

## LESSON NOTES

# Upper Intermediate S4 #18

## Did You Get What You Asked for in Japanese?

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# **18**

# KANJI

1. 西村: 神田、俺、参ったよ。。。かみさんが実家に帰っちゃったんだ。。。
2. 神田: えー！何でまた？何か身に覚えはないのか？
3. 西村: いやあ、実はさ、出来心で、紀子（のりこ）が風呂に入ってる間に、メールを盗み見しちゃったんだよね。  
そしたら、自分のことを疑うような人とは、もう一緒にいられない！って出ていっちゃったんだ。
4. 神田: お前、前にも、奥さんの日記を盗み見して、大げんかになったじゃないか。  
二度とこんなことしないって約束して、よりをもどしたのに。ばかだな。  
もう今回は許してもらえないぞ。  
身から出たさびだ。あきらめろ。
5. 西村: えー、ひどいなあ。  
もう少し親身になって考えてくれよ。親友だろ？
6. 神田: 親友だから、本当のことを言ってるんだよ。  
信用できない相手と夫婦でいるなんて、所詮、無理だよ。別れた方がお互いのためだって。
7. 西村: そんないい方、身も蓋もないじゃないか。
8. 神田: じゃ、お前は、どうしたら奥さんが戻ってきてくれると思うんだよ？

CONT'D OVER

9. 西村: 今回のことで、夫婦は信じ合うことが大切だって、本当に身にしみ  
たよ。  
だから、今度こそ、絶対、妻を疑うようなことはしないって誓う  
よ。
10. 神田: そうか、じゃ、誠心誠意、謝ってみるんだな。
11. [会話を通して聞く]

## KANA

1. にしむら: かんだ、おれ、まいったよ。。。かみさんがじっかにかえっちゃっ  
たんだ。。
2. かんだ: えー！なんでまた？なにかみにおぼえはないのか？
3. にしむら: いやあ、じつはさ、できごころで、のりこがふるにはいってるあい  
だに、メールをぬすみみしちゃったんだよね。  
そしたら、じぶんのことをうたがうようなひととは、もういっしょ  
にいられない！ってでていっちゃったんだ。
4. かんだ: おまえ、まえにも、おくさんのにつきをぬすみみして、おおげんか  
になったじゃないか。  
にどとこんなことしないってやくそくして、よりをもどしたのに。  
ばかだな。  
もうこんかいはゆるしてもらえないぞ。  
みからでたさびだ。あきらめろ。
5. にしむら: えー、ひどいなあ。  
もうすこししみみになってかんがえてくれよ。しんゆうだろ？

6. かんだ: しんゆうだから、ほんとうのことをいってるんだよ。  
しんようできないあいてとふうふでいるなんて、しょせん、むりだよ。わかれたほうがおたがいのためだって。
7. にしむら: そんないいかた、みもふたもないじゃないか。
8. かんだ: じゃ、おまえは、どうしたらおくさんがもどってきてくれるとおもうんだよ？
9. にしむら: こんかいのことで、ふうふはしんじあうことがたいせつだって、ほんとうにみにしみたよ。  
だから、こんどこそ、ぜったい、つまをうたがうようなことはしないってちかうよ。
10. かんだ: そうか、じゃ、せいしんせいい、あやまってみるんだな。

## ROMANIZATION

1. NISHIMURA: Kanda, ore, maitta yo... Kami-san ga jikka ni kaecchyatta n da...
2. KANDA: Ē! Nan de mata? Nani ka mi ni oboe wa nai no ka?
3. NISHIMURA: Iyā, jitsu wa sa, dekgokoro de, Noriko ga furo ni haitte ru aida ni, mēru o nusumi-mi shichatta n da yo ne.  
So shitara, jibun no koto o utagau yō na hito to wa, mō issho ni irarenai! tte dete icchatta n da.
4. KANDA: O-mae, mae ni mo, oku-san no nikki o nusumi-mi shite, ō-genka ni natta janai ka.  
Ni-do to konna koto shinai tte yakusoku shite, yori o modoshita noni. Baka da na.  
Mō konkai wa yurushite moraenai zo.  
Mi kara deta sabi da. Akiramero.

