

## LESSON NOTES

# Upper Intermediate S5 #2 Fate Works In Mysterious Ways in Japan

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# 2

# KANJI

1. 優太: ただいま。
2. お父さん: あれ、どうしたんだ、優太？ILL島に行ったんじゃないのか。
3. 優太: そのつもりだったんだけど...。  
旅行の前日に親知らずを抜いたらさ、血は止まらないわ、顔は腫れるわ、熱はでるわ...。それで、出発できなかったんだよ。
4. お父さん: 別の日の飛行機に変えられただろうに。
5. 優太: 安い航空券だからさ、他の便への変更はできなくてさ、航空券はばあだよ。  
ま、飛行機しか予約してなかったのは、不幸中の幸いだったけど。
6. お父さん: 若いんだから、またそのうち行けるさ。
7. お母さん: お父さん、大変、ILL島付近の海底火山が噴火して大地震だって。津波も起きたみたいで、...あら？優太、どうしたの？ILL島行かなかったの？
8. 優太: 親知らずを抜いたら熱がでちゃってさ、行くのやめたんだ。
9. お母さん: よかったー。塞翁が馬ね。
10. 優太: さいおうがうま？
11. お父さん: お前...まさか、大学生なのに意味知らないのか？  
災いがいつ福になるか、逆に福がいつ災いのもとになるか分からない、っていう意味だよ。中学校で習っただろうに。
12. 優太: あー。聞いたことはあるよ。

# KANA

CONT'D OVER

1. ゆうた:                    ただいま。
  
2. おとうさん:              あれ、どうしたんだ、ゆうた？ILLじまにいったんじゃないのか。
  
3. ゆうた:                    そのつもりだったんだけど...。  
りょこうのぜんじつにおやしらずをぬいたらさ、ちはとまらない  
わ、かおははれるわ、ねつはでるわ...。それで、しゅっぱつできな  
かったんだよ。
  
4. おとうさん:              べつのひのひこうきにかえられただろうに。
  
5. ゆうた:                    やすいこうくうけんだからさ、ほかのびんへのへんこうはできなく  
てさ、こうくうけんはぱあだよ。  
ま、ひこうきしかよやくしてなかったのは、ふこうちゅうのさいわ  
いだったけど。
  
6. おとうさん:              わかいんだから、また そのうち いけるさ。
  
7. おかあさん:              おとうさん、たいへん、ILLじま ふきんのかいていかざんがふんか  
してだいじしんだって。  
つなみもおきたみたいで、...あら？ゆうた、どうしたの？ILLじま  
いかなかったの？
  
8. ゆうた:                    おやしらずをぬいたらねつがでちゃってさ、いくのやめたんだ。
  
9. おかあさん:              よかったー。さいおうがうまね。
  
10. ゆうた:                  さいおうがうま？

CONT'D OVER

11. おとうさん: おまえ...まさか、だいがくせいなのに いみ しらないのか？わざわいがいつふくになるか、ぎやくにふくがいつわざわいのもとになるかわからない、っていうみだよ。ちゅうがっこうでならっただろうに。
12. ゆうた: あー。きいたことはあるよ。

## ROMANIZATION

1. YŪTA: Tadaima.
2. O-TŌ-SAN: Are, dōshitanda, Yūta? ILL-jima ni itta n ja nai no ka.
3. YŪTA: Sono tsumori datta n da kedo....  
Ryokō no zenjitsu ni oyashirazu o nui tara sa, chi wa tomaranai wa, kao wa hareru wa, netsu wa deru wa.... Sorede, shuppatsu dekinakatta n da yo.
4. O-TŌ-SAN: Betsu no hi no hikōki ni kaerareta darō ni.
5. YŪTA: Yasui kōkūken dakara sa, hoka no bin e no henkō wa dekinakute sa, kōkūken wa pā da yo.  
Ma, hikōki shika yoyaku shite nakatta no wa, fukōchū no saiwai datta kedo.
6. O-TŌ-SAN: Wakai n dakara, mata sono uchi ikeru sa.
7. O-KĀ-SAN: O-tō-san, taihen, ILL-jima fukin no kaitei kazan ga funka shite daijishin da tte.  
Tsunami mo okita mitai de,... Ara? Yūta, dō shita no? ILL-jima ikanakatta no?
8. YŪTA: Oyashirazu o nuitara netsu ga dechatte sa, iku no yameta n da.

CONT'D OVER

9. O-KĀ-SAN: Yokattā. Saiō ga uma ne.
10. YŪTA: Saiō ga uma?
11. O-TŌ-SAN: Omae... masaka, daigakusei na noni imi shiranai no ka? Wazawai ga itsu fuku ni naru ka, gyaku ni fuku ga itsu wazawai no moto ni naru ka wakaranai, tte iu imi da yo. Chūgakkō de naratta darō ni.
12. YŪTA: Ā. Kiita koto wa aru yo.

