

LESSON NOTES

Lower Beginner #16

Going on a Weekend Trip in Japan

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KANJI

1. (sound of a rolling bag-suitcase)
2. MR. HAYASHI: こんにちは。りょこうですか。
3. KEN: はい。丸しゅうにいきます。
4. MR. HAYASHI: 丸しゅうのどこですか。
5. EMILY: かごしまです。
6. MR. HAYASHI: わたしのふるさと！かごしま！いいところですよ。
7. EMILY: おんせんに行きたいです。おすすめ、ありますか。
8. MR. HAYASHI: いぶすきおんせんはゆうめいですよ。
いいですね。わたしもかごしまにかえりたい。

KANA

1. (sound of a rolling bag-suitcase)
2. MR. HAYASHI: こんにちは。りょこうですか。
3. KEN: はい。きゅうしゅうにいきます。
4. MR. HAYASHI: きゅうしゅうのどこですか。
5. EMILY: かごしまです。
6. MR. HAYASHI: わたしのふるさと！かごしま！いいところですよ。

CONT'D OVER

7. EMILY: おんせんに いきたいです。おすすめ、ありますか。
8. MR. HAYASHI: いぶすきおんせんは ゆうめいですよ。
いいですね。わたしも かごしまにかえりたい。

ROMANIZATION

1. (sound of a rolling bag-suitcase)
2. MR. HAYASHI: Konnichiwa. Ryokō desu ka.
3. KEN: Hai. Kyūshū ni ikimasu.
4. MR. HAYASHI: Kyūshū no doko desu ka.
5. EMILY: Kagoshima desu.
6. MR. HAYASHI: Watashi no furusato! Kagoshima! Ii tokoro desu yo.
7. EMILY: Onsen ni ikitai desu. Osusume, arimasu ka.
8. MR. HAYASHI: Ibusuki onsen wa yūmei desu yo.
Ii desu ne. Watashi mo kagoshima ni kaeritai.

ENGLISH

1. (sound of a rolling bag-suitcase)
2. MR. HAYASHI: Hello. Are you going on a trip?

CONT'D OVER

3. KEN: Yes. We're going to Kyushu.
4. MR. HAYASHI: Where in Kyushu?
5. EMILY: Kagoshima.
6. MR. HAYASHI: My home town! Kagoshima! It's a nice place.
7. EMILY: We want to go to a hot spring resort. Do you have any recommendations?
8. MR. HAYASHI: Ibusuki Hot Spring Resort is famous.
That sounds great. I want to go back to Kagoshima too.

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English |
|-------|-------|-----------|---|
| かえります | かえります | kaerimasu | to return, come home, go home, go back;V1 |
| ゆうめい | ゆうめい | yūmei | famous, fame;Adj(na) |
| いきます | いきます | ikimasu | to go ;V1, masu form |
| どこ | どこ | doko | where |
| おすすめ | おすすめ | osusume | recommendation |
| ふるさと | ふるさと | furusato | home town |
| おんせん | おんせん | onsen | hot spring, spa, onsen |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>でんしゃでかえます。</p> <p><i>Densha de kaerimasu.</i></p> <p>I go back home by train.</p> | <p>ブラジルのゆうめいなまつりは何ですか。</p> <p><i>Burajiru no yūmei na matsuri wa nan desu ka.</i></p> <p>What's the famous festival in Brazil?</p> |
| <p>6がつ、とうきょうにいけます。</p> <p><i>Roku-gatsu, Tōkyō ni ikimasu.</i></p> <p>I'm going to Tokyo in June.</p> | <p>ここはどこですか。</p> <p><i>Koko wa doko desu ka.</i></p> <p>Where are we? (Literally: Where is here?)</p> |
| <p>おすすめは何ですか。</p> <p><i>O-susume wa nan desu ka.</i></p> <p>What do you recommend?</p> | <p>6がつにふるさとに帰ります。</p> <p><i>Roku-gatsu ni furusato ni kaerimasu.</i></p> <p>I'll go back my home town in June.</p> |
| <p>日本でおんせんにいきましたか。</p> <p><i>Nihon de onsen ni ikimashita ka.</i></p> <p>Did you go to any hot springs in Japan?</p> | |

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

～のどこですか。(～*no doko desu ka.*)

You can use the phrase *～no doko desu ka* when you ask for the details of a place or the specific location of something even though you know the broad idea. It means "Where is it in ~?" To use this phrase, you just put the broad area before the place. When you answer, please make sure that a larger place comes first and the specified place follows *no*. You can omit *～no* part because it is obvious in the context.

For Example:

- A: かごしまのおんせんはゆうめいですよ。

Kagoshima no onsen wa yumei desu yo.

"The hot spring is famous in Kagoshima."

B: そうですか。かごしまのどこですか。

Sō desu ka. Kagoshima no doko desu ka.

"Oh really? Where is it in Kagoshima?"
- A: (かごしまの) いぶすきです。

(Kagoshima no) Ibusuki desu.

