

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S3 #18

Time Capsule 2

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18

KANJI

1. 2. 2028年
2. (同窓会)
3. たもつ: まき！はじめ！久しぶり！
4. はじめ: 久しぶり！小学校以来だな。
5. まき: そうよね。だから、28年ぶりじゃない。わたしたちも、もう40歳ね。
6. はじめ: なあ、みんな、昔タイムカプセル埋めたよな？掘ってみようぜ！
7. たもつ: ああ！そうそう、「ブタさん公園」に埋めたよな？
8. まき: 違うわよ。「ゾウさん公園」よ。じゃあ、これからゾウさん公園へ行ってみましょうよ。

KANA

1. 2. 2028ねん
2. (どうそうかい)
3. たもつ: まき！はじめ！ひさしぶり！
4. はじめ: ひさしぶり！しょうがっこういらいだな。
5. まき: そうよね。だから、28ねんぶりじゃない。わたしたちも、もう40さいね。

CONT'D OVER

6. はじめ: なあ、みんな、むかしタイムカプセルうめたよな？ほってみようぜ！
7. たもつ: ああ！そうそう、「ブタさんこうえん」にうめたよな？
8. まき: ちがうわよ。「ゾウさんこうえん」よ。じゃあ、これからゾウさんこうえんへいってみましょうよ。

ROMANIZATION

1. 2.2028-nen
2. (Dōsōkai)
3. TAMOTSU: Maki, Hajime! Hisashiburi!
4. HAJIME: Hisashiburi! Shōgakkō irai da na.
5. MAKI: Sō yo ne. Dakara, 28-nen buri janai. Watashi-tachi mo, mō 40-sai ne.
6. HAJIME: Nā, minna, mukashi taimukapuseru umeta yo na? Hotte miyō ze!
7. TAMOTSU: Ā! Sōsō, (Buta-san kōen) ni umeta yo na?
8. MAKI: Chigau wa yo. (Zō-san kōen) yo. Jā, kore kara zō-san kōen e itte mimashō yo.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. 2. the year 2028
2. (class reunion)
3. TAMOTSU: Maki! Hajime! Long time no see!
4. HAMIME: It's been a while since elementary school.
5. MAKI: That's right. So it's been 28 years. We're already 40.
6. HAJIME: Hey guys, we buried the time capsule, right? Let's dig it up!
7. TAMOTSU: Oh, that's right! We buried it in Pig Park, didn't we?
8. MAKI: No, we didn't. It's in Elephant Park. So, let's go to Elephant Park then.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
同窓会	どうそうかい	dōsōkai	alumni meeting, class reunion
以来	いらい	~irai	since ~
振り	ぶり	~buri	first time since ~
ブタ	ぶた	buta	pig
違う	ちがう	chigau	to differ, to be different ; V1

SAMPLE SENTENCES

それは、違います。

Sore wa chigaimasu.

That's not right.

GRAMMAR

～てみる is the structure of "te-form of a verb + みる(*miru*)," which means to try to do something for the experience or in order to see the result. In this structure the attached みる(*miru*) acts as an auxiliary verb, and is conjugated as a class 2 verb.

Today's examples below imply that the speaker doesn't know whether they are going to make it, but he is proposing to dig up or go to the park, and then see what is going to happen. So, by using the expression of ～てみる, you can indicate that you are not sure whether the result is going to be fine, but you try and do something.

Today's Examples:

掘ってみようぜ！

Hotte miyō ze!

Let's try to dig them out (and see if we can find them).

ゾウさん公園へ行ってみましょうよ。

Zō-san kōen e itte mimashō yo.

Let's go to Zō-san park (and see if we can find them).

Formation:

* te-form of a verb + みる(*miru*)

電話してみる; *denwa shite miru*; to try to call

読んでみる; *yonde miru*; to try to read

Examples:

駅前の新しいレストランに行ってみよう！

Ekimae no atarashii resutoran ni itte miyō!

Why don't we try the new restaurant in front of the station.
(and see whether it is good or not.)

この本、面白かったよ。君も読んでみますか？

Kono hon, omoshirokatta yo. Kimi mo yonde mimasu ka?

This book was good. Wanna try reading it?

こんなところに階段があるよ。上ってみようか？

Konna tokoro ni kaidan ga aru yo. Nobotte miyō ka?

There are some stairs here. Should we try going up?