

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S5 #7

I'm Thinking about What to Do Later in Japan

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KANJI

1. 遠井 歩: あー。おもしろかった。1年ぶりに映画みた。
ずっとみたいと思っていたんだ。
2. 近森 渡: これから、友達と飲みに行こうと思っているんだ。
よかったら、一緒に来ない。
3. 遠井 歩: うーん。彼の具合が悪いから、お見舞いに行こうと思っていたんだ。
4. 近森 渡: そっか。彼氏、来られなくて、残念だったね。
・・・え？あれ、歩の彼氏じゃない？
5. 遠井 歩: え？
6. 近森 渡: ほら、あの花束を持っている人。
7. 遠井 歩: どの人？
8. 近森 渡: 山川病院の前にいる人。
9. 遠井 歩: ・・・本当だ。体調が悪いから、病院に行くんだと思う。
10. 近森 渡: でも、花束もってるよ。
11. 遠井 歩: ・・・どうということ。

KANA

1. とおい あゆむ: あー。おもしろかった。いちねんぶりに えいがみた。
ずっとみたいとおもっていたんだ。

CONT'D OVER

2. ちかもりわたる: これから、ともだちとのみにいこうとおもっているんだ。
よかったら、いっしょにこない?
3. とおい あゆむ: うーん。かれのぐあいがわるいから、おみまいにいこうとおもってたんだ。
4. ちかもりわたる: そっか。かれし、こられなくて、ざんねんだったね。
・・・え?あれ、あゆむのかれしじゃない?
5. とおい あゆむ: え?
6. ちかもりわたる: ほら、あのはなたばをもっているひと。
7. とおい あゆむ: どのひと?
8. ちかもりわたる: やまかわびょういんのまえにいるひと。
9. とおい あゆむ: ・・・ほんとうだ。たいちょうがわるいから、びょういんにいくんだとおもう。
10. ちかもりわたる: でも、はなたばもってるよ。
11. とおい あゆむ: ・・・どうということ。

ROMANIZATION

1. TŌI AYUMU: Ā. Omoshirokatta. Ichi-nen buri ni eiga mita.
Zutto mitai to omotte ita nda.
2. CHIKAMORI
WATARU: Kore kara, tomodachi to nomi ni ikō to omotte irunda.
Yokattara, isshoni konai.

CONT'D OVER

3. TŌI AYUMU: Ūn. Kare no guai ga warui kara, o-mimai ni ikō to omotte tanda.
4. CHIKAMORI WATARU: Sokka. kareshi, korarenakute, zannen dattane.
...E? are, Ayumu no kareshi janai?
5. TŌI AYUMU: E?
6. CHIKAMORI WATARU: Hora, ano hanataba o motte iru hito.
7. TŌI AYUMU: Dono hito?
8. CHIKAMORI WATARU: Yamakawa byōin no mae ni iru hito.
9. TŌI AYUMU: ... Hontō da. Taichō ga warui kara, byōin ni ikunda to omou.
10. CHIKAMORI WATARU: Demo, hanataba motteru yo.
11. TŌI AYUMU: ...Dōiu koto?

ENGLISH

1. AYUMU TŌI: Ah, that was really interesting. The first movie I've seen in a whole year. I was wanting to see it for ages.
2. WATARU
CHIKAMORI: I'm thinking about going drinking with some friends after this. If you like, why don't you come along?
3. AYUMU TŌI: Hmm... My boyfriend's not feeling well, so I was thinking I'd go and visit him.

CONT'D OVER

4. WATARU CHIKAMORI: I see. It's a shame your boyfriend couldn't come... Huh? Ayumu, isn't that your boyfriend?
5. AYUMU TŌI: Huh?
6. WATARU CHIKAMORI: Look, that person with the bouquet of flowers.
7. AYUMU TŌI: Which person?
8. WATARU CHIKAMORI: The person standing in front of Yamakawa Hospital.
9. AYUMU TŌI: So it is. He's not feeling well, so he's probably going to the hospital.
10. WATARU CHIKAMORI: But he's holding a bouquet of flowers.
11. AYUMU TŌI: What's going on?

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
ずっと	ずっと	zutto	for a long time
飲みに行く	のみにいく	nomi ni iku	to go out for a drink
どういうこと	どういうこと	dōiu koto	What's that supposed to mean?
持つ	もつ	motsu	to hold, to carry, to possess; V1
花束	はなたば	hanataba	bunch of flowers, bouquet
残念	ざんねん	zannen	too bad, regrettable; Adj(na)

一緒に	いっしょに	issho ni	together
よかったら	よかったら	yokattara	if you like, if you don't mind
思う	おもう	omou	to think, to feel; V1
どの (noun)	どの (noun)	dono (noun)	which (noun)

