

LESSON NOTES

Lower Intermediate S3 #1 First Time in an Onsen! What Should I Do? 1

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1

KANJI

1. 加奈子: ジョン、夏休みは、どうする？
2. ジョン: 温泉に行こうよ。
3. 加奈子: 温泉、いいねえ。どこの温泉に行こうか？
4. ジョン: うーん。温泉に詳しくないからな……。加奈子のお勧めはどこ？
5. 加奈子: そうねえ。なるべく近いところがいいね。箱根はどう？
6. ジョン: 箱根は、日帰りできるし、富士山も見られるし...うん。いいね。賛成！箱根の温泉に行こう。
7. 加奈子: それに、ロマンスカーで行けるから、駅弁も食べられるし、楽しいよ！
8. ジョン: わお！駅弁？食べよう、食べよう！
9. 加奈子: じゃ、箱根に決まり！トオルも温泉に行きたがっていたから、誘おうよ。
10. ジョン: え？トオルも？...い、いいね。そうしよう。（なーんだ二人じゃないのか）

KANA

1. かなこ: ジョン、なつやすみは、どうする？
2. ジョン: おんせんにいこうよ。

CONT'D OVER

3. かなこ: おんせん、いいねえ。どこのおんせんにいこうか？
4. ジョン: うーん。おんせんにくわしくないからな・・・。かなこのおすすめはどこ？
5. かなこ: そうねえ。なるべくちかいところがいいね。はこねはどう？
6. ジョン: はこねは、ひがえりできるし、ふじさんもみられるし...うん。いいね。さんせい！はこねのおんせんにいこう。
7. かなこ: それに、ロマンスカーでいけるから、えきべんもたべられるし、たのしいよ！
8. ジョン: わお！えきべん？たべよう、たべよう！
9. かなこ: じゃ、はこねにきまり！トオルもおんせんにいきたがっていたから、さそおうよ。
10. ジョン: え？トオルも？...い、いいね。そうしよう。（なーんだふたりじゃないのか）

ROMANIZATION

1. KANAKO: Jon, natsu yasumi wa, dō suru?
2. JON: Onsen ni ikō yo.
3. KANAKO: Onsen, ii nē. Doko no onsen ni ikō ka?
4. JON: Ūn. Onsen ni kuwashikunai kara na.... Kanako no o-susume wa doko?

CONT'D OVER

5. KANAKO: Sō nē. Narubeku chikai tokoro ga ii ne. Hakone wa dō?
6. JON: Hakone wa, higaeri dekiru shi, Fuji-san mo mirareru shi... Un. Ii ne. Sansei! Hakone no onsen ni ikō.
7. KANAKO: Sore ni, romansukā de ikeru kara, ekiben mo taberareru shi, tanoshii yo!
8. JON: Wao! Ekiben? Tabeyō, tabeyō!
9. KANAKO: Ja, Hakone ni kimari! Tōru mo onsen ni ikitagatte ita kara, sasō yo.
10. JON: E? Tōru mo?... I, ii ne. Sō shiyō. (Nān da futari ja nai no ka.)

ENGLISH

1. KANAKO: John, what do you want to do for summer vacation?
2. JOHN: Let's go to an onsen.
3. KANAKO: An onsen...Sounds nice. Which onsen shall we go to then?
4. JOHN: Well. I don't know about hot springs very well...so what is your recommendation?
5. KANAKO: Yeah, well...it's probably better to go to a place close by. How about Hakone ?
6. JOHN: Oh, we can make a day trip to Hakone, and we can see Mt. Fuji. It's a good idea. Let's go to an onsen in Hakone.
7. KANAKO: And what's better, because we can go on a Romance car, we can eat ekiben. Sounds like fun. I can't wait.

CONT'D OVER

8. JOHN: Wow! Ekiben? Let's eat it.
9. KANAKO: All right then, it's decided. We go to Hakone. You know Toru also wants to go to Hakone. So let's invite him too.
10. JOHN: What? Toru? O...Ok. Let's do that. (Oh, it's not just the two of us.)

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
詳しい	くわしい	kuwashii	knowing very well, detailed, accurate;Adj(i)
お勧め	おすすめ	o-susume	recommendation
なるべく	なるべく	narubeku	preferably, as possible
日帰り	ひがえり	higaeri	day trip
賛成	さんせい	sansei	agree, approval
ロマンスカー	ロマンスカー	Romansukā	Name of limited express for Odakyū Line
駅弁	えきべん	ekiben	station (boxed) lunch
誘う	さそう	sasou	to invite, to ask
なんだ	なんだ	nan da	What!, exclamation to express disappointment or blame

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>詳しい事はわかりません。 <i>Kuwashii koto wa wakarimasen.</i></p> <p>I don't know any details.</p>	<p>なるべく早めに集合してください。 <i>Narubeku hayame ni shūgō shite kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please get together as soon as possible.</p>
<p>何人かパーティーに誘ってよ。 <i>Nannin ka pātī ni sasotte yo.</i></p> <p>Please invite some of your friends.</p>	<p>なんだ。もっと早く言ってよ。 <i>Nanda. Motto hayaku itte yo.</i></p> <p>What? You should have told me earlier.</p>

GRAMMAR

(i) Volitional Form

Today we introduce the plain volitional form of a verb. This is used to express volition on the part of the first person or to invite or solicit someone to do something. When you express your own volition, you often use structures like "the volitional form + *to omoimasu*" (と思います) or "the volitional form + *to omotte imasu*" (思っています)." This will be introduced in the next lesson "First Time in an Onsen! What Should I Do? 2."