CONT'D OVER

5. NISHIMURA: Ē, hidoi nā.  
Mō sukoshi shinmi ni natte kangaete kure yo. Shinyū daro?
6. KANDA: Shinyū da kara, hontō no koto o itte ru n da yo.  
Shinyō dekinai aite to fūfu de iru na n te, shosen, muri da yo.  
Wakareta hō ga o-tagai no tame datte.
7. NISHIMURA: Son na ii kata, mi mo futa mo nai janai ka.
8. KANDA: Ja, o-mae wa, dō shitara oku-san ga modotte kite kureru to omou n da yo?
9. NISHIMURA: Konkai no koto de, fūfu wa shinji au koto ga taisetsu datte, hontō ni mi ni shimita yo.  
Dakara, kondo koso, zettai, tsuma o utagau yō na koto wa shinaitte chikau yo.
10. KANDA: Sō ka, ja, seishin seii, ayamatte miru n da na.

## ENGLISH

1. NISHIMURA: Kanda, I'm at a loss. My wife went back to her parents' home...
2. KANDA: Wha--? How come? Can you think of a reason why?
3. NISHIMURA: Well, to tell you the truth, while Noriko was taking a bath, I secretly looked at her mail on her phone on an impulse. So then she said that she can't be with somebody who doubts her, and she left.
4. KANDA: Nishimura, you peeked at your wife's diary and got into a big fight before too. You promised not to do something like that again and you patched things up. You're so stupid. She won't forgive you this time. You asked for it. Give it up.

CONT'D OVER

5. NISHIMURA: What? How cruel of you. Think about it with a little more sympathy. Aren't you my close friend?
6. KANDA: I'm telling you the truth because I'm your close friend. After all, it's impossible to be married to somebody you can't trust. It's better for both of you to break up.
7. NISHIMURA: That way of putting it is way too blunt.
8. KANDA: Then, what do you think you need to do to have your wife come back?
9. NISHIMURA: With this, I really understand how important it is for a married couple to trust each other. So, this time, I swear that I won't doubt my wife.
10. KANDA: Okay, then try apologizing with all your heart.

## VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
かみさん	かみさん	kami-san	one's wife or someone's wife
参る	まいる	mairu	to be annoyed, to be defeated
出来心	できごころ	dekigokoro	sudden impulse, passing fancy
盗み見	ぬすみみ	nusumimi	to steal a glance, to peep
さび	さび	sabi	rust
親身に	しんみに	shinmi ni	empathetically
所詮	しょせん	shosen	after all

しみる	しみる	shimiru	to pierce, to penetrate
誠心誠意	せいしんせい	seishin seii	in all sincerity, with one's whole heart

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>昨日、夜遅くに帰ったら、うちのかみさん、かんかんに怒ってた。 <i>Kinō, yoru osoku ni kaettara, uchi no kami-san, kankan ni okotteta.</i></p> <p>My wife was furious when I got home late last night.</p>	<p>急な雨に降られて、傘もなくて、参ったよ。 <i>Kyū na ame ni furarete, kasa mo nakute, maitta yo.</i></p> <p>It suddenly started raining and I didn't have an umbrella so I was in a bind.</p>
<p>ほんの出来心で、隣の子の解答をのぞいてしまいました。 <i>Honno deki gokoro de, tonari no ko no kaitō o nozoite shimaimashita.</i></p> <p>On a sudden impulse, I took a peek at the answer sheet of the person next to me.</p>	<p>妻にメールを盗み見された。 <i>Tsuma ni mēru o nusumi-mi sareta.</i></p> <p>My wife stole a glance at my e-mail.</p>
<p>古い釘が、さびで赤くなっている。 <i>Furui kugi ga, sabi de akaku natte iru.</i></p> <p>That old nail is red with rust.</p>	<p>先生は、親身に僕の相談に乗ってくれた。 <i>Sensei wa, shinmi ni boku no sōdan ni notte kureta.</i></p> <p>The teacher kindly listened to my problems.</p>
<p>所詮、それは、君の言い訳だよ。 <i>Shosen, sore wa, kimi no iiwake da yo.</i></p> <p>"That's just your excuse after all."</p>	<p>彼女の歌は、心にしみる。 <i>Kanojo no uta wa, kokoro ni shimiru.</i></p> <p>Her songs are really touching.</p>
<p>私は、看護婦として、誠心誠意、患者さんの看病をします。 <i>Watashi wa, kangofu to shite, seishin sehii, kanja-san no kanbyō o shimasu.</i></p> <p>As a nurse, I will care for my patients with all my heart.</p>	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

