

LESSON NOTES

Lower Intermediate S5 #23 Tell Me What Your Japanese Crystal Ball Says

CONTENTS

- 2 Kanji
- 3 Kana
- 4 Romanization
- 6 English
- 7 Vocabulary
- 8 Sample Sentences
- 8 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 9 Grammar

23

KANJI

1. お天気キャスター: 今日は、午後から雨の予報ですので、傘を忘れないでください。
また、今週一杯は、雨が続くようです。
2. プチッ (テレビの消える音)
3. 娘 (幼稚園生): えー、雨が降るのー?
なーんだ。公園でお弁当食べたかったのにー。
4. 母: そうね。じゃあ、プランを変更する?
5. 父: いや、大丈夫。公園に行けば、晴れるから。
6. 娘: 本当!?
7. 父: そうだ。お父さんは、晴れ男なんだよ。
8. 娘: 晴れ男?
9. 父: お父さんが、大事なイベントで、外に出かけるときは、雨が降らないんだよ。
そういう人を「晴れ男」「晴れ女」っていうんだ。
10. 娘: すごーい!!
11. 母: そう言っても・・・外を見てよ。雨が降りそう。
12. 父: そんなことを言っているから、雨が降っちゃうんだよ。
13. 母: 予報も言っているし。今日は、家でのんびりしない?

CONT'D OVER

14. 娘: えー、お外行きたい。
昨日、照る照る坊主つくったの。だから、雨降らないよ。
15. 父: 晴れ男と照る照る坊主で、鬼に金棒だろう？
16. 母: うーん。
17. 父: どうして、そんなに嫌なんだよ？
18. 母: 実は、私、雨女なのよ。
19. 父: そうか、雨女だったのか……。それは、困ったな。
20. 娘: もー、お外行こうよおー。

KANA

1. おてんきキャスト こんにちは、ごごからあめのよほうですので、かさをわすれないで
ー: ください。
また、こんしゅういっぱい、あめがつづくようです。
2. プチッ (テレビのきえるおと)
3. むすめ (ようちえんせい) :えー、あめがふるのー？
:なーんだ。こうえんでおべんとうたべたかったのにー。
4. はは: そうね。じゃあ、プランをへんこうする？
5. ちち: いや、だいじょうぶ。こうえんにいけば、はれるから。
6. むすめ: ほんとう！？

CONT'D OVER

7. ちち: そうだ。おとうさんは、はれおとこなんだよ。
8. むすめ: はれおとこ？
9. ちち: おとうさんが、だいじなイベントで、そとにでかけるときは、あめがふらないんだよ。
そういうひとを「はれおとこ」「はれおんな」っていうんだ。
10. むすめ: すごーい！！
11. はは: そういっても・・・そとをみてよ。あめがふりそう。
12. ちち: そんなことをいっているから、あめがふっちゃうんだよ。
13. はは: よほうもいっているし。きょうは、いえでのんびりしない？
14. むすめ: えー、おそといきたい。
きのう、てるてるぼうずつくったの。だから、あめふらないよ。
15. ちち: はれおとことてるてるぼうずで、おににかなぼうだろう？
16. はは: うーん。
17. ちち: どうして、そんなにいやなんだよ？
18. はは: じつは、わたし、あめおんななのよ。
19. ちち: そうか、あめおんなだったのか……。それは、こまったな。
20. むすめ: もー、おそといこうよおー。

ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. O-TENKI
KYASUTĀ: konnichiwa, gogo kara ame no yohō desu no de, kasa o wasurenaide kudasai.
Mata, konshū ippai wa, ame ga tsuzuku yō desu.
2. puchi(terebi no kieru oto)
3. MUSUME
(YŌCHIENSEI): Ee, ame ga furu nō? Nān da.
Kōen de o-bentō tabeta katta nonī.
4. HAHA: Sō ne. Jā, puran o henkō suru?
5. CHICHI: Iya, daijōbu. Kōen ni ike ba, hareru kara.
6. MUSUME: Hontō!?
7. CHICHI: Sōda. O-tō-san wa, hare otoko na n da yo.
8. MUSUME: Hare otoko?
9. CHICHI: O-tō-san ga, daiji na ibento de, soto ni dekakeru toki wa, ame ga furanai n da yo.
Sō iu hito o (hare otoko) (hare onna) tte iu n da.
10. MUSUME: Sugōi!!
11. HAHA: Sō itte mo... Soto o mite yo. Ame ga furisō.
12. CHICHI: Sonna koto o itte iru kara, ame ga fucchau n da yo.
13. HAHA: Yohō mo itte iru shi. Kyō wa, ie de nonbiri shinai?
14. MUSUME: Ee, o-soto ikitai.
Kinō, teruterubōzu tsukutta no. Dakara, ame furanai yo.

