

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Intermediate #9 Lottery

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# 9

# KANJI

1. ひろ: 聞いた？聞いた？
2. たけ: どうしたの？
3. ひろ: 山田さんが年末宝くじ当たったらしい！
4. たけ: マジで！
5. ひろ: うん、3億円だよ！！！！
6. たけ: 3億円？
7. ひろ: 君たち二人は幸せだよね。ええ。。。どうしたの？すごい顔してるけど。
8. たけ: 昨日彼女をふった。
9. ひろ: なんだった？
10. たけ: 彼女は運が悪くて、貧乏で将来性がないと思って、もうお婆さんだし。服の趣味も悪いし。
11. ひろ: わかった。わかったよ。
12. たけ: まあ、とにかく、昨日彼女と別れたんだ。しまったな。
13. ひろ: 彼女は自分の誕生日と君の誕生日を使ったらしい。もしかしたら。。。やり直せる可能性があるかもしれない。電話してみたら。。。。
14. たけ: ああ、それはいいアイデアだ。さっそく電話してみよう。

CONT'D OVER

15. ああ！もしもし。たけですけど。

## KANA

1. ひろ: きいた？きいた？
2. たけ: どうしたの？
3. ひろ: やまださんがねんまつたからくじあたったらしい！
4. たけ: マジで！
5. ひろ: うん、3おくえんだよ！！！！
6. たけ: 3おくえん？
7. ひろ: きみたちふたりはしあわせだよ。ええ。。。どうしたの？すごい  
かおしてるけど。
8. たけ: きのうかのじょをふった。
9. ひろ: なんだって？
10. たけ: かのじょはうんがわるくて、びんぼうでしょうらいせいがないとお  
もって、もうおばあさんだし。ふくのしゅみもわるいし。
11. ひろ: わかった。わかったよ。
12. たけ: まあ、とにかく、きのうかのじょとわかれたんだ。しまったな。

CONT'D OVER

13. ひろ:                   かのじょはじぶんのたんじょうびときみのたんじょうびをつかったらしい。もしかしたら。。。やりなおせるかのうせいがあるかもしれない。でんわしてみたら。。。。
14. たけ:                   ああ、それはいいアイデアだ。さっそくでんわしてみよう。ああ！もしもし。たけですけど。

## ROMANIZATION

1. HIRO:                   Kiita? Kiita?
2. TAKE:                   Dōshita no?
3. HIRO:                   Yamada-san ga nenmatsu takarakuji atatta rashii!
4. TAKE:                   Maji de!
5. HIRO:                   Un, 3 oku-en da yo!!!
6. TAKE:                   3 oku-en?
7. HIRO:                   Kimitachi futari wa shiawase da yo ne. E... dōshita no? Sugoi kao shiteru kedo.
8. TAKE:                   Kinō kanojo o futta.
9. HIRO:                   Nan da tte?
10. TAKE:                   Kanojo wa un ga warukute, binbō de shōraisei ga nai to omotte, mō obāsan da shi. Fuku no shumi mo warui shi.
11. HIRO:                   Wakatta. Wakatta yo.

CONT'D OVER

12. TAKE: Mā, tonikaku, kinō kanojo to wakareta n da. Shimatta na.
13. HIRO: Kanojo wa jibun no tanjōbi to kimi no tanjōbi o tsukatta rashii.  
Moshikashitara... yarinaoseru kanōsei ga aru kamoshirenai. Denwa shite mitara...
14. TAKE: Ā, sore wa ii aida da. Sassoku denwa shite miyō. Ā! Moshi moshi.  
Take desu kedo.

## ENGLISH

1. HIRO: Did you hear? Did you hear?
2. TAKE: What happened?
3. HIRO: It seems Yamada won the year-end lottery!
4. TAKE: No way!
5. HIRO: Yeah, 300 million yen!!!
6. TAKE: 300 million yen?
7. HIRO: You two must be happy, right. Umm... what's up? That's some face...
8. TAKE: I dumped her yesterday.
9. HIRO: Say what?
10. TAKE: I was thinking... she's unlucky, she's poor and has no future. She's already old, has no fashion sense, and...

CONT'D OVER

11. HIRO: Okay, I got it!
12. TAKE: Well, anyways, we separated yesterday. I messed up.
13. HIRO: I heard she played her birthday and your birthday. Maybe... just maybe there's a chance you can fix things up. What if you gave her a call...
14. TAKE: Ah, now that's a good idea! I'll call her right away! Oh, hey! It's Take!

## VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
年末宝くじ	ねんまつたからくじ	nenmatsu takarakuji	year-end lottery
可能性	かのうせい	kanōsei	possibility
やり直せる	やりなおせる	yarinaoseru	to be able to fix
もしかしたら	もしかしたら	moshikashitara	maybe
兎に角	とにかく	tonikaku	anyway, in any case
億	おく	oku	hundred million
趣味	しゅみ	shumi	hobby, preference, taste
将来性	しょうらいせい	shōraisei	future prospects
貧乏	びんぼう	binbō	poverty, poor
ふる	ふる	furu	to dump
アイディア	アイディア	aidia	idea

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

宝くじで1億円があたった。  
*Takara-kuji de ichi-oku-en ga atatta.*

I won 100 million yen in the lottery.

キムさんは趣味がいい。  
*Kimu-san wa shumi ga ii.*

Kim has good taste.

## GRAMMAR

### Today's grammar point again focuses on the auxiliary adjective rashii

Today's grammar point again focuses on the auxiliary adjective rashii, which can mean seems like, looks like, I hear/heard, like something/someone, and is commonly used in informal Japanese to convey these meanings. When used, it expresses the speaker's conjecture based on what the speaker knows or has heard or seen. Rashii is used to express that something/someone is like something/someone. This usage may be best exemplified by the fact that rashii can be directly appended to a person's name to indicate that some act, speech, etc. is highly characteristic of the person whose name rashii has been appended to. Rashii was introduced in a previous lesson, in which it was appended directly to a noun. In today's lesson rashii follows verbs, indicating that the whole statement was based on conjecture.

Usage:

V.plain present + rashii

V.plain past + rashii

i-adjective + rashii

i-adjective past tense + rashii

na-adjective + rashii

na-adjective past tense + rashii

Noun + rashii

Noun past tense + rashii

Type	Dictionary form/Plain past	English	Plain+rashii/ Plain Past +rashii	English
Verb	食べる taberu 食べた tabeta	to eat	食べるらしい taberu rashii 食べたらしい tabeta rashii	It seems that someone/ something will eat/ate

i-adjective	おいしい oishii おいしかった oishikatta	delicious	おいしいらしい い oishii rashii おいしかった oishikatta rashii	It seems that something is/ was delicious.
na-adjective	頑固 ganko 頑固だった ganko datta	stubborn	頑固らしい ganko rashii 頑固だったら しい ganko datta rashii	It seems that someone is/ was stubborn.
Noun	先生 sensei 先生だった sensei datta	teacher	先生らしい sensei rashii 先生だったら しい sensei datta rashii	It seems that someone is/ was a teacher.

Examples:

彼は6年間にアメリカにいたらしい。

*Kare wa 6 nenkan ni Amerika ni ita rashii.*

I heard he lived in the U.S. for 6 years.

北海道は寒いらしい。

*Hokkaidō wa samui rashii.*

I heard that Hokkaido is cold.