

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S2 #46

Guys' Night Out 3 - Behind the Scenes

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KANJI

1. みみちゃん、みきちゃん: お帰りなさいませご主人様！！
2. みみちゃん: あー、だりい。このユニフォーム暑いし。
3. みきちゃん: お帰りなさいませご主人様だって。だるいなあ。仕事終わってセールに行きたいんだけどなあ。。
4. みみちゃん: 今日も来てくれたの？！
5. みきちゃん: みき、とってもうれしい！！

KANA

1. みみちゃん、みきちゃん: おかえりなさいませごしゅじんさま！！
2. みみちゃん: あー、だりい。このユニフォームあついし。
3. みきちゃん: おかえりなさいませごしゅじんさまだって。だるいなあ。しごとおわってセールにいきたいんだけどなあ。。
4. みみちゃん: きょうもきてくれたの？！
5. みきちゃん: みき、とってもうれしい！！

ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. MIMI-CHAN, MIKI-CHAN: Okaerinasaimase go-shujin-sama!!
2. MIMI-CHAN: Ā, darii. Kono yunifōmu atsui shi.
3. MIKI-CHAN: Okaerinasaimase go-shujin-sama da tte. Darui nā. Shigoto owatte sēru ni ikitai n da kedo nā...
4. MIMI-CHAN: Kyō mo kite kureta no?!
5. MIKI-CHAN: Miki, totemo ureshii!

ENGLISH

1. MIMI, MIKI: Welcome home, Good Master!
2. MIMI: Oh, geez. This uniform is so hot.
3. MIKI: "Welcome home, Good Master." Ugh. That's so lame. I want to go shopping after work.
4. MIMI: You came here today, again?
5. MIKI: I'm so happy!

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
ユニフォーム	ユニフォーム	yunifōmu	uniform
だるい	だるい	darui	sluggish
セール	セール	sēru	sale

暑い	あつい	atsui	hot, warm
ご主人様	ごしゅじんさま	goshujin-sama	master

SAMPLE SENTENCES

今朝から、体がだるいです。
Kesa kara karada ga darui desu.

I've been feeling sluggish since this morning.

GRAMMAR

Today's grammar point is *んだけど* (*n da kedo*) in *行きたいんだけどなあ* (*ikitai n da kedo nā*).

んだ (*n da*) is short for *のだ* (*no da*). In conversational speech, the *no da/desu* is usually replaced with *n da/desu*.

In this dialog, *Miki-chan* says that she wants to go shopping -- in opposition to her previous statement *だるいなあ* (*darui nā*, I'm beat.) -- so she uses *のだ/んだ* rather than just saying that *行きたいけどなあ* (*ikitai kedo nā*.) By using *のだ/んだ* she implies that actually she wants to go shopping rather than working here (but she can't at the moment).

けど (*kedo*) is one in the series of *けれども* (*keredomo*), which is a disjunctive conjunction marking a subordinate clause. It is commonly used in spoken Japanese.

Keredo and *kedo* are the abbreviated versions of *keredomo*. The level of politeness is as follows:

Most Polite ←→ Least Polite
keredomo - keredo - kedo

Although the series of *けれども* (*keredomo*) mark a subordinate clause, they can be also used at the end of a sentence, in which case, the subordinate clause is implied (as it is obvious from the context or situation).

When *んだけど* (*n da kedo*) is used with *--たい* (*--tai*), like *--たいんだけど* (*--tai n da kedo nā*), it expresses the idea that the speaker wants to do the thing, but he/she can't for some reason.

Formation:

Verb. *masu* stem + たいんだけど (のだけれど/けれども)

食べる⇒食べたいんだけど; *tabetai n da kedo*

食べたいのだけれど/けれども; *tabetai no da keredo/keredomo*

* *けど(kedo)* is the least polite in the series of *keredomo*, so *んだけど* is more natural than *のだけれど*.

Examples:

もっと寝ていたいんだけどな...

Motto nete itai n dakedo na...

I want to sleep more, but...(I have to get up.)

ケーキを思いっきり食べたいんだけど...

Kēki o omoikkiri tabetai n da kedo...

I want to eat as many cakes as I like.

もっとゆっくり話したいのだけれど、時間がない。

Motto yukkuri hanashitai no da keredo, jikan ga nai.

I want to talk more, but I have no time...