CONT'D OVER

15. CHICHI: Hare otoko to teruterubōzu de, oni ni kanabō darō?
16. HAHA: Ūn.
17. CHICHI: Dōshite, sonnani iya na n da yo?
18. HAHA: Jitsu wa, watashi, ame onna na no yo.
19. CHICHI: Sōka, ame onna datta no ka Sore wa, komatta na.
20. MUSUME: Mō, o-soto ikō yōo.

ENGLISH

1. WEATHER FORECASTER: The forecast for today calls for rain in the afternoon, so don't forget your umbrella.
Also, it looks like the rain will continue all week.
2. (TV turns off)
3. DAUGHTER: Oh, no. It's going to rain?
Aww, I wanted to eat lunch in the park...
4. MOTHER: Yeah. Should we change our plans?
5. FATHER: Nah, it'll be fine. When we go to the park, it'll clear up.
6. DAUGHTER: Really?
7. FATHER: Yup. I'm a fair-weather man, you know.
8. DAUGHTER: Fair-weather man??

CONT'D OVER

9. FATHER: When I go out to an important event, it doesn't rain. Those kinds of people are called fair-weather men and fair-weather women.
10. DAUGHTER: Wow!
11. MOTHER: But even so...look outside. It looks like it's going to rain.
12. FATHER: It rains because you keep saying things like that!
13. MOTHER: That's what the forecast says too. Why don't we just take it easy at home today?
14. DAUGHTER: Aww, I want to go outside. I made a doll for good weather yesterday. So it won't rain!
15. FATHER: A fair-weather man AND a doll for good weather...that's unbeatable, don't you think?
16. MOTHER: I don't know...
17. FATHER: Why don't you like the idea?
18. MOTHER: Well, actually, I'm a rain woman (it rains wherever I go).
19. FATHER: Oh, so you're a rain woman...that makes things tough.
20. DAUGHTER: Come on, let's go outside already!

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
予報	よほう	yohō	forecast

今週一杯	こんしゅういっぱい	konshū ippai	through this week
変更する	へんこうする	henkō suru	to change
晴れ男	はれおとこ	hareotoko	fair-weather man
のんびりする	のんびりする	nonbiri suru	to feel at ease, to relax
照る照る坊主	てるてる坊主	teruterubōzu	a doll that children make to pray for fine weather
鬼に金棒	おににかなぼう	oni ni kanabō	ogre with an iron club
雨女	あめおんな	ameonna	rain woman

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>毎朝、天気予報をチェックする。 <i>Maiasa tenki yohō o chekku suru.</i></p> <p>I check the weather forecast every morning.</p>	<p>今週一杯で、仕事を辞めます。 <i>Konshū ippai de shigoto o yamemasu.</i></p> <p>I will quit my job after this week.</p>
<p>この計画は、全面的に変更する必要がある。 <i>Kono keikaku wa, zenmen-teki ni henkō suru hitsuyō ga aru.</i></p> <p>This plan needs to be changed entirely.</p>	<p>私の彼氏は、晴れ男です。 <i>Watashi no kareshi wa hareotoko desu.</i></p> <p>My boyfriend brings sunny weather with him wherever he goes.</p>
<p>温泉に行って、のんびりしたい。 <i>Onsen ni itte nonbiri shitai.</i></p> <p>I want to go to a hot spring to relax.</p>	<p>小さい頃、よく照る照る坊主を作った。 <i>Chiisai koro yoku teruterubōzu o tsukutta.</i></p> <p>When I was young, I used to make paper dolls that bring fine weather.</p>
<p>優秀な社長に、優秀な秘書が付けば、鬼に金棒だ。 <i>Yūshū na shachō ni yūshū na hisho ga tsukeba oni ni kanabō da.</i></p> <p>If a talented president gets a talented secretary, he would become even stronger.</p>	<p>雨女と呼ばれたくない。 <i>Ame onna to yobaretakunai.</i></p> <p>I don't want to be called a rain woman.</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

● 雨男/雨女 "rain man"/"rain woman" 晴れ男/晴れ女 "fair-weather man"/" fair-weather woman"

雨男 or 雨女 refers to a person who brings rain. To indicate the opposite, we use the words 晴れ男 or 晴れ女, which means a person who brings a sunny day. You cannot find these words in a regular dictionary. We also have a dialogue talking about this topic in Beginner Lesson S4 #36, "I Think You'll Like This..."

● 鬼に金棒 "ogre with an iron club"

This expression that means "ogre" (which is already strong itself) becomes even stronger when the ogre has an iron club.

For Example:

1. このチームに、君が入れば、鬼に金棒だ。
"If you join this team, we are even stronger."

