

LESSON NOTES

Lower Intermediate S3 #2 First Time in an Onsen! What Should I Do?

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KANJI

1. (加奈子、トオルに電話をかける)
2. 加奈子: あのさあ、夏休みに、箱根の温泉に行こうと思っているんだけど、一緒に行かない？
3. トオル: 箱根かあ！いいね。行く、行く！
4. 加奈子: よかったあ。困ってたんだ。助かったわ。
5. トオル: えっ、どういう意味？
6. 加奈子: ジョンも一緒に行くんだけど、彼に温泉の入り方を教えて欲しいんだ。
7. トオル: ふーん、そのために、僕を誘ったんだ。
8. 加奈子: そのためだけじゃないよ。勘違いしないでよ。
9. トオル: ふん。まあ、いいよ。
10. 加奈子: おいしいものをたくさん食べて、温泉に入って、楽しもうね！じゃ、また連絡するね！じゃあね。バイバーイ。

KANA

1. (かなこ、トオルにでんわをかける)
2. かなこ: あのさあ、なつやすみに、はこねのおんせんにいこうとおもっているんだけど、いっしょにいかない？

CONT'D OVER

3. トオル: はこねかあ！いいね。いく、いく！
4. かなこ: よかったあ。こまってたんだ。たすかったわ。
5. トオル: えっ、どういういみ？
6. かなこ: ジョンもいっしょにいくんだけど、かれにおんせんのはいりかたをおしえてほしいんだ。
7. トオル: ふーん、そのために、ぼくをさそったんだ。
8. かなこ: そのためだけじゃないよ。かんちがいしないですよ。
9. トオル: ふん。まあ、いいよ。
10. かなこ: おいしいものをたくさんたべて、おんせんにはいって、たのしもうね！じゃ、またれんらくするね！じゃあね。バイバーイ。

ROMANIZATION

1. (Kanao, Tōru ni denwa o kakeru)
2. KANAKO: Ano sã, natsuyasumi ni, Hakone no onsen ni ikō to omotte iru n da kedo, issho ni ikanai?
3. TŌRU: Hakone kã! li ne. Iku, iku!
4. KANAKO: Yokattã. Komatte ta n da. Tasukatta wa.
5. TŌRU: E, Dō iu imi?

CONT'D OVER

6. KANAKO: Jon mo issho ni iku n da kedo, kare ni onsen no hairi kata o oshiete hoshii n da.
7. TÔRU: Fūn, sono tame ni, boku o sasotta n da.
8. KANAKO: Sono tame dake ja nai yo. Kanchigai shinaide yo.
9. TÔRU: Fun. Mā, ii yo.
10. KANAKO: Oishii mono o takusan tabete, onsen ni haitte, tanoshimō ne! Ja, mata renraku suru ne! Jā ne. Baibāi.

ENGLISH

1. (Kanakano make a phone to Toru.)
2. KANAKO: I'm thinking about going to a hot spring in Hakone for summer vacation. Why don't we go together?
3. TORU: Oh, Hakone! That's great. I'd love to!
4. KANAKO: Oh, that's great. I was worried. You saved me.
5. TORU: What do you mean?
6. KANAKO: John is also coming with us. I want you to teach him what to do with a hot spring.
7. TORU: I was asked for that purpose?
8. KANAKO: It's not only for that. Don't get me wrong.

CONT'D OVER

9. TORU: OK. That's good.
10. KANAOKO: Let's eat lots of delicious food and enjoy the hot springs. I'll get in touch with you later. See you. Bye.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
困る	こまる	komaru	to be worried, to be bothered
助かる	たすかる	tasukaru	to be saved, to be helpful
勘違い	かんちがい	kanchigai	misunderstanding, wrong guess
どういう意味?	どういういみ?	Dō iu imi?	What does that mean?
欲しい	ほしい	hoshii	want, wish for; Adj(i)
ため	ため	tame	for, for the sake of, to one's advantage

SAMPLE SENTENCES

今、何が欲しいですか。

Ima nani ga hoshii desu ka.