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>ずっと雨が降っている。 <i>Zutto ame ga futte iru.</i></p> <p>It's been raining for awhile.</p>	<p>飲みに行かない？ <i>Nomi ni ikanai?</i></p> <p>Do you want to go out for a drink?</p>
<p>これは、どういうことでしょうか。 <i>Kore wa dōiu koto deshō ka.</i></p> <p>What's this supposed to mean?</p>	<p>私は車を持っています。 <i>Watashi wa kuruma o motte imasu.</i></p> <p>I have a car.</p>
<p>誕生日にバラの花束をもらいました。 <i>Tanjōbi ni bara no hanataba o moraimashita.</i></p> <p>I got a bunch of roses for my birthday.</p>	<p>残念ですね。 <i>Zannen desu ne.</i></p> <p>That's too bad.</p>
<p>一緒にコンサートに行きましょう。 <i>Isshoni konsāto ni ikimashō.</i></p> <p>Let's go to a concert together.</p>	<p>よかったら、映画に行きませんか。 <i>Yokattara, eiga ni ikimasen ka.</i></p> <p>If you don't mind, would you like to go and watch a movie?</p>
<p>どう思いますか。 <i>Dō omoimasu ka.</i></p> <p>What do you think?</p>	<p>どこの国が好きですか。 <i>Doko no kuni ga suki desu ka.</i></p> <p>Which country do you like?</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

...*huri* (...ぶり) "first time in..."

When we attach *huri* to a word, it expresses time duration and it adds the meaning "first time in [the period]."

For Example:

1. 1ヶ月ぶり
ikkagetsu buri ⇒
"first time in a month"
2. 3年ぶり
sannen buri ⇒
"first time in three years"

yokattara (よかつたら) "if you want," "if you like," or "if it's okay"

Yokatta means "it was good" and *(ta)ra* means "if." So this literally means "if it was good." We often use this phrase before inviting someone to do something or making a request.

1. よかつたら、一緒に映画に行きませんか。
Yokattara, issho ni eiga ni ikimasen ka.
"If you like, why don't you go to a movie with me?"

dōiu koto (どういうこと) "What do you mean?" or "What is that supposed to mean?"

Dōiu means "what kind," "what way," or "how" and *koto* means "thing," "matter," or "reason." The phrase *dōiu koto* can express the speaker's strong questioning, disbelief, irritation, and so on.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Expressing One's Intentions or Thoughts.

これから、友達と飲みに行こうと思っているんだ。

Kore kara, tomodachi to nomi ni ikō to omotte irunda.

"I'm thinking about going drinking with some friends after this."

In this lesson, you'll learn how to say "I'm thinking about..." or "I was thinking about..." in Japanese. You'll also learn how to express emotions such as regret or gratitude with a reason.

~to omotte iru/~to omotte imasu (~と思っている / ~と思っています)

~to omotte ita/~to omotte imashita (~思っていた / ~思っていました)

In Beginner Series Season 4 Lesson 36, you learned how to express your opinion using ...*to omou* and its formal form ...*to omoimasu* meaning "I think that...." The present progressive form, ...*to omotteiru* or ...*to omotteimasu*, often follows the volitional form of a verb to express the speaker's intention or thoughts. It corresponds to "I'm thinking about..." or "I'm planning to do..." in English.

Formation

[Verb in volitional form] + *to* + *omotteiru/omotteimasu*

Sample Sentences

1. 大学院に行こうと思っている。
Daigakuin ni ikō to omotteiru.
"I'm thinking about going to graduate school."
2. 私たちは、結婚しようと思っています。
Watashi-tachi wa kekkon shiyō to omotteimasu.
"We're thinking about getting married."
3. ピクニックをしようと思っていたが、雨が降った。
Pikunikku o shiyō to omotteita ga ame ga futta.
"We were thinking about going on a picnic but it rained (so we didn't go)."

* We use ...*to omotteiru* and ...*to omotteimasu* with phrases that express one's desire (-*tai* form, *hoshii*, etc.) to imply that the subject has been feeling that way for a while.

For Example:

1. 車を買いたいと思っている。
Kuruma o kaitai to omotteiru.
"I'm interested in buying a new car."
2. わかってほしいと思っています。
Wakatte hoshii to omotteimasu.
"I want you to understand."
3. 新しいくつがほしいと思っていた。
Atarashii kutsu ga hoshii to omotteita.
"I've been wanting a new pair of shoes."

Expressing Different Emotions

In Beginner Series Season 4 Lesson 50, you learned how to say that you're glad or sorry that something that has happened. In this lesson, we'll go over other emotions.

Formation:

[Te form of a verb] + emotion

Let's look at the different emotions you can experience due to it raining...

For Example:

Reason	Emotion	"English"
雨が降って (Ame ga futte)	残念 (zannen)	"It's a shame that it rained."
雨が降って (Ame ga futte)	うれしい (ureshii)	"I'm glad that it rained."
雨が降って (Ame ga futte)	びっくり (bikkuri)	"I'm surprised that it rained."

Reference

Please also review the following grammar points.

- [verb] + *tai* ⇒ Beginner Series Season 4 Lesson 4
- Verb conjugation; volitional form ⇒ Beginner Series Season 4 Lesson 33
- [purpose] + *ni iku* ⇒ Beginner Series Season 4 Lesson 39
- Verb conjugation; potential form ⇒ Beginner Series Season 4 Lesson 43,44,45
- Modifying Clause ⇒ Beginner Series Season 4 Lesson 49