

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S2 #45

Swimming Suit!

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KANJI

1. 慶喜: 暑いから、週末に海に行こうか。
2. 真季: いいね。あっ、水着買わなくちゃ。これからデパートに買いに行こうよ！
3. (デパートの水着売り場で)
4. 真季: うーん、どっちの水着がいいかなあ。
5. 慶喜: 俺はこっちのビキニのほうがワンピースの水着より似合うと思うな。
6. 真季: じゃあ、ビキニの方にする。10000円するけど、買ってね。
7. 慶喜: えーっ！俺が買うのー。

KANA

1. よしのぶ: あついから、しゅうまつにうみにいこうか。
2. まき: いいね。あっ、みずぎかわなくちゃ。これからデパートにかいに行こうよ！
3. (デパートのみずぎうりばで)
4. まき: うーん、どっちのみずぎがいいかなあ。
5. よしのぶ: おれはこっちのビキニのほうがワンピースのみずぎよりにあうとおもうな。

CONT'D OVER

6. まき: じゃあ、ビキニのほうにする。いちまん(10000)えんするけど、かってね。
7. よしのぶ: えーっ！おれがかうの一。

ROMANIZATION

1. YOSHINOBU: Atsui kara, shūmatsu ni umi ni ikōka.
2. MAKI: Ii ne. A, mizugi kawanakucha. Kore kara depāto ni kai ni ikō yo!
3. (depāto no mizugi uriba de)
4. MAKI: Ūn, docchi no mizugi ga ii ka nā.
5. YOSHINOBU: Ore wa kocchi no bikini no hō ga wanpīsu no mizugi yori niau to omou na.
6. MAKI: Jā, bikini no hō ni suru. 10,000 en suru kedo, katte ne.
7. YOSHINOBU: Ē! Ore ga kau nō.

ENGLISH

1. YOSHINOBU: It's hot. Do you want to go to the beach this weekend?
2. MAKI: Sounds good. Oh, I have to buy a bathing suit. I'm going to go to the department store right now!
3. (At the department store's bathing suit corner)

CONT'D OVER

4. MAKI: Hmmm. Which swimming suit do you think is better?
5. YOSHINOBU: I think you look better in this bikini than you do in that one-piece.
6. MAKI: Okay. Then I'll get the bikini. It costs 10,000 yen but I want you to buy it.
7. YOSHINOBU: What? I'm going to buy it?

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
週末	しゅうまつ	shūmatsu	weekend
暑い	あつい	atsui	hot, warm
水着	みずぎ	mizugi	bathing suit, swimsuit
売り場	うりば	uriba	place where things are sold, sales floor, counter (in shop)
似合う	にあう	niau	to suit, to match

SAMPLE SENTENCES

水着がセールで売られていた。 <i>Mizugi ga sēru de urarete ita.</i> Bathing suits were on sale.	おもちゃ売り場はどこですか。 <i>Omocha uriba wa doko desu ka.</i> Where is the toy section?
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GRAMMAR

Today's grammar point is ~ほうが ~より(-- *no hō ga -- yori*).

The phrase of "*A no hō ga B yori*" is used to compare two different objects or states. It

means "A rather than B." You can say "*B yori A no hō ga.*"

Formation:

A no hō ga B yori + verb/adjectives

B yori A no hō ga + verb/adjectives

妹のほうが私よりかわいい。

Imōto no hō ga watashi yori kawaii.

My younger sister is prettier than me.

私より妹のほうがかわいい。

Watashi yori imōto no hō ga kawaii.

My younger sister is more pretty than me.

* You can also say "*A wa B yori* ---" to express comparison;

妹は私よりかわいい。

Imōto wa watashi yori kawaii.

But please note that there is a little difference between the two patterns depending on the situation. It would be natural to use the pattern "*A no hō ga B yori*" or "*B yori A no hō ga*," when you are already talking about the comparison, like when you answer to a question about comparison.

Q:鉄矢くんと大地くんは、どっちが背が高いの？

Tetsuya-kun to Daichi-kun wa, docchi ga se ga takai no?

Who is taller, Tetsuya or Daichi?

A:○鉄矢くんの方が大地くんより、背が高いよ。

Tetsuya-kun no hō ga Daichi-kun yori se ga takai yo.

Tetsuya is taller than Daichi.

×鉄矢くんは大地くんより背が高いよ。

Tetsuya-kun wa Daichi-kun yori se ga takai yo.

On the other hand, in the context that *Tetsuya-kun* himself is a topic, not comparison, as seen in the example below, you can use the pattern "*A wa B yori*" to say 鉄矢くんは大地くんより背が高いよ (*Tetsuya-kun wa Daichi-kun yori se ga takai yo.*)

Q:鉄矢くんは背が高いの？

Tetsuya-kun wa se ga takai no?

Is Tetsuya tall?

A:鉄矢くんは大地くんより背が高いよ。

Tetsuya-kun wa Daichi-kun yori se ga takai yo.

Tetuya is taller than Daichi.