Today, we are focusing on the cases that the volitional form is used to solicit somebody to do something, as in today's examples below. Please note that in the final example, the final particle *yo* is attached at the end of a sentence to emphasize the solicitation.

Today's Examples:

賛成！箱根の温泉に行こう。(class I verb)

Sansei! Hakone no onsen ni ikō.

Agreed! Let's go to an onsen in Hakone.

駅弁？食べよう、食べよう！(class II verb)

Ekiben? Tabeyō, tabeyō!

Ekiben? Let's eat it! Let's eat it!

いいね。そうしよう。(class III verb)

Ii ne. Sō shiyō.

Good idea. Let's do it!

温泉に行こうよ。(volitional form + particle *yo*(よ))

Onsen ni ikō yo.

Let's go to an onsen!

As in the example below, you can ask for the listener's opinion about your suggestion by

using "the volitional form + question particle *ka*."

Today's Example:

どこの温泉に行こうか? (volitional form + particle *ka* (か))

Doko no onsen ni ikō ka?

Which hot springs shall we go to?

Formation:

To form the plain volitional of Class I verb, change the final syllable of the dictionary form of the verb from the *u*-column to the *o*-column of the same row, and add the syllable *u*. See the following chart.

Plain Non-past	Change Final Syllable (<i>u</i> -column to <i>o</i> -column)	Add <i>u</i>	Plain Volitional
行く	行く・iku → 行こ・iko	行こ + う	行こう
飲む	飲む・nomu → 飲も・nomo	飲も + う	飲もう
泳ぐ	泳ぐ・oyogu → 泳ご・oyogo	泳ご + う	泳ごう

To form the plain volitional of Class II and III verb, add *yō* to the *masu* stem. See the following chart.

	Plain	Non-past Masu stem	Append <i>yō</i>	Plain Volitional
Class II	食べる	食べ(ます)	食べ + よう	食べよう
Class III	する	し(ます)	し + よう	しよう
Class III	来る (くる)	来 (ます)	来 (こ) + よう	来よう (こよう)

Examples:

まだ早いから、もう少し飲もう！
Mada hayai kara, mō sukoshi nomō!
It's still early. Let's drink a little longer!

約束の時間に遅れそうだ。走ろうよ！
Yakusoku no jikan ni okure sō da. Hashirō!
It seems we're going to be late for the appointment. Let's run!

明日、何時に会おうか？
Ashita, nan-ji ni aō ka?
What time shall we meet tomorrow?

(ii) --*garu* (~がる)

Today we introduce the auxiliary verb "*garu* (がる)" which is attached to "verb. *masu* stem + *tai* (たい)" and expresses that a person other than the speaker wants to do something, based on some information that the speaker had before. On the contrary, "verb. *masu* stem + *tai* (たい)" can only express the speaker's own desire.

When *garu* (がる) is attached to "verb. *masu* stem + *tai* (たい)", drop "i" sound from "*tai*" and add "*garu*," as in *mitai* (見たい) + *garu* (がる) → *mitagaru* (見たがる).

Like --*tai* (~たい), *hoshii* (欲しい) can only express the speaker's needs, but when *garu* (がる) is attached to *hoshii* (欲しい), which is formed to be "*hoshi-garu* (欲しがる)," you can express a person other than the speaker needs something.

It's common that you keep your desire or needs for a certain period of time, so "--*gatte iru* (--がっている)" which is "te-form of *garu* + *iru*" is usually used.

Today's Example:

トオルも温泉に行きたがっていたから、誘おうよ。
Tōru mo onsen ni ikitagatte ita kara, sasoō yo.
Toru wanted to go to onsen, so let's invite him.

Formation:

Dictionary form	<i>masu</i> stem	add <i>tai</i>	drop <i>i</i> sound from -- <i>tai</i> and add <i>garu</i>
見る	見(ます)	見たい	見たがる
食べる	食べ(ます)	食べたい	食べたがる
行く	行き(ます)	行きたい	行きたがる

Examples:

子供達は、ディズニーランドに行きたがっている。

Kodomo-tachi wa, Deizunīrando ni ikitagatte iru.

My kids want to go to Disneyland.

加奈子は、ボーナスでブランドのバッグを買いたがっている。

Kanako wa, bōnasu de burando no baggu o kaitagatte iru.

Kanako wants to buy a brand named bag with her bonus money.

太一は、新しいゲームソフトを欲しがっている。

Taichi wa, atarashii gēmu sofuto o hoshigatte iru.

Taichi wants to get new game software.

×太一は、新しいゲームソフトが欲しがっている。

(Please note *ga* can not be used in place of *o*, although you can say "*boku wa gēmu sofuto ga hoshii*" when you talk about your own desire.)