

## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S5 #8

# Somebody Wants to Learn Japanese!

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# KANJI

1. (コンコン)
2. 大空 晴夜: 美雨、元気？  
はい、これ、お花。美雨、お花 欲しがっていたから。  
・・・大丈夫だよ。高くなかったよ。
3. 近森 渡: 歩、こっちこっち。早く早く。
4. 遠井 歩: やっぱり、やめよう。よくないよ。
5. 近森 渡: しー。静かにして。
6. 大空 晴夜: ・・・うん。今朝、成田に行ったんだ。  
お父さんも お母さんも 美雨に 会いたがっていた。  
・・・うん。風歌も 赤ちゃんを 見たがっていたよ。  
・・・そうそう。一緒に 来たがって、大変だったよ。
7. (オンギャー オンギャー)
8. 大空 晴夜: あー。うるさかったね。ごめんごめん。  
嵐くん、こんばんはー。パパですよー。
9. 近森&遠井: パパ？

# KANA

1. (コンコン)
2. おおぞら はるや: みう、げんき？はい、これ、おはな。みう、おはな ほしがっていたから。・・・だいじょうぶだよ。たかくなかったよ。

CONT'D OVER

3. ちかもりわたる: あゆむ、こっちこっち。はやくはやく。
4. とおいあゆむ: やっぱり、やめよう。よくないよ。
5. ちかもりわたる: しー。しずかにして。
6. おおぞらはるや: …うん。けさ、なりたにいったんだ。おとうさんもおかあさんもみうにあいたがっていた。…うん。ふうかもあかちゃんをみたがっていたよ。…そうそう。いっしょにきたがって、たいへんだったよ。
7. (オンギャー オンギャー)
8. おおぞらはるや: あー。うるさかったね。ごめんごめん。あらしくん、こんばんはー。パパですよあー。
9. ちかもり&とおい: パパ?

## ROMANIZATION

1. (kon kon)
2. ŌZORA HARUYA: Miu, genki? Hai, kore, o-hana. Miu, o-hana hoshi gatte ita kara. ...Daijōbu dayo. Takaku nakatta yo.
3. CHIKAMORI WATARU: Ayumu, kocchi kocchi. Hayaku hayaku.
4. TŌI AYUMU: Yappari, yameyō. Yokunai yo.
5. CHIKAMORI WATARU: Shī. Shizuka ni shite.

CONT'D OVER

6. ŌZORA HARUYA: ... Un. Kesa, Narita ni ittanda. O-tō-san mo o-kā-san mo Miu ni aitagatte ita.... Un. Fūka mo aka-chan o mitagatteita yo.... Sōsō. Isshoni kitagatte, taihen datta yo.
7. (ongyā ongyā)
8. ŌZORA HARUYA: Ā. urusakatta ne. Gomen gomen. Arashi-kun, Konban wā. Papa desu yō.
9. Papa?

## ENGLISH

1. (Knock knock)
2. HARUYA OZORA: Miu, how are you feeling? Here are some flowers for you. You wanted flowers, so...it's fine! They weren't expensive.
3. WATARU CHIKAMORI: Ayumi, over here! Hurry, hurry!
4. AYUMU TOI: Let's not do this. This isn't good.
5. WATARU CHIKAMORI: Shh! Keep quiet!
6. HARUYA OZORA: ...Yeah. I went to Narita this morning. Mom and Dad wanted to see you. ...Yeah. Fuka really wanted to see the baby. Right, right. She wanted to come with me; it was a hassle.
7. (Baby starts crying)
8. HARUYA OZORA: Ahh...I was a bit loud, huh. Sorry! Hi Arashi! It's Daddy!

CONT'D OVER

9. CHIKAMORI           Daddy?  
&AYUMU TOI:

## VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
早く	はやく	hayaku	quickly, soon, hurry up; Adv
こんばんは。	こんばんは。	Konban wa.	Good evening.
うるさい	うるさい	urusai	noisy, loud, annoying; Adj(i)
大変	たいへん	taihen	serious, terrible, tough, in trouble; Adj (na)
見る	みる	miru	to watch, to look, to see ; V2
会う	あう	au	to meet; V1
成田	なりた	Narita	Narita
今朝	けさ	kesa	this morning
静かに	しずかに	shizuka ni	quietly;Adv
やめる	やめる	yameru	to quit, to end, to stop; V2
やっぱり	やっぱり	yappari	as I thought, as expected
こっち	こっち	kocchi	this way, over here , this one
ごめん	ごめん	gomen	Sorry.