"It's Ibusuki (in Kagoshima)."

おすすめ (o-susume)

O-susume means "recommendation," and we can use it to ask the question *O-susume wa arimasu ka* ("Do you have any recommendations?") Note that we can use this word in many situations: for example, asking for recommendations from someone who has preferred restaurants, stores, and so on.

For Example:

1. (at winery) おすすめはありますか。
O-susume wa arimasu ka.
"Do you have any recommendations?"
2. (at restaurant) きょうのおすすめはなんですか。
Kyo no o-susume wa nan desu ka.
"What is the special today?"

おんせん (onsen)

Onsen means "hot spring." Unlike European hot springs, in Japan people get naked and enjoy the *onsen*. It usually has separate areas for females and males. When you go to a hot spring in Japan, please make sure to follow the usual manners. Wash your body, rinse off the bubbles, and enter the big hot spring tub.

For Example:

1. はこねのおんせんにいきましょう。
Hakone no onsen ni ikimashō!
"Let's go to the hot spring in Hakone!"
2. おんせんにサウナもあります。
Onsen ni sauna mo arimasu.
"There is a sauna in the hot spring."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is How to Express the Desire to Go Somewhere.

おんせんにいきたいです。

Onsen ni ikitai desu.

"We want to go to a hot spring resort."

This lesson's grammar point covers how to express one's desire to go somewhere using

[place] *ni ikitai desu*. Also, you'll learn the usage of the particle *ni*.

How to Express Your Desire to Go Somewhere

In order to form the expression, you can just add the place you want to go and continue the phrase: *-tai* indicates a desire when attached to verb. See the following table:

| | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------|
| Japanese | [place] | に | いきたい | です。 |
| Romanization | [place] | <i>ni</i> | <i>ikitai</i> | <i>desu.</i> |
| "English" | "I/We want to go to [place]." | | | |

In a casual conversation, we often omit the last *-desu*. Also, when you say "I don't want to go...", you can use the phrase below.

| | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|--------------|
| Japanese | [place] | に | いきたくない | です。 |
| Romanization | [place] | <i>ni</i> | <i>ikitakunai</i> | <i>desu.</i> |
| "English" | "I/We don't want to go to [place]." | | | |

*Notice that *-tai* attaches to the part of verb without *-masu* and also has the same negative form, *-ku nai*, as the *I* adjective. Let's take a look at the example below.

For Example:

1. 日本に いきたい です。
Nihon ni ikitai desu.
"I/We want to go to Japan."
2. ヨーロッパに いきたい です。
Yōroppa ni ikitai desu.
"I/We want to go to Europe."
3. がっこうに いきたくない です。
Gakko ni ikitaku nai desu.
"I don't want to go school."

The Usage of the Particle *Ni*

As you can see in the dialogue, the verb *ikimasu* follows a sound, *ni*. It is a particle that marks a direction, which is the place or goal toward which the action moves. Do you remember that we learned the usage of the verb meaning "to go" or "to come" in Absolute Beginner series Season 1 Lesson 23? Its structure, A wa B *ni* [verb indicating motion], uses the same particle.

For Example:

1. コンビニにいきます。
Konbini ni ikimasu.
"I go to the convenience store."
2. かおりさんもカジノに来ますか。
Kaori-san mo kajino ni kimasu ka.
"Kaori, will you come to the casino with me?"
3. ふるさとにかえりたいです。
Furusato ni kaeritai desu.
"I/We want to go back my/our hometown."

Examples From This Dialogue

1. 九しゅうにいきます。
Kyūshū ni ikimasu.
"We're going to Kyushu.."
2. おんせんにいきたいです。
Onsen ni ikitai desu.
"We want to go to a hot spring resort."
3. わたしもかごしまにかえりたい。
Watashi mo kagoshima ni kaeritai.
"I want to go back to Kagoshima too. "

Reference

Please also review the following Grammar Points.

- [place] *ni ikimasu* → Absolute Beginner Season 1 Lesson 23
- particle *ni* → Absolute Beginner Season 1 Lesson 15

- particle *no* → Absolute Beginner Season 1 Lesson 10
- [item] *ga arimasu* → Absolute Beginner Season 1 Lesson 19
- particle *mo* → Absolute Beginner Season 2 Lesson 2

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Kyūshū and Kagoshima

Kyushu is one of the main islands that is in the southern part of Japan. The main prefecture in *Kyushu* is actually the *Fukuoka* prefecture; however, the *Kagoshima* prefecture is also getting people's attention. You might have heard of *Yakushima* and *Yaku-sugi*. These are famous as two of the natural heritage sites. *Kagoshima* is also famous for having the Tanegashima Space Center (TNSC), one of the large centers of the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA). When you visit there, you should try the authentic foods as well. For example, *Shirokuma* ("shaved ice with fruits and syrup"), *Shōchū* ("Japanese distilled beverage made with rice, wheat, or sweet potato"), and so on!