What do you want right now?

GRAMMAR

(i) Volitional form + *to omotte iru* (と思っている)

When you tell somebody that you want or intend to do something, you often use the

structure of "the volitional form + *to omotte iru* (と思っている)" or "the volitional form + *to omō* (と思う)," which means "I'm thinking/I think I'm going to do something."

Today's Example:

箱根の温泉に行こうと思っているんだけど、一緒に行かない？

Hakone no onsen ni ikō to omotte iru n da kedo, issho ni ikanai?

I'm planning to go to onsen in Hakone. Won't you come with me?

When you use the volitional form alone, it sounds like saying it to yourself.

お腹が減ったな。そろそろお昼ご飯を食べよう。

Onaka ga hetta na. Sorosoro o-hiru go-han o tabeyō.

I'm hungry. I'm going to eat lunch.

Formation:

* Volitional form + *to omotte iru* (と思っている)

Volitional form + *to omō* (と思う)

食べる	食べようと思っている/ 思う	I am thinking/think that I'm going to eat
読む	読もうと思っている/思 う	I am thinking/think that I'm going to read

Examples:

僕は、夏休みにハワイに行こうと思っている。

Boku wa, natsuyasumi ni Hawaii ni ikō to omotte iru.

I'm thinking I'm going to Hawaii during summer vacation.

私は、毎日、早起きしようと思っているが、起きられない。

Watashi wa, mainichi, hayaoki shiyō to omotte iru ga, okirarenai.

I'm thinking that I'm going to wake up early, but I can't everyday.

今日は、早く帰ろうと思う。

Kyō wa, hayaku kaerō to omou.

I think I'm going home early today.

(ii) --*n da* (~んだ) / --*n da kedo* (~んだけど)

--*n da* (~んだ) is the casual contracted version of --*no da* (~のだ). --*no da* (~のだ) is the sentence-final expression which is basically used when you want to explain something

linking with the context or situation.

When you want to explain some reason, the sentence ending *no da* is usually used. When you suppose that the examples below are said in the situation where you are late for an appointment, the sentence ending with *no da* can imply more than what the sentence just describe, and can imply that's the reason why I was late. On the other hand, the sentence not ending with *no da* doesn't imply anything, but just describes the fact.

○道が混んでいたんだ。

Michi ga konde ita n da.

The traffic is slow (so I was late.)

△道が混んでいた。

Michi ga konde ita.

The traffic is slow.

As in the case of today's example below, the sentence ending with *no da* can be used when the speaker explain his/her understanding or interpretation of the reason for something.

Today's Example:

そのために、僕を誘ったんだ。

Sono tame ni, boku o sasotta n da.

That's why you invited me.

Also, in today's dialog, we introduced *--n da kedo*(~んだけど) which is used in a subordinate clause to give some introductory information before asking someone about something or making a request.

Today's Example:

箱根の温泉に行こうと思っているんだけど、一緒に行かない？

Hakone no onsen ni ikō to omotte iru n da kedo, issho ni ikanai?

I'm planning to go to onsen in Hakone. Won't you come with me?

ジョンも一緒に行くんだけど、彼に温泉の入り方を教えて欲しいんだ。

Jon mo issho ni iku n da kedo, kare ni onsen no hairi-kata o oshiete hoshii n da.

John is going to come together. So, I want you to show him how to take onsen.

Examples:

「昨日は、具合が悪かったんだ。」だから、君、来られなかったんだ。」

"Kinō wa, guai ga warukatta n da." "Dakara, kimi, korarenakatta n da."

"I was sick yesterday. (so, I couldn't join the party yesterday.)"

"That's why you could not be there."

君に会えてうれしいよ。ずっと会いたかったんだ。

Kimi ni aete ureshii yo. Zutto aitakatta n da.

I'm very glad to see you. I've been wanting to see you for a long time.

お寿司が食べたいんだけど、どこのお店がいいかな？

O-sushi ga tabetai n da kedo, doko no o-mise ga ii ka na?

I want to eat sushi. Which place would you recommend?