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>私は早く結婚したいです。 <i>Watashi wa hayaku kekkon shitai desu.</i></p> <p>I want to get married soon.</p>	<p>こんばんは! <i>Konban wa.</i></p> <p>Good evening!</p>
<p>うるさい音楽は嫌いです。 <i>Urusai ongaku wa kirai desu.</i></p> <p>I hate loud music.</p>	<p>大変な一日だった。 <i>Taihen na ichinichi datta.</i></p> <p>It was a rough day.</p>
<p>よく、テレビをみますか。 <i>Yoku, terebi o mimasu ka.</i></p> <p>Do you often watch T.V.?</p>	<p>明日、彼と会います。 <i>Ashita, kare to aimasu.</i></p> <p>I'll meet him tomorrow.</p>
<p>成田空港までいくらですか。 <i>Narita Kūkō made ikura desu ka.</i></p> <p>How much does it cost to go to Narita airport?</p>	<p>今朝から、具合が悪いんです。 <i>Kesa kara guai ga waruin desu.</i></p> <p>I've been feeling sick since this morning.</p>
<p>静かにしてください。 <i>Shizuka ni shite kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please be quiet.</p>	<p>やめて。 <i>Yamete.</i></p> <p>Stop it!</p>
<p>やっぱり! <i>Yappari!</i></p> <p>I knew it!</p>	<p>こっちに来て。 <i>Kocchi ni kite.</i></p> <p>Come here!</p>
<p>遅れて、ごめん! <i>Okurete, gomen!</i></p> <p>I'm sorry I'm late.</p>	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### **au(会う) "to meet"**

The particle *ni* or *to* marks the person that the subject meets.

#### **For Example:**

1. 友達に会う  
*Tomodachi ni au.*  
"to meet my friend"
2. 友達と会う  
*Tomodachi to au.*  
"to meet with my friend"

The meanings of sentences one and two are basically the same. However, since the particle *to* means "with," the phrase *Tomodachi to au* has a mutual connotation.

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of This Lesson Is How to Describe the Wishes of Others.**

風歌も赤ちゃんを見たがっていたよ。  
*Fūka mo aka-chan o mitagatteita yo.*  
"Fuka wanted to see the baby too."

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In this lesson, you'll learn how to say "somebody wants..." or "somebody wants to..." in Japanese.

~ほしがっている / ~たがっている

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You've already learned the usage of [noun] *ga hoshii* and [verb] *tai* in Beginner Series Season 4 Lesson 4. However, we primarily use *hoshii* and *tai* only to talk about the speaker's (the first person's) desire. To talk about someone else's desire, you have to use [noun] *o hoshigatteiru* and [verb] *tagatteiru*, which literally mean "showing signs of wanting ...". We usually translate them as "want" and "want to" respectively.

### "Want" + [noun]

- Speaker's desire → [Noun] *ga hoshii*
- Someone else's desire → [Noun] *o hoshigatteiru*

\* Please note that we use the particle *o* to mark the object the second or third person wants.

## Sample Sentences:

1. 私は新しい車が欲しい。  
*Watashi wa atarashii kuruma ga hoshii.*  
"I want a new car."
2. 兄は新しい車を欲しがっている。  
*Ani wa atarashii kuruma o hoshigatteiru.*  
"My older brother wants a new car."

### "Want to" + [verb]

- Speaker's desire → [Verb in *masu* stem] *tai*
- Someone else's desire → [Verb in *masu* stem] *tagatteiru*

## Sample Sentences:

1. 私は映画が(orを)みたい。  
*Watashi wa eiga ga (or o) mitai.*  
"I want to see a movie."
2. 兄は映画をみたがっている。  
*Ani wa eiga o mitagatteiru.*  
"My older brother wants to see a movie."

**Note:** Although we can use either *ga* or *o* to mark the object for *-tai*, we can only use *o* to mark the object for *-tagatteiru*.

## Other Ways to Talk about What Someone Else Wants

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In Japanese, *hoshii* and *-tai* are considered personal feelings and we do not use them to talk about another person's feelings. However, it is possible to use *hoshii* or *-tai* in a sentence such as "He/She said that..." or "It looks like..." when talking about someone else's feelings.

You can also indicate someone else's desire by using the grammar you've learned so far.

Reported speech *-to itte imasu / itte imashita*

⇒ Beginner Series Season 4 Lesson 46

### For Example:

1. 美雨は花が欲しいと言っていた。  
*Miu wa hana ga hoshii to itteita.*  
"Miu said she wanted flowers."

Auxiliary adjective *sō*, meaning "looks like"

⇒ Beginner Series Season 4 Lesson 7

### For Example:

1. 風歌は一緒に来たそうだった。  
*Fūka wa isshoni kita sō datta.*  
"Fūka seemed like she wanted to come."

Auxiliary verb *darō*, meaning "probably"

⇒ Beginner Series Season 5 Lesson 1

- お父さんとお母さんは美雨に会いたいだろう。  
*O-tō-san to o-kā-san wa Miu-ni aitai darō.*  
"Miu's father and mother probably want to see her."

## Reference

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Please also review the following grammar points.

- [Verb] + *tai* ⇒ Beginner Series Season 4 Lesson 4
- [Noun] + *ga hoshii* ⇒ Beginner Series Season 4 Lesson 4
- Verb conjugation; volitional form ⇒ Beginner Series Season 4 Lesson 33
- Sentence-ending particle; *yo* ⇒ Newbie Series Season 2 Lesson 19