## ENGLISH

1. YŪTA: I'm home.
2. FATHER: Huh? What happened, Yūta? Weren't you going to ILL Island?
3. YŪTA: That was the plan, but... The day before my trip I had my wisdom teeth taken out, you know? And then it wouldn't stop bleeding, my face swelled up, I got a fever... So because of all that I couldn't leave.
4. FATHER: Surely you could have changed your flight to a different day.
5. YŪTA: It was a cheap ticket, you know, so I couldn't change it to a different flight. The ticket's a dead loss. Well anyway, the fact that I only reserved the flight is some small mercy.
6. FATHER: You're still young, so you'll be able to go again eventually, you know.
7. MOTHER: Dad, it's terrible! It says an undersea volcano near ILL Island has erupted and caused a huge earthquake. It looks like there's also been a tsunami, and... Huh? Yūta, what happened? Didn't you go to ILL Island?

CONT'D OVER

8. YŪTA: When I had my wisdom teeth taken out I got a fever, you see, so I ended up not going.
9. MOTHER: Thank goodness! Fate works in mysterious ways.
10. YŪTA: Fate works in mysterious ways?
11. FATHER: What? Don't tell me even though you're a university student you don't know what that means? It means that disaster can sometimes bring good fortune, and conversely you don't know whether good fortune might sometimes be the seed of disaster. I thought you learned that in middle school.
12. YŪTA: Ah... I've heard it before.

## VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
津波	つなみ	tsunami	tsunami, seismic sea wave
海底火山	かいていかざん	kaitei kazan	undersea volcano
付近	ふきん	fukin	neighbourhood, near-
腫れる	はれる	hareru	to swell, to become swollen; V2
災い	わざわい	wazawai	calamity, catastrophe
噴火	ふんか	funka	eruption
まさか	まさか	masaka	Don't tell me that --, surely not, impossible
地震	じしん	jishin	earthquake

福	ふく	fuku	good fortune, blessing, wealth
ぱあ	ぱあ	pā	disappearing completely

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>2011年3月、北日本では地震の後に巨大津波が押し寄せ、多くの命が失われました。 <i>nesen jūichi nen san gatsu, kita nihon dewa jishin no ato ni kyodai tsunami ga oshiyose, ōkuno inochi ga ushinaware mashita.</i></p> <p>tsunami destroyed several cities in North Japan, and thousands of people lost their lives.</p>	<p>この地震による津波の心配はありません。 <i>Kono jishin ni yoru tsunami no shinpai wa arimasen.</i></p> <p>There's no threat of a tsunami resulting from this earthquake.</p>
<p>新しい海底火山が太平洋で発見された。 <i>Atarashii kaitei kazan ga taiheiyō de hakken sareta.</i></p> <p>A new undersea volcano was found in the Pacific Ocean.</p>	<p>ビキニ観礁の付近でたくさんの方が亡くなった。 <i>Bikini kanshō no fukin de takusan no hito ga nakunatta.</i></p> <p>A lot of people died near Bikini Atoll.</p>
<p>足首が腫れている。 <i>Ashikubi ga harete iru.</i></p> <p>My ankle is swollen.</p>	<p>口は災いのもと。 <i>Kuchi wa wazawai no moto.</i></p> <p>The mouth is the gate of evil.</p>
<p>火山の噴火のため空港が閉鎖されました。 <i>Kazan no funka no tame, kūkō ga heisa saremashita.</i></p> <p>The airport was closed due to a volcanic eruption.</p>	<p>まさか宿題を忘れたんじゃないでしょうね。 <i>Masaka shukudai o wasuretan janai deshō ne.</i></p> <p>Please don't tell me that you forgot your homework.</p>
<p>午前3時30分ごろ関東地方で地震がありました。 <i>Gozen san-ji sanjuppun goro Kantō chihō de jishin ga arimashita.</i></p> <p>There was an earthquake in the Kantō area at around 3:30am.</p>	<p>鬼は外、福は内！ <i>Oni wa soto, fuku wa uchi.</i></p> <p>Devils out, fortune in!</p>

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君のせいで、計画が全てばあになった。

*Kimi no seide keikaku ga subete pā ni natta.*

All the plans have come to naught because of you.

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## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ばあ

*Pā* basically means "naught" or "disappear completely." We often use it to describe situations in which once-possessioned money or goods have completely disappeared or all effort toward something goes to naught.

#### For Example:

1. 10000ドルがばあだ。  
"Ten thousand dollars down the drain."
2. 今までの努力がばあになった。  
いままでのどりよくがばあになった。  
"All my efforts went to waste."

### 不幸中の幸い (ふこうちゅう の さいわい)

This means "a small mercy in some misfortune," and we use it to express a situation in which someone has relatively good luck because the situation could be worse, or when something good happens out of something bad (cf. "Every cloud has a silver lining").

### 塞翁が馬 (さいおう が うま)

This phrase originates in an ancient Chinese story that teaches that good can come out of misfortune and conversely that misfortune can come out of fortune.