● のんびりする "to feel at ease," "to relax"

For Example:

1. 休日は、のんびりしたい。
Kyūjitsu wa nonbiri shitai.
"I want to relax on holidays."

A related word, のんびり屋 (*nonbiriya*), refers to "an easygoing person." 屋 (*ya*) is attached to a personality trait, meaning "someone with a certain personality trait."

For Example:

1. 私は、のんびり屋です。
Watashi wa, nonbiri-ya desu.
"I'm really easygoing."

● 頑張り屋 (*ganbariya*) "a person who works hard/makes an effort"

For Example:

1. 彼女は、毎日図書館で勉強する頑張り屋です。
Kanojo wa, mainichi toshokan de benkyō suru ganbari-ya desu.
"She's a hard worker who studies at the library every day."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is *Yō Da*.

また、今週一杯は、雨が続くようです。

Mata, konshū ippai wa, ame ga tsuzuku yō desu.

"Also, it looks like the rain will continue all week."

The focus of this lesson is *yō da*, which expresses the likelihood of something happening or someone doing something. You use *yō da* when you observe a situation and form your own judgment based on what you see. It corresponds to the expressions "it looks like ~" or "it seems that ~" in English. Note that we mostly use this expression when speaking formally.

Formation

Using *yō da*, the speaker can make a judgment/conjecture based on what he or she sees or saw or from firsthand information from other senses like taste, smell, or touch.

- Verb//adjective informal form + *yō da*
- Noun + *no* + *yō da*
- *Na* adjective stem + *na* + *yō da*

For Example:

In example 1, the speaker sees that the lights are still on in Tanaka-san's room, and forms a judgment about the situation (that Tanaka-san appears to still be studying).

In example 2, the speaker sees that Tetsuya and Yuka are holding hands, and forms a judgment about the situation (that Tetsuya and Yuka appear to be dating).

1. (Situation) The lights in Tanaka-san's room are still on.
(Statement) 田中さんは、まだ勉強しているようです。
Tanaka-san wa mada benkyō shite iru yō desu.
"Mr. Tanaka appears to still be studying."
2. (Situation) Tetsuya and Yuka are holding hands.
哲也と由香は付き合っているようです。
Tetsuya to Yuka wa tsukiatte iru yō desu.
"Tetsuya and Yuka appear to be dating."

The Difference between *Yō da* and *Sō da*

Like *yō da*, *sō da* also expresses a conjecture or guess that the speaker makes about something. (If you don't remember this, please check Lower Intermediate Lesson Season 4 Number 19, "A Popular Japanese Trend You Can't Afford to Miss!" and Lower Intermediate Lesson Season 4 Number 20, "I Hear It's Not Just for Japanese Men Anymore.") The speaker usually bases the guess on what the speaker sees, feels, or hears, which is the same as *yō da*. However, *yō da* involves the speaker's reasoning process or judgment after he or she receives the information.

Information	Judgment/ Reasoning	Sentence Ending
What the speaker sees	no	<i>sō da</i>
What the speaker sees	yes	<i>yō da</i>

For Example:

1. あのカレーは、辛そうだ。
Ano karē wa kara sō da.
"That curry looks spicy."
2. あのカレーは、辛いようだ。
Ano karē wa karai yō da.
"That curry looks spicy."

Note:

Please note that we cannot use *sō da* to make a conjecture about a past event because *sō da* expresses hearsay. In this case, we are only allowed to use *yō da*.

For Example:

1. みなさん揃ったようです。
Mina-san sorotta yō desu.
"It seems that everyone gathered."
2. *みなさん揃ったそうです。
Mina-san sorotta sō desu.
"I heard that everybody gathered."

Examples From This Dialogue

1. また、今週一杯は、雨が続くようです。
Mata, konshū ippai wa, ame ga tsuzuku yō desu.
"Also, it looks like the rain will continue all week."
2. 雨が降りそう。
Ame ga furisō.
"It looks like it's going to rain."

Sample Sentences

1. あの壺は、とても高いようだ。
Ano tsubo wa totemo takai yō da.
"That pot appears to be very expensive."
2. 今日は、一日中曇りのようだ。
Kyō wa ichi-nichijū kumori no yō da.
"It seems like it's going to be cloudy all day long."

Language Tip

Note that we often use *yō da* in formal situations. In casual situations, it is more natural to use *mitai da*.

For Example:

1. 堀君、最近、元気がないみたいだね。
Hori-kun, saikin genki ga nai mitai da ne.
"Hori doesn't seem to be doing fine these days."
2. あの歌手、高校生の中で人気みたいだよ。
Ano kashu, kōkōsei no aida de ninki mitai da yo.
"That singer seems to be popular among high school students."