

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Intermediate S3 #7 How to Meet People Online 2

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# 7

## KANJI

1. ヒデ: 今日も、彼女からメール来た？
2. タケ: もちろん。毎日来るよ。
3. ヒデ: へえ、すごいな。このごろ、お前、前より元気そうだな。
4. タケ: あの子のお陰だよ。
5. ヒデ: で、いつ結婚するの？
6. タケ: えええ??まだ会ったことないのに結婚するなんて、考えたこともないよ。
7. ヒデ: そうなのか?じゃ、いつ会うんだよ。
8. タケ: 会いたいような、会いたくないような。。。。
9. 会って、彼女に嫌われたくないし。。
10. ヒデ: はあ?毎日、メールやり取りしているのに、会ったこともないなんて、おかしいよ。
11. タケ: いや。。。だって、まだ、ただの友達だし。。。。
12. あ!でも彼女の写真は見たことあるんだ。。。それで。。。俺は十分だよ。

## KANA

1. ヒデ: きょうも、かのじょからメールきた？

CONT'D OVER

2. タケ: もちろん。まいにちくるよ。
3. ヒデ: へえ、すごいな。このごろ、おまえ、まえよりげんきそうだな。
4. タケ: あのこのおかげだよ。
5. ヒデ: で、いつけっこんするの？
6. タケ: えええ??まだあったことないのにけっこんするなんて、かんがえたこともないよ。
7. ヒデ: そうなのか?じゃ、いつあうんだよ。
8. タケ: あいたいような、あいたくないような。。。
9. あって、かのじょにきらわれたくないし。。
10. ヒデ: はあ?まいにち、メールやりとりしているのに、あったこともないなんて、おかしいよ。
11. タケ: いや。。。だって、まだ、ただのともだちだし。。。
12. あ!でもかのじょのしゃしんはみたことあるんだ。。。それで。。。おれはじゅうぶんだよ。

## ROMANIZATION

1. HIDE: Kyō mo, kanojo kara mēru kita?
2. TAKE: Mochiron. mainichi kuru yo.

CONT'D OVER

3. HIDE: Hē, sugoi na. Kono goro, omae, mae yori genki sō da na.
4. TAKE: Ano ko no o-kage da yo.
5. HIDE: De, itsu kekkon suru no?
6. TAKE: Eee?? Mada atta koto nai no ni kekkon suru nante, kangaeta koto mo nai yo.
7. HIDE: Sō na no ka? Ja, itsu au n da yo.
8. TAKE: Aitai you na, aitakunai yō na... atte, kanojo ni kirawaretakunai shi..
9. HIDE: Hā? Mainichi, mēru yari tori shite iru no ni, atta koto mo nai nante, okashii yo.
10. TAKE: Iya... datte, mada, tada no tomodachi da shi... A! Demo kanojo no shashin wa mita koto aru n da... sore de... ore wa jūbun da yo.

## ENGLISH

1. HIDE: Did you get another email from your girlfriend today?
2. TAKE: Of course. I get them every day.
3. HIDE: Look at you. These days you seem to have a new spring in your step.
4. TAKE: It's all thanks to her.
5. HIDE: So when are you going to marry her?

CONT'D OVER

6. TAKE: Whaaat?! I haven't even met her face-to-face and you're talking about marriage?! I hadn't even thought about it.
7. HIDE: Oh yeah? So when are you going to meet her?
8. TAKE: Well I want to meet her, but at the same time I don't want to meet her... It's just that I don't want her to hate me as soon as she meets me.
9. TAKE: Huh?! It's weird that you email each other every day but have never actually met.
10. TAKE: No, well we're still just friends, but! I have seen her picture. That's good enough for me.

## VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
もちろん	もちろん	mochiron	of course, certainly
お陰様で	おかげさまで	okage-sama de	thank you, fortunately
嫌う	きらう	kirau	to hate, to dislike
やり取り	やりとり	yaritori	giving and taking, exchange
ただの	ただの	tada no	just, very ordinary

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

もちろん、行きます。

*Mochiron ikimasu.*

Of course I'm going.

## GRAMMAR

(i) Auxiliary adjectives expressing likelihood; "--sō da (~ そうだ)" vs "--yō da (ようだ)"

\* Sō da (そうだ)

This auxiliary adjective is used to indicate the form, condition or state in which something appears, and it is always used to indicate one's assumption/judgment based on what one can see. It is therefore equivalent to the English form "looks like --" or "something is about to happen". Ex. 雨が降りそうだ (It looks like it's about to rain.), 君は嬉しそうだね。(You look so happy.)

Also, it can be used to express that someone feels like something is going to happen, not based on what one can see but just because of one's own feelings. Ex. 今日は勝てそうだ。(I feel like we are going to win today.), 先生に怒られそうだな。(I think I'm going to get yelled at by the teacher.)