## 出来心 (できごころ)

This means "sudden impulse." We can rephrase the 出来 part of this word as 出て来た, which means "come up." 心 means "mind." So together, these literally mean "mind coming up" and this phrase has come to mean "some thoughts coming up all of a sudden." In this case, the thoughts the phrase refers to are bad ones, such as the desire to do something bad. People often use it as an excuse when they did something wrong to say that they didn't mean to it and that they acted on the impulse of the moment.

## 所詮 (しょせん)

This means "after all." There is another word to mean "after all" or "in the last analysis." The base meaning of 所詮 is that you keep thinking about something in one way or another, but as a result, your conclusion doesn't change and stays the same.

## よりを戻す (よりをもどす)

Usually, we use this word to describe a situation where a couple gets back together after breaking up. For example, 彼らは別れたが、すぐによりを戻した means "they broke up once, but soon got back together." There is a similar expression, which is よりが戻る. In this case, より becomes the subject of a sentence, and you would say 別れた夫婦のよりが戻った.

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson Is Expressions Using the Word (身) Mi, Meaning "Body."

#### 何か身に覚えはないのか？

"Can you think of a reason why?"

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In this lesson, we'll look at some set expressions that use the word 身 (み). The basic meaning of 身 is of course "body," but it has another meaning besides "physical body," which is "a person by oneself." We also use 身 to indicate the main part of something. For example, we call the meaty part of a fish you can eat 身, as opposed to the skin or bones that you can't eat.

#### *Mi ni oboe ga aru/nai* (身に覚えがある/ない)

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*Mi ni oboe ga aru* (身に覚えがある) literally means "remember something with one's body." But, in this case, we use 身 to indicate "oneself," and this phrase means "a person remembers doing something." Please note that we use this phrase in a situation where a person has done something bad or is being blamed or accused.

As in today's example, when we say "we don't remember doing something," we use this negative version of this phrase, which is "身に覚えがない" or "身に覚えはない." Also, we can often use it to modify a noun that follows, as in 身に覚えのない罪, which means "a crime that one doesn't know anything about." Please note that we must change the particle *ga* to *no*. (身に覚えがある → 身に覚えのない)

### Example From This Dialogue

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1. 何か身に覚えはないのか？  
なにかみにおぼえはないのか。  
"Can you think of a reason why?"

### Sample Sentences

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1. 子供はうそをつくものだよ。僕も、身に覚えがあるから、よくわかる。  
こどもはうそをつくものだよ。ぼくも、みにおぼえがあるから、よくわかる。  
"Lying is what kids do. I remember doing it too, so I understand."
2. 身に覚えのないことで文句を言われても、謝れない。  
みにおぼえのないことでもんくをいわれても、あやまらない。  
"I can't apologize for something I don't have any recollection of doing."

