

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S2 #19

Little House on the Ibaraki Prairie

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KANJI

1. 蘭: 田中さん、久しぶり！
2. 田中: あ～、久しぶり。元気？
3. 蘭: うん、元気よ。実は私、先週引っ越したの。
4. 田中: そうですか。新しい家はどう？
5. 蘭: 駅から近くて便利よ。そしてとても静かなの。それに、家賃も安い
のよ。
6. 田中: それはすばらしい！私の家は駅から遠くて、不便です。そして、う
るさいです。それに、家賃も高いです。私も引っ越したい！
7. 蘭: でも.....私の新しい家は、茨城県よ！

KANA

1. らん: たなかさん、ひさしぶり！
2. たなか: あ～、ひさしぶり。げんき？
3. らん: うん、げんきよ。じつはわたし、せんしゅうひっこしたの。
4. たなか: そうですか。あたらしいいえはどう？
5. らん: えきからちかくてべんりよ。そしてとてもしずかなの。それに、や
ちんもやすいのよ。

CONT'D OVER

6. たなか: それはすばらしい！わたしのいえはえきからとおくて、ふべんです。そして、うるさいです。それに、やちんもたかいです。わたしもひっこしたい！
7. らん: でも.....わたしのあたらしいいえは、いばらきけんよ！

ROMANIZATION

1. RAN: Tanaka-san, hisashi buri!
2. TANAKA: Ā, hisashi buri. Genki?
3. RAN: Un, genki yo. Jitsu wa watashi, senshū hikkoshita no.
4. TANAKA: Sō desu ka. Atarashī ie wa dō?
5. RAN: Eki kara chikakute benri yo. Soshite totemo shizuka na no. Sore ni, yachin mo yasui no yo.
6. TANAKA: Sore wa subarashī! Watashi no ie wa, eki kara tōkute, fuben desu. Soshite, urusai desu. Sore ni, yachin mo takai desu. Watashi mo hikkoshitai!
7. RAN: Demo..... Watashi no atarashī ie wa, Ibaraki-ken yo!

ENGLISH

1. RAN: Mr. Tanaka, long time no see!
2. TANAKA: Oh, yeah! Long time no see? How are you?

CONT'D OVER

3. RAN: Good! Actually, last week I moved!
4. TANAKA: Oh? How's your new house?
5. RAN: It's near the station, so it's convenient. And it's quiet. What's more, the rent is cheap!
6. TANAKA: That's wonderful! My house is far from the station, so it's inconvenient. And it's noisy. What's more, the rent is high. I wanna move too!
7. RAN: But... my new house is in Ibaraki Prefecture!

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
引っ越し	ひっこし	hikkoshi	moving (dwelling, office, etc.)
便利	べんり	benri	convenient, handy, useful
不便	ふべん	fuben	inconvenient
家賃	やちん	yachin	rent
静か	しずか	shizuka	quiet, peaceful

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>家賃が安いところに住みたい。 <i>Yachin ga yasui tokoro ni sumitai.</i></p> <p>I want to live in a place that has low rent.</p>	<p>この公園はとても静かです。 <i>Kono kōen wa totemo shizuka desu.</i></p> <p>This park is really peaceful.</p>
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GRAMMAR

Today's grammar point is *te* form of *i* adjectives. The *te* form of verbs and *i* adjectives is used to link sentences when the last verb or *i* adjective of the clause is in the *te*-form.

De is considered the *te* form of the copula, and used with *na*-adjectives.

i Adjectives

The final *i* becomes *-kute* and can function as "and" connecting adjectives together or a conjunction linking clauses together.

Examples:

おもしろくて楽しいです。	<i>Omoshirokute tanoshii desu.</i>	It's interesting and fun.
強くてかっこいいです。	<i>Tsuyokute kakkooi desu.</i>	He is strong and cool.

Irregular: The word *ii* when changed becomes *yokute*.

The first *i* becomes *yo* and the second *i* becomes *kute* normally.

格好よくてモダンなスタイル	<i>kakkō yokute modan na sutairu</i>	a cool and modern style
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na Adjectives

De is a particle that indicates a weak causal relationship between two conditions or events. It directly follows noun phrases and *na* adjectives (but isn't used after *i* adjectives, since they have their own *te* form).

Therefore we connect *na* adjectives with *de*.

その町は静かで便利です。

Sono machi wa shizuka de benri desu.

That town is quiet and convenient.

Review:

<i>i</i> adjective - <i>i</i> + <i>kute</i>	安くておいしい	<i>yasukute oishii</i>	cheap and delicious
<i>na</i> adjective + <i>de</i>	にぎやかで楽しい	<i>nigiyaka de tanoshii</i>	lively and fun

The other grammar point heard in this lesson is masu stem plus *-tai*

The auxiliary adjective *-tai* is used to express a desire to do something. When using this grammatical construction the subject is usually the speaker expressing, either, a desire to do something or asking the listening party about its desire to do something. This grammar construction is created by adding *tai* to the masu stem of verbs.

Formation

Verb Class	Dictionary Form	Masu Stem	Tai Construction	English
Class I	飲む・ <i>nomu</i>	飲み・ <i>nomi</i>	飲みたい・ <i>nomitai</i>	want to drink
Class II	食べる・ <i>taberu</i>	食べ・ <i>tabe</i>	食べたい・ <i>tabetai</i>	want to eat
Class III	する・ <i>suru</i>	し・ <i>shi</i>	したい・ <i>shitai</i>	want to do

Examples:

新しい携帯電話が買いたいです。
Atarashii keitai denwa ga kaitai desu.
I want a new cell phone.

彼女と一緒に住みたいです。
Kanojo to issho ni sumitai desu.
I want to live with her.

日本語が上手になりたいですよ！
Nihongo ga jōzu ni naritai desu yo!
I want to be good at Japanese!

Notes

1. As *tai* is an auxiliary adjective, it is conjugated as an *i* adjective. Therefore, to express the desire to not do something we use the normal *takunai* ending.
2. The *tai* form expresses one's desire to "do" something, and should not be confused with the related expression *hoshii*, which means to want something.

Negative examples:

焼猿食べたくないよ！

Yaki-zaru tabetakunai yo!
I don't want to eat grilled monkey.

仕事に全然行きたくないぞ!
Shigoto ni ikitakunai zo!
I don't want to go to work at all.

Compare *tai* and *hoshii*:

wanting something

子供ほしいなあ。
Kodomo hoshii nā.
I want children.

want to do something

私の子供と一緒に遊びたいよ。
Watashi no kodomo to issho ni asobitai yo.
I want to play with my child.