Please note that "sō da" can not be used for the past action, because it expresses the idea that it looks like or appears something is going to happen.

\* Yō da (ようだ)

Like "sō da," "yō da" expresses the speaker's conjecture based on what one can see, but also "yō da" can express the speaker's judgment based on the first hand information from other senses like taste, smell or touch.

道を間違えたようだ。(Michi o machigaeta yō da.)

It seems that I went the wrong way. (→ visual information)

塩を入れすぎたようだ。(Shio o ire sugita yō da.)

It seems that I put in too much salt. (→ taste)

いいにおい! 夕飯はカレーのようだ。(Ii nioi! Yūhan wa karē no yō da.)

Smells good! It seems that we are going to have curry for dinner. (→ smell)

どうやらこれは本物の毛皮のようだ。(Dōyara, kore wa honmono no kegawa no yō da.)

Apparently, it seems to be a real fur. (→ touch)

Please note that "yō da" can be used for the past action as in 道を間違えたようだ, the example above.

"Sō da" and "yō da" are both conjugated in the same way as *na*-adjectives.

### Today's Examples:

お前、前より元気そうだな。

*O-mae, mae yori genki sō da na.*

You look better than before.

会いたいような、会いたくないような。

*Aitai yō na, aitakunai yō na.*

I feel like meeting and I don't feel like meeting.

### Formation:

\* Verb. *masu* stem + *sō da*

*i/na* Adjective. stem + *sō da*

泣く	泣き (ます)	泣き そうだ	looks like crying
寝る	寝 (ます)	寝 そうだ	looks like sleeping
する	し (ます)	し そうだ	looks like doing
寒くなる	寒くなり(ます)	寒くなり そうだ	feel like it's getting colder
嬉しい	嬉し	嬉し そうだ	looks happy
元気な	元気	元気 そうだ	looks well

\* Verb. plain + *yō da*

*i*-Adjective. plain + *yō da*

*na*-Adjective. stem + *na* + *yō da*

noun + *no* + *yō da*

間違えた	間違えた ようだ	someone seems to make a mistake
困っている	困っている ようだ	someone seems to be in trouble
好きな	好きな ようだ	someone seems to like something
子供	子供の ようだ	someone seems to be a kid

### Examples:

君、半そでを着ているのか。寒そうだね。

*Kimi, hansode o kite iru no ka. Samu sō da ne.*

You are wearing a short sleeve shirt. You look cold.

約束の時間に間に合いそうだ。

*Yakusoku no jikan ni maniai sō da.*

I think that we are going to make it on time.

彼は宿題を忘れたようだ。

*Kare wa shukudai o wasureta yō da.*

It seems like he forgot his homework.

この家は留守のようだ。

*Kono ie wa rusu no yō da.*

Everyone in this house seems to be out.

電話に出たのは、彼女の息子のようだ。

*Denwa ni deta no wa, kanojo no musuko no yō da.*

The person who answered the phone seems to be her son.

(ii) --no ni (~のに)

"No ni" is a conjunction that connects two facts, and is used in constructions like "[fact A] + no ni, [fact B] ." This structure means "in spite of [fact A], [fact B] is not the case. So, "no ni" means "despite ---," "in spite of the fact that ---," or "although."

### Today's Examples:

まだ会ったことないのに、結婚するなんて、考えたこともない。

*Mada atta koto nai no ni, kekkon suru nante, kangaeta koto mo nai!*

I've never thought about marriage because, after all, I've never met her!

メールやり取りしているのに、会ったこともないなんて、おかしいよ。

*Mēru yaritori shite iru no ni, atta koto mo nai nante, okashii yo.*

It's weird that you haven't met before, even though you have been exchanging mails.

### Formation:

\* Verb.plain + no ni(のに)

話しているのに; はなしているのに; even though one is speaking

食べたのに; たべたのに; even though one ate (something)

\* i-Adjective.plain + no ni(のに)

かわいい; かわいいのに; even though one is pretty

\* na-Adjective, stem + na + no ni(のに)

好きな; 好きなのに; even though one likes (something)

\* Noun + na + no ni(のに)

大人 ; 大人なのに; even though one is an adult

### Examples:

私は、今朝、早く起きたのに遅刻した。

*Watashi wa, kesa, hayaku okita noni, chikoku shita.*  
Even though I woke up early this morning, I was late.

彼は若いのに、よく風邪をひく。

*Kare wa wakai no ni, yoku kaze o hiku.*  
Although he is young, he often catches colds.

彼女は元気なのに、学校を休んだ。

*Kanojo wa genki na no ni, gakkō o yasunda.*  
Even though she wasn't sick, she took the day off from school.

太一は、まだ3歳なのに、字が書ける。

*Taichi wa, mada 3-sai na no ni, ji ga kakeru.*  
Even though he's still 3 years old, Taichi can write.