### Mi kara deta sabi (身から出たさび)

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*Mi kara deta sabi* (身から出たさび) literally means "rust from one's body." In this case, we use *sabi* (さび) in a figurative way to indicate "bad karma" or "payment for one's bad actions or behavior." So, we can use this phrase in a situation where someone does something bad and as a result he or she gets in trouble, and we could say 身から出たさびだ to mean that the person got what he or she deserved.

This expression comes from a story that says that when you don't clean and care for your sword regularly, it will get rusty. Therefore, you won't be able to use it when you get into a fight, and you could die as a result. 身 originally meant a sword placed in the sword case.

### Example From This Dialogue

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1. 身から出たさびだ。  
みからでたさびだ。  
"You got what you asked for."

## Sample Sentences

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1. 「夏休み最後の日曜日なのに、宿題をやらなくちゃ。』少しずつ毎日やりなさいと言ったでしょ。身から出たさびよ。」  
「なつやすみさいごの日にちようびなのに、しゅくだいをやらなくちゃ。』すこしずつまいにちやりなさいといったでしょ。みからでたさびよ。」  
"Even though it's the last Sunday of summer vacation, I have to do homework." "I told you to do a little bit each day, didn't I? You got what you deserve."
2. 彼は、3人の子と同時に付き合ってたのがばれて、全員に振られたらしい。身から出たさびだ。  
かれは、3にんのことどうじにつきあってたのがばれて、ぜんいんにふられたらしい。みからでたさびだ。  
"The fact that he was seeing three girls got out, and he was dumped by all of them. He deserved it."

## Mi mo futa mo nai (身も蓋もない)

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*Mi mo futa mo nai* (身も蓋もない) literally means "there is neither anything inside or a lid." In this case, 身 indicates "something inside a bottle," which is the main part as opposed to a bottle or a lid. We can often use this phrase in a situation where person (A) gets in trouble and asks person (B) for some advice, but person (B) says something too bluntly without thinking empathetically about person (A)'s situation. You can use this expression to say that person (B) is too brutally frank.

## Example From This Dialogue

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1. そんないい方、身も蓋もないじゃないか。  
そんないいかた、みもふたもないじゃないか。  
"That way of putting it is way too blunt."

## Sample Sentences

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1. 君は、すぐ、会社を辞めればいいというけど、そんなこと言ったら、身も蓋もないよ。  
きみは、すぐ、かいしゃをやめればいいというけど、そんなこと言ったら、みもふたもないよ。  
"You're quick to say I should just quit the company, but saying that kind of thing is just being too blunt."
2. 子どもの成績が悪いのは、親の遺伝だから仕方ないなんて、身も蓋もない言い方するな。  
こどものせいせきがわるいのは、おやのいでんだからしかたないなんて、みもふたもないいいかたするな。  
"That's brutally frank to say that the reason for the children's bad grades is the parents' genes, so nothing can be done about it."

## Mi ni shimiru (身にしみる)

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*Mi ni shimiru* (身にしみる) literally means "to seep into one's body." We often use this phrase in the sentence structure [something] が身にしみる, and it means "to feel something to the bone" or "to be deeply impressed by something." For the first meaning, you can use this phrase when you feel strong coldness or chills, as in 寒さが身にしみる. For the second meaning, you can use this phrase when you are very impressed by someone's kindness or warm heart, or when you realize something as a result of your experience, as in the example from this dialogue.

### Example From This Dialogue

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1. 夫婦は信じ合うことが大切だって、本当に身にしみたよ。  
ふうふはしんじあうことがたいせつだって、ほんとうにみにしみたよ。  
"I really understand how important it is for a married couple to trust each other."

## Sample Sentences

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1. 病気になって初めて、人の親切が身にしました。  
 びょうになってはじめて、ひとのしんせつがみにしました。  
 "I was touched by the kindness of people for the first time when I fell ill."
  
2. 今回のテストで、毎日勉強することの大切さが、身にしました。  
 こんかいのテストで、まいにちべんきょうすることのたいせつさが、みにしました。  
 "With this test, I really understood the importance of studying every day."