

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Intermediate #34 Boyfriend

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## KANJI

1. レイ子:                   ねえねえ、マミの彼氏どうだった。会ったんでしょう。
2. ユウ子:                   そうねえ。優しそうな感じだったかな。
3. レイ子:                   優しそうな感じって、どういうこと。
4. ユウ子:                   包容力がありそうな感じ。
5. レイ子:                   包容力があるって・・・どんな感じなの。
6. ユウ子:                   すぐ怒ったりしなそうな感じ。
7. レイ子:                   へー。柔和で、笑顔が素敵そうなイメージだわ。

## KANA

1. レイこ:                   ねえねえ、マミのかれしどうだった。あつたんでしょう。
2. ユウこ:                   そうねえ。やさしそうなかんじだったかな。
3. レイこ:                   やさしそうなかんじって、どういうこと。
4. ユウこ:                   ほうようりよくがありそうなかんじ。
5. レイこ:                   ほうようりよくがあるって・・・どんなかんじなの。
6. ユウこ:                   すぐおこったりしなそうなかんじ。
7. レイこ:                   へー。にゆうわで、えがおがすてきそうなイメージだわ。

## ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. REIKO: Nēnē, Mami no kareshi dō datta. Atta n deshō.
2. YŪKO: Sō nē. Yasashi sō na kanji datta ka na.
3. REIKO: Yasashi sō na kanji tte, dō iu koto.
4. YŪKO: Hōyōryoku ga ari sō na kanji.
5. REIKO: Hōyōuryoku ga aru tte... donna kanji na no.
6. YŪKO: Sugu okottari shina sō na kanji.
7. REIKO: Hē. nyūwa de, egao ga suteki sō na imēji da wa.

## ENGLISH

1. REIKO: Hey, hey, how about Mami's boyfriend? You met him, right?
2. YUKO: Yeah. I guess he seemed kind of nice.
3. REIKO: He seemed kind of nice? What do you mean by that?
4. YUKO: It felt like he was...patient.
5. REIKO: Patient? How so?
6. YUKO: It seems like he doesn't get angry very easily.
7. REIKO: Wow...I can picture a handsome smiling face and mild mannered temperament.

## VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
彼氏	かれし	kareshi	boyfriend
優しい	やさしい	yasashii	tender, kind, gentle
感じ	かんじ	kanji	feeling, impression
包容力	ほうようりょく	hōyōyoku	tolerance, having an open mind
柔和	にゅうわ	nyūwa	gentleness
笑顔	えがお	egao	smiling face
素敵	すてき	suteki	lovely, great

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

この店の雰囲気はいい感じです。  
*Kono mise no fun'iki wa ii kanji desu.*

This store has a nice feel to it.

## GRAMMAR

*Sō da* is an auxiliary adjective used to indicate the form, condition or state in which something appears. It is always used to indicate one's assumption/judgment based on what one can see. It is therefore equivalent to the English form "look like --". *Sō da* attaches directly to the *-masu* stem of verbs and auxiliary verbs and to the stems of adjectives and auxiliary adjectives.

There are, however, exceptions to this pattern. The *sō da* form of adjectives whose stem consists of only one *kana*, such as *ii/yoi* ("good") and *nai* ("non-existent"), require that a "sa" be inserted between the stem and the *sō da* auxiliary. Therefore, *ii/yoi* becomes *yosa sō da*, *nai* becomes *nasa sō da*.

*Sō da* is a *na*-type adjective. Therefore, as we have in today's dialog, its prenominal form is *sō na*, like 優しそうな感じ・*yasashi sō na kanji*; appearance that looks like nice.

### Formation:

\**na/i*-Adjectives, stem + *sō da*

きたない・kitanai	きたな・kitana	きたなそうだ kitana sō da	looks messy
頑固な・ganko na	頑固・ganko	頑固そうだ ganko sō da	looks stubborn

*Nai/yoi, stem + sa sō da*

ない・nai	な・na	なさそうだ na sa sō da	looks like something doesn't exist
よい・yoi	よ・yo	よさそうだ yo sa sō da	looks like something is good

\*Please note that in today's dialog, 怒ったりしなそうな・okottari shina sō na should be 怒ったりしなさそうな・okottari shina sa sō na, but *sa* sound is dropped. In casual spoken Japanese, *sa* sound sometimes drops out of *na sa sō da*.

\*Verb. *masu*-stem + *sō da*

笑う・warau	笑い・warai	笑いそうだ warai sō da	looks like someone will laugh
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### Examples:

君のお父さんは怖そうな顔をしてるね。  
*Kimi no o-tōsan wa kowa sō na kao o shite ru ne.*  
Your father's face looks scary.

彼は、面白くなさそうな様子だった。  
*Kare wa omoshirokuna sa sō na yōsu datta.*  
He didn't look like happy.

雨が降りそうだ。  
*Ame ga furi sō da.*  
It looks like it'll rain.