

LESSON NOTES

Lower Intermediate S3 #3 First Time in an Onsen! What Should I Do?

CONTENTS

- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 3 Romanization
- 4 English
- 5 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 5 Grammar

3

2. ジョン: うん。でも、このタオルは、なににつかうの？
3. トオル: さいしょに、このタオルでからだをあらってから、おんせんにはいるんだ。じゃ、いこう。(おんせんのよくしつへのひきどをあけるおと)
4. ジョン: わあ、ひろいなあ！およげるね。
5. トオル: みんな、およぎたがるんだよ。でも、およいじゃだめだぞ。
6. ジョン: へえー。ざんねん。
7. トオル: からだ、あらった？そしたら、よくそうにはいるまえに、かけゆをするんだ。
8. ジョン: かけゆ？
9. トオル: おんせんのおんどにからだをならすために、おんせんのおゆをからだにかけるんだ。(おゆをながすおと)
10. トオル: よし、ゆづねにはいろう！

ROMANIZATION

1. (ONSEN NITE)TÔRU: Jon, kono chiisai taoru, motta?
2. JON: Un. Demo, kono taoru wa, nani ni tsukau no?
3. TÔRU: Saisho ni, kono taoru de karada o aratte kara, onsen ni hairu n da. Ja, ikou.(onsen no yokushitsu e no hikido o akeru oto)

CONT'D OVER

4. JON: Wā, hiroi nā! oyogeru ne.
5. TŌRU: Minna, oyogitagaru n da yo. Demo, oyoija dame da zo.
6. JON: Heē. Zannen.
7. TŌRU: Karada, aratta? Soshitara, yokusō ni hairu mae ni, kake-yu o suru n da.
8. JON: Kake-yu?
9. TŌRU: Onsen no ondo ni karada o narasu tame ni, onsen no o-yu o karada ni kakeru n da.(o-yu o nagasu oto)
10. TŌRU: Yoshi, yubune ni hairō!

ENGLISH

1. (AT A HOT SPRING)TOORU: John, do you have this small towel?
2. JOHN: Yeah, but what's this towel for?
3. TOORU: First, you wash yourself with this towel, then you get in the onsen. O.K. Let's go.(opening a sliding door to the bathroom)
4. JOHN: Wow, it's so big. We can swim in it.
5. TOORU: Everybody tends to want to swim, but swimming is prohibited.
6. JOHN: Really? That's too bad.

CONT'D OVER

7. TOORU: So, did you wash yourself? If that's the case, before getting in the bath, let's put hot water on ourselves.
8. JOHN: Put hot water on ourselves?
9. TOORU: In order to adjust your body to the temperature of the onsen, you should put the hot water on your body.
10. All right, let's get in the bath.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
浴槽	よくそう	yokusō	bathtub
引き戸	ひきど	hikido	sliding door
かけ湯する	かけゆする	kake-yu suru	to splash hot water on yourself (before getting in a bathtub)
慣らす	ならす	narasu	to accustom
残念	ざんねん	zannen	bad luck, regret
湯船	ゆぶね	yubune	bathtub
温度	おんど	ondo	temperature

SAMPLE SENTENCES

この部屋の温度は高いので、眠くなります。
Kono heya no ondo wa takai no de, nemuku narimasu.

The temperature in this room is really warm, so I easily get sleepy.

GRAMMAR

Today's grammar point is --*tame ni* (~*ために*), which is an expression most commonly used to indicate purpose. *Tame* (*ため*) is a noun meaning "something useful/ advantageous." It is used in the construction of "[verb1 . plain non-past] + *tame ni* (*ために*) + [verb2]", and it means "[verb2] in order to [verb1]." Also, it can be used in the construction of "[noun] + *no tame ni* (*のために*) + [verb]" and it means "do something for the purpose of [noun] or for the benefit of [noun]."

Today's Examples:

このタオルは、何のために使うの？

Kono taoru wa, nan no tame ni tsukau no?
What is this towel for?

温泉の温度に体を慣らすために、温泉のお湯を体にかけるんだ。

Onsen no ondo ni karada o narasu tame ni, onsen no o-yu o karada ni kakeru n da.
To accustom yourself to the onsen's temperature, pour the hot water from the onsen on to your body.

Formation:

* Verb. plain non-past + *tame ni* (*ために*)

行くために	iku tame ni	in order to go
買うために	kau tame ni	in order to buy

* Noun + *no tame ni* (*のために*)

安全のために	anzen no tame ni	for the safety
子供のために	kodomo no tame ni	for the benefit of children

→When *tame ni* follows persons or groups, it means "for the benefit of --."

Examples:

私は、日本の漫画を読むために、日本語を勉強している。

Watashi wa, Nihon no manga o yomu tame ni, Nihongo o benkyō shite iru.
I'm studying Japanese in order to read Japanese manga.

私は、日本語の勉強のために日本に来た。

Watashi wa, Nihongo no benkyō no tame ni Nihon ni kita.
I came to Japan to study Japanese.

父は、母のために、別荘を買った。

Chichi wa, haha no tame ni, bessō o katta.

My father bought my mother a cottage home.

(= My father bought a second house for the benefit of my mother.)

Please note that *ni* (に) can be omitted and said just as *--tame* (~ため).

僕は、ジョギングをするため (に)、毎朝早起きをしている。

Boku wa, joggingu o suru tame (ni), maiasa hayaoki o shite iru.

I wake up early every morning in order to go jogging.

=====

Note:

=====

Please note that when you say "[verb 1] + *tame ni*(ため(に)) + [verb2]," the subject of [verb 1] is the same as that of [verb2]. And, [verb 1] is usually an action verb indicating wanting/willingness to do something.

僕は、痩せるために走る。

Boku wa, yaseru tame ni hashiru.

I run to lose weight.

(The subject of *yaseru* and *hashiru* is *boku*.)

In this context, *yaseru* is what one is willing to do.)

Tame ni (ため(に)) can be used to express the reason for doing something. In that case, the subject of the clause of *tame ni* is different from that of the main clause.

電車が遅れたために、僕は走った。

Densha ga okureta tame ni, boku wa hashitta.

I ran because the train was late.

(The subject of the *tame ni* clause is *densha* and the subject of main clause is *boku*.)

But, please note that there is the case where *tame ni* can be used to mean the reason, even if the subject of the *tame ni* clause is the same as that of the main clause as in the example below. The verb in the *tame ni* clause is not the verb indicating one's wanting/willingness to do something, like *nebou suru* (寝坊する), you can use *tame ni* (ため(に)) to express the reason.

僕は、寝坊したために遅刻した。

Boku wa, nebō shita tame ni chikoku shita.

I was late because I slept in late.