

## LESSON NOTES

# Extra Fun #10

## SS6: Waiting For Goto

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# 10

## KANJI

1. 待ち人来ず
2. 着物の女: 遅いわね。何しているのかしら。
3. (30分経過)
4. 着物の女: もう一時半だわ。何かあったのかしら。遅れる人じゃないのに。
5. (30分経過)
6. 着物の女: 携帯もつながらないし。心配だわ・・・なんかいやな予感がする。実家に電話しようかな。

## KANA

1. まちびとこず
2. きもののおんな: おそいわね。なにしているのかしら。
3. (30ぶんけいか)
4. きもののおんな: もういちじはんだわ。なにかあったのかしら。おくれるひとじゃないのに。
5. (30ぶんけいか)
6. きもののおんな: けいたいもつながらないし。しんぱいだわ・・・なんかいやなよかんがする。じっかにでんわしようかな。

## ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. Machibito kozu
2. KIMONO NO ONNA: Osoi wa ne. Nani shite iru no kashira.
3. ( 30 pun keika)
4. KIMONO NO ONNA: Mō ichi-ji han da wa. Nani ka atta no kashira. Okureru hito ja nai noni.
5. ( 30 pun keika)
6. KIMONO NO ONNA: Keitai mo tsunagaranai shi. Shinpai da wa... nan ka iya na yokan ga suru. Jikka ni denwa shiyō kana.

## ENGLISH

1. The person waited for doesn't come.
2. WOMAN IN KIMONO: It's late. I wonder what he's doing.
3. (30 minutes go by)
4. WOMAN IN KIMONO: It's already 130. I wonder if something happened. It's not like him to be late.
5. (30 minutes go by)
6. WOMAN IN KIMONO: I can't get through his cell phone either. I'm worried...I have a bad feeling about this. I think I'll call his parents' house.

## VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
待ち人	まちびと	machibito	person being waited for
予感	よかん	yokan	hunch, foreboding, premonition
いやな	いやな	iya na	unpleasant
心配	しんぱい	shinpai	worry
つなぐ	つなぐ	tsunagu	to connect
携帯	けいたい	keitai	mobile telephone
遅れる	おくれる	okureru	to be late
経過	けいか	keika	passage
遅い	おそい	osoi	late
着物	きもの	kimono	kimono
来ず	こず	kozu	not come
実家	じっか	jikka	(one's parents') home

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>私は、なんとなく、今回はうまくいくような予感がした。  <i>Watashi wa, nantonaku, konkai wa umaku iku yō na yokan ga shita.</i></p> <p>I somehow had a hunch that everything would go well this time.</p>	<p>心配しています。  <i>Shimpai shiteimasu.</i></p> <p>I'm worried.</p>
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## GRAMMAR

Today we introduce *kashira* and *kana*, both of which are sentence ending particles used in informal speech to express a high degree of uncertainty. *Kashira* is almost exclusively used by females. On the other hand, *kana* was supposed to be used mainly by males, but now often used by females.

## Formation:

V.plain/plain past + *kashira/kana*

来る *かしら/かな* ・ *kuru kashira/kana* - I wonder if someone will come.

来た *かしら/かな* ・ *kita kashira/kana* - I wonder if someone came.

V.volitional + *kashira/kana*

行こう *かしら/かな* ・ *ikō kashira/kana* - I wonder if I will go.

i-adj.plain/plain past + *kashira/kana*

むずかしい *かしら/かな* ・ *muzukashii kashira/kana*

- I wonder if something is difficult

むずかしかった *かしら/かな* ・ *muzukashikatta kashira/kana*

- I wonder if something was difficult

na-adj.stem/plain past + *kashira/kana*

きれい *かしら/かな* ・ *kirei kashira/kana*

- I wonder if someone/something is beautiful

きれいだった *かしら/かな* ・ *kirei datta kashira/kana*

- I wonder if someone/something was beautiful

noun/noun datta + *kashira/kana*

俳優 *かしら/かな* ・ *haiyū kashira/kana*

- I wonder if someone is a actor

俳優だった *かしら/かな* ・ *haiyū datta kashira/kana*

- I wonder if someone was a actor

As you can see in the sentences like *何しているのかしら* (*Nani shite iru no kashira*) or *何かあったのかしら* (*Nani ka atta no kashira*) in our today's dialog, *kashira* can follow *no* which is a sentence ending particle to indicate an explanation, emotive emphasis or question.

## Examples:

子どもたちはもうお昼ご飯を/食べたかしら/食べたかな/食べたのかしら/食べたのかな

*Mō ohiru gohan o tabeta kashira/tabeta kana/tabeta no kashira/tabeta no kana*

I wonder if my kids had lunch.

彼は何時に/寝たかしら/寝たかな/寝たのかしら/寝たのかな

*Kare wa nanji ni neta kashira/neta kana/neta no kashira/neta no kana*

I wonder what time he went to bed.

彼はあの本を/どうしたかしら/どうしたかな/どうしたのかしら/どうしたのかな

*Kare wa ano hon o dō shita kashira/dō shita kana/dō shita no kashira/dō shita no kana*

I wonder what he did about that book?

今日は何のご飯に/しようかしら/しようかな  
*Kyō wa nan no gohan ni shiyō kashira/shiyō kana*  
I wonder what I'm going to cook for dinner today.