

LESSON NOTES

Beginner #147

Looks Good

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KANJI

1. ちぐさ: 立ち上がったよ。
2. よし: じゃ、ブラウザを開いて、じゃらのホームページに行って。
3. ちぐさ: はい、オッケー。
4. よし: じゃ、新潟のホテルを見て、すぐ行く... どう?
5. ちぐさ: いいところがあった。
6. よし: いいね。ここがよさそうだ。安くて、朝飯付き。決まり。
7. ちぐさ: よかった。
8. よし: ああ、だめだ。犬は禁止だ。
9. ちぐさ: そうね。じゃ、違うところを探そう。

KANA

1. ちぐさ: たちあがったよ。
2. よし: じゃ、ブラウザをひらいて、じゃらのホームページにいて。
3. ちぐさ: はい、オッケー。
4. よし: じゃ、にいがたのホテルをみて、すぐいく... どう?
5. ちぐさ: いいところがあった。

CONT'D OVER

6. よし: いいね。ここがよさそうだ。やすくて、あさめしつき。きまり。
7. ちぐさ: よかった。
8. よし: ああ、だめだ。いぬはきんしだ。
9. ちぐさ: そうね。じゃ、ちがうところをさがそう。

ROMANIZATION

1. CHIGUSA: Tachiagatta yo.
2. YOSHI: Ja, burauza o hiraite, jaran no hōmupēji ni itte.
3. CHIGUSA: Hai, okkē.
4. YOSHI: Ja, Nīgata no hoteru o mite, sugu iku... dō?
5. CHIGUSA: Ii tokoro ga atta.
6. YOSHI: Ii ne. Koko ga yosasō da. Yasukute, asameshitsuki. Kimari.
7. CHIGUSA: Yokatta.
8. YOSHI: Aa, dame da. Inu wa kinshi da.
9. CHIGUSA: Sō ne. Ja, chigau tokoro o sagasō.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. CHIGUSA: The computer's ready!
2. YOSHI: Ah, open the browser, and go to Jaran's home page.
3. CHIGUSA: Okay, got it.
4. YOSHI: Then look at hotels in Niigata. I'll be right there. Anything good?
5. CHIGUSA: Ah, here's a nice one.
6. YOSHI: Ah, that is nice. It's cheap and they offer breakfast. This is the place.
7. CHIGUSA: Great.
8. YOSHI: Ah, no good. They don't allow dogs.
9. CHIGUSA: That's right. Okay, let's look for a different place.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
立ち上がる	たちあがる	tachiagaru	to rise up
ブラウザ	ブラウザ	burauza	browser
じゃらん	じゃらん	jaran	jalan.net
ホームページ	ホームページ	hōmupēji	home page
オッケー	オッケー	okkē	OK
新潟	にいがた	Niigata	Niigata
朝飯付き	あさめしつき	asameshitsuki	breakfast included
禁止	きんし	kinshi	prohibition

違う

ちがう

chigau

to differ, to not
match; V1

SAMPLE SENTENCES

この店はペット禁止です。
Koko no mise wa petto kinshi desu.

Pets are not allowed in this store.

それは、違います。
Sore wa chigaimasu.

That's not right.

GRAMMAR

Today's grammar point is the expression "*yosasō da*," which means "s.t. looks good." The auxiliary adjective "*sō da*" is used to indicate the form, condition or state in which something appears, and it is always used to indicate one's assumption/judgment based on what one can see. It is therefore equivalent to the English form "looks like ~". In this expression, it is appended to the adjective "*yoi*," meaning good. When the auxiliary adjective "*sō da*" is appended to an adjective whose stem consists of only one kana, such as "*ii*"/"*yoi*" (good) or "*nai*" (nonexistent), it is necessary to insert "*sa*" between the root and the "*sō da*" auxiliary. Therefore, "*ii*"/"*yoi*" becomes "*yosasō da*," "*nai*" becomes "*nasasō da*."

Note that for i-adjectives with two or more syllables in the root, the "*sa*" syllable is not inserted.

Adjective	English	sō	English
高い <i>takai</i>	high, expensive	高そう <i>takasō</i>	something looks expensive
寒い <i>samui</i>	cold	寒そう <i>samusō</i>	someone/ somewhere looks cold (referring to people or temperature)