                   へんなかお！(laugh)

# ROMANIZATION

1. (At home)
2. KAORI:                   Tadaima.
3. CHIEMI:                  Okaerinasai.  
                                 Haikingu wa dō deshita ka.
4. KAORI:                   Tanoshikatta desu yo... Demo...
5. CHIEMI:                  Demo? Samukatta desu ka?

CONT'D OVER

6. KAORI: ie. Atatakakatta desu.  
Demo, Teirā-san...
7. TEIRĀ: Tadaimā. Fū, tsukaremashita.
8. CHIEMI: Hen na kao!

## ENGLISH

1. (At home)
2. KAORI: I'm home.
3. CHIEMI: Welcome home.  
How was the hike?
4. KAORI: It was fun... But...
5. CHIEMI: But? Was it cold?
6. KAORI: No. It was warm.  
But... Taylor...
7. TAYLOR: I'm home. Whew, I'm tired.
8. CHIEMI: Your face looks weird! (laugh)

## VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
ハイキング	ハイキング	haikingu	hiking

さむい	さむい	samui	cold ; Adj(i)
へんな	へんな	hen na	weird, funny, strange, Adj(na)
ただいま。	ただいま。	Tadaima	I'm home.
たのしい	たのしい	tanoshii	fun, amusing; Adj(i)
あたたかい	あたたかい	atatakai	warm ; Adj(i)
でも	でも	demo	but, however
かお	かお	kao	face
おかえりなさい。	おかえりなさい	okaerinasai	Welcome back., Welcome home.
つかれます	つかれます	tsukaremasu	to get tired, be fatigued with; V2

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>きょう、ハイキングにいきました。 <i>Kyō, haikingu ni ikimashita.</i></p> <p>Today, I went hiking.</p>	<p>さむいですか。 <i>Samui desu ka.</i></p> <p>Are you cold?</p>
<p>へんなおさけをのみました。 <i>Hen na o-sake o nomimashita.</i></p> <p>I drank some strange alcohol.</p>	<p>ただいま。 <i>Tadaima.</i></p> <p>I'm home.</p>
<p>たのしかったですね。 <i>Tanoshikatta desu ne.</i></p> <p>It was fun, wasn't it?</p>	<p>あたたかいですね。 <i>Atatakai desu ne.</i></p> <p>It's warm, isn't it?</p>
<p>いぬがすきです。でも、ねこがきらいです。 <i>Inu ga suki desu. Demo, neko ga kirai desu.</i></p> <p>I like dogs. But I dislike cats.</p>	<p>かおがいたいです。 <i>Kao ga itai desu.</i></p> <p>My face hurts.</p>

おかえりなさい。  
*Okaerinasai.*

Welcome home.

ゲームをしました。つかれました。  
*Gēmu o shimashita. Tsukaremashita.*

I got tired from playing video games.

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ただいま (*tadaima*)

*Tadaima* is a set greeting that literally means "just now." It's a shortened version of an old phrase meaning "I have just now returned." You say this when you arrive home, usually as you walk in the door, to announce your presence to whomever is inside, who will usually then reply with...

### おかえりなさい (*okaerinasai*)

This is the pair phrase to *tadaima*, and it means "welcome home." You say this in response to someone else's *tadaima* ("I'm home"). You can often hear it shortened to *okaeri*, which is more casual and less polite.

### へんな (*hen na*)

*Hen na* is an adjective meaning "weird" or "strange." For example, へんはひと (*hen na hito*) is a common phrase meaning "a weird person" or "a strange person."

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson Is Asking and Saying How Something Was.

ハイキングはどうでしたか。

*Haikingu wa dō deshita ka.*

"How was the hike?"

In this lesson, you'll learn how to ask someone how something went using ... *wa dō deshita ka* as well as how to describe how something was in response to this question using adjectives in the past tense.

### "How was school?"

It's very easy to ask someone how something was or how something went in Japanese. All you need to do is say [**event/place/thing**] **wa** and then add the question "How was it?" This question is made up of the word for "how," which is **dō**; the past tense of *desu*, which is **deshita**, and the "question mark," which is **ka**.

## Formation

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### [Event/place/thing] *wa dō deshita ka*

#### "It was boring."

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So, first of all, how do you make a past tense adjective?

With *-i* adjectives like *たのしい* (*tanoshii*, which means "fun"), it's pretty easy. Simply take off the final *-i* and add the past tense *かった* (*-katta*). See the table below for some more examples.

## Formation

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### adj. *-i*

1. Take your *i*-adjective (***tanoshii***, "fun")
2. Drop the final *-i* (***tanoshî***)
3. Add *-katta* (***tanoshikatta***)
4. Add *desu* (***tanoshikatta desu***)... and that's it!

### For Example:

Meaning	Non-Past	Past
"fun"	<i>たのしい</i> <i>tanoshii</i> "is fun"	<i>たのしかったです</i> <i>tanoshikatta desu</i> "was fun"
"boring"	<i>つまらない</i> <i>tsumaranai</i> "is boring"	<i>つまらなかったです</i> <i>tsumaranakatta desu</i> "was boring"
"interesting"/"funny"	<i>おもしろい</i> <i>omoshiroi</i> "is interesting/funny"	<i>おもしろかったです</i> <i>omoshirokatta desu</i> "was interesting/funny"
"hot"	<i>あつい</i> <i>atsui</i> "is hot"	<i>あつかったです</i> <i>atsukatta desu</i> "was hot"
"cold"	<i>さむい</i> <i>samui</i> "is cold"	<i>さむかったです</i> <i>samukatta desu</i> "was cold"

"warm"	あたたかい <i>atataikai</i> "is warm"	あたたかかったです <i>atatakakatta desu*</i> "was warm"
"cool"	すずしい <i>suzushii</i> "is cool"	すずしかったです <i>suzushikatta desu</i> "was cool"

\* Try saying this three times fast! ;)

So, to answer the question "How was [event/place/thing]?" all you need is a past tense adjective plus *desu* to make things polite. That's it!

If you're answering the question directly, you can of course leave out **[event/place/thing] wa**, as it's understood in the context.

If you like, you can add a *yo* on to the end of your *desu* in order to add emphasis to what you're saying.

## Formation

### ([Event/place/thing] wa) adj-katta desu

#### For Example:

- A: とうきょうはどうでしたか。  
*Tōkyō wa dō deshita ka.*  
"How was Tokyo?"

B: たのしかったですよ。でも、あつかったです。  
*Tanoshikatta desu yo. Demo, atsukatta desu.*  
"It was fun. But it was hot."
- A: きのうのえいがはどうでしたか。  
*Kinō no eiga wa dō deshita ka.*  
"How was the movie yesterday?"

B: . . . つまらなかったです。  
*... Tsumaranakatta desu.*  
"... It was boring."

## Reference

Please also review the following Lesson Notes.

- Adjectives → Absolute Beginner Season 1 Lesson 15