#### Story

There was an old man who lived near a fortress. One day his horse ran away, but a few months later, the horse came back along with another, faster horse. A short time later, his son, while riding the fast horse, fell off it and broke his leg. But in the end, due to that injury, the son didn't have to go to war.

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of This Lesson Is *Ni, Sa, and Wa.***

**若いんだから、またそのうち行けるさ。**

わかいんだから、また そのうち いける さ。

"You're still young, so you'll be able to go again eventually, you know."

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In this lesson, you'll learn the usage of the sentence-ending particles *ni* and *sa*. You'll also learn the structure *-wa -wa*.

## に/Ni

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The sentence-ending particle *ni* appears after *-daro* or *-desho* and indicates the speaker's regret or sympathy.

### For Example:

1. どうして彼と結婚するの？もっといい人がいるだろうに。  
どうしてかれとけっこんするの？もっと いいひと が いるだろうに。  
"Why are you marrying him? There are almost certainly other better men out there."
2. あの時、右に曲がっていれば、事故にあわなかったでしょうに。  
あのと、みぎ に まがってれば、じこ に あわなかった でしょうに。  
"If you had turned right then, you wouldn't have had an accident."

## さ/Sa

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Male speakers usually use the sentence-ending particle *sa*, and it indicates the speaker's assertion in informal speech. Since it's an informal expression, *sa* is only attached to informal forms.

### For Example:

1. A:これ、何？ (これ、なに?)  
B:お茶さ。(おちゃさ。)  
A: "What's this?"  
B: "It's tea, you know."
2. A:テストはどうだった？  
B:難しかったさ。(むずかしかったさ)  
A: "How was your test?"  
B: "It was difficult, you know."

Please note that when we use *sa* with a "wh-" (question) word, we insert *no* before *sa*.

### For Example:

1. "Who are you going with?"  
**Wrong:** 誰と行くさ? (だれといくさ)  
**Correct:** 誰と行くのさ。(だれといくのさ)

Sa doesn't always appear at the end of the sentence, but it can also appear between segments to draw the listening party's attention. Both male and female speakers use *sa* this way in informal speech.

### For Example:

1. タベ、飲み過ぎてさ、気持ちが悪いんだ。  
ゆうべ、のみすぎてさ、きもちがわるいんだ。  
"I drank too much last night, you know, and I'm not feeling well."

### -Wa -Wa

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The structure *-wa -wa* presents examples or reasons with a sense of astonishment. *Wa* always follows informal non-past sentences or informal non-past forms of a verb, regardless the tense of the sentence.

1. 家賃は高いわ、部屋はせまいわ、駅から遠いわ、このアパートから引越したい。  
やちはたかいわ、へやはせまいわ、えきからとおいわ、このアパートから引っ越したい。  
"The rent is expensive, the room is small, it's far from the train station-I want to move out of this apartment."

When *-wa-wa* follows a repeated verb, it indicates that someone does something or something happens to a great extent.

### For Example:

1. ケンとランチに行った。ケンは食べるわ食べるわ、パスタを3皿とピザを2枚食べた。  
けんとランチにいった。けんはたべるわたべるわ、パスタをさんさらと、ピザをにまいたべた。  
"I went to lunch with Ken. Ken ate and ate and finished three plates of pasta and two pizzas."

## Examples from This Lesson

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1. **旅行の前日に親知らずを抜いたらさ、血は止まらないわ、顔は腫れるわ、熱はでるわ...それで、出発できなかつたんだよ。**  
"The day before my trip, I had my wisdom teeth taken out, you know? And then it wouldn't stop bleeding, my face swelled up, I got a fever... So because of all that I couldn't leave."
2. **別の日の飛行機に変えられたらうに。**  
"Surely you could have changed your flight to a different day."
3. **安い航空券だからさ、他の便への変更はできなくてさ、航空券はばあだよ。**  
"It was a cheap ticket, you know, so I couldn't change it to a different flight. The ticket's a dead loss."
4. **若いんだから、またそのうち行けるさ。**  
"You're still young, so you'll be able to go again eventually, you know."
5. **親知らずを抜いたら熱がでちゃってさ、行くのやめたんだ。**  
"When I had my wisdom teeth taken out I got a fever, you see, so I ended up not going."
6. **中学校で習ったらうに。**  
"I thought you learned that in middle school."

## Practice

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1. 他方法があるだろう (に・わ)。  
ほかのほうほうがあるだろう (に・わ)。  
"There must be other ways."
2. 明日暇だったら (に・さ・わ) 映画に行かない?  
あしたひまだったら (に・さ・わ) えいがにいかない?  
"If you're free, do you, you know, want to go to a movie?"
3. この弁当はまずい (に・さ・わ) 高い (に・さ・わ) 、さいあくだ。  
このべんとうはまずい (に・さ・わ) わかい (に・さ・わ) 、さいあくだ。  
"This boxed lunch is not tasty and it's expensive-it's the worst."

Answers:

1. に

2. さ

3. わ、わ