

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Beginner #22

## Please Keep the Noise Down in Japan

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# 22

# KANJI

1. (intercom - ding-dong)
2. EMILY: はい。どちらさまですか。
3. MR. HAYASHI: 402ごうしつのはやしです。こんばんは。
4. (Emily opens the door)
5. EMILY: こんにちは。おひさしぶりです。
6. MR. HAYASHI: たのしそうですね。パーティーですか。
7. EMILY: はい。
8. MR. HAYASHI: すみませんが、しずかにおねがいします。もう、12じですから。
9. EMILY: すみません。

# KANA

1. (intercom - ding-dong)
2. EMILY: はい。どちらさまですか。
3. MR. HAYASHI: よんまるにごうしつのはやしです。こんばんは。
4. (Emily opens the door)
5. EMILY: こんにちは。おひさしぶりです。

CONT'D OVER

6. MR. HAYASHI: たのしそうですね。パーティーですか。
7. EMILY: はい。
8. MR.HAYASHI: すみませんが、しずかにおねがいします。もう、じゅうにじですか  
ら。
9. EMILY: すみません。

## ROMANIZATION

1. (intercom - ding-dong)
2. EMILY: Hai. Dochira-sama desu ka.
3. MR. HAYASHI: Yon maru ni-gōshitsu no Hayashi desu. Konbanwa.
4. (Emily opens the door)
5. EMILY: Konbanwa. O-hisashiburi desu.
6. MR. HAYASHI: Tanoshisō desu ne. Pāteī desu ka.
7. EMILY: Hai.
8. MR.HAYASHI: Sumimasen ga, shizuka ni onegai shimasu. Mō, jū ni-ji desu kara.
9. EMILY: Sumimasen.

## ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. (intercom—ding-dong)
2. EMILY: Yes. Who is it?
3. MR. HAYASHI: It's Hayashi from Apartment 402. Good evening.
4. (Emily opens the door)
5. EMILY: Good evening. Long time no see.
6. MR. HAYASHI: This looks like fun. Is it a party?
7. EMILY: Yes.
8. MR. HAYASHI: I'm sorry, but please keep it down. It's already twelve o'clock, you know.
9. EMILY: I'm sorry.

## VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
もう	もう	mō	already
しずか	しずか	shizuka	quiet:Adj(na)
すみませんが、	すみませんが、	sumimasen ga,	Excuse me, but..., I'm sorry but...
ごうしつ	ごうしつ	gōshitsu	suffix for room numbers
たのしい	たのしい	tanoshii	fun, amusing;Adj(i)
どちらさまですか。	どちらさまですか	Dochira-sama desu ka.	Who is it? Who's calling? (polite expression)

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>もう8じです。うちにかえりませんか。 <i>Mō hachi-ji desu. Uchi ni kaerimasen ka.</i></p> <p>It's already 8. Shouldn't we go back home?</p>	<p>でんしゃではしずかにおねがいします。 <i>Densha de wa shizuka ni onegai shimasu.</i></p> <p>Please be quiet on the train.</p>
<p>すみませんが、しずかにおねがいします。 <i>Sumimasen ga, shizuka ni onegai shimasu.</i></p> <p>I'm sorry, but please keep it down.</p>	<p>わたしのへやは501ごうしつです。 <i>Watashi no heya wa gō maru ichi-gōshitsu desu.</i></p> <p>My room is Room 501.</p>
<p>たのしかったですね。 <i>Tanoshikatta desu ne.</i></p> <p>It was fun, wasn't it?</p>	<p>もしもし、どちら様ですか。 <i>Moshi moshi, dochira-sama desu ka.</i></p> <p>(On the phone) Hello, Who's calling?</p>
<p>たなかさんはパーティーにきますか。 <i>Tanaka-san wa pātī ni kimasu ka.</i></p> <p>Is Mr./Ms. Tanaka coming to the party?</p>	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### もう (*mō*)

This word means "already." As you see in the dialogue, you can use this with time but also with action. Please note that the sentence is usually in the past tense. See the examples below.

#### For Example:

1. ぎゅうにゅうはのみません。もうおとなですから。

*Gyūnyū wa nomimasen. Mō otona desu kara.*

"I don't drink milk because I'm already an adult."

2. もう5じです。おみせをしめますよ。

*Go-ji desu. Mō o-mise o shimemasu yo.*

"It's already five o'clock. We close the shop, you know."

すみませんが、・・・ (*sumimasen ga, ...*)

This means "I'm sorry, but..." and "Excuse me, but..." In general, saying this even if you don't do anything wrong is considered polite in Japanese culture. This phrase, "*Sumimasen ga, ...*" would come in handy, when you would like to request someone to refrain from doing an action or to ask him or her for a favor.

### For Example:

1. すみませんが、たばこはちょっと・・・。  
*Sumimasen ga, tabako wa chotto....*  
"(literally) Excuse me, but cigarette is a little bit..."  
"Excuse me, but could you refrain from smoking?"

2. すみませんが、お水、おねがいします。  
*Sumimasen ga, o-mizu, onegai shimasu.*  
"Excuse me, but, could you pass me some water?"

から (*kara*)

This means "because" and follows a sentence that indicates a reason.

### For Example:

1. おひるごはんをたべます。もう12じですから。  
*O-hiru go-han o tabemasu. Mō Jū ni-ji desu kara.*  
"Let's have a lunch. Because it's twelve o'clock."

2. ふじさんに行きましょう。日本にきましたから。  
*Fujisan ni ikimashō. Nihon ni kimashita kara.*  
"Let's go to Mt. Fuji. It's because we came to Japan."

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of This Lesson Is the Expression [Adverb] *Onegai Shimasu* and How to Tell Time.**

すみませんが、しずかにおねがいします。もう、12じですから。  
*Sumimasen ga, shizuka ni onegai shimasu. Mō, jū ni-ji desu kara.*  
"I'm sorry, but please keep it down. It's already twelve o'clock, you know."

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This lesson's grammar point is how to ask for a favor using an adverb plus *onegai shimasu*. You'll also learn how to tell time, using *-ji*. Absolute Beginner Season 2 Lesson 5 also covers the time expression *-ji*.

### Formation

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[adverb] + おねがいします。

[adverb] + *onagai shimasu*.

"[adverb], please."

## Adverbial Form of Adjectives

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You can use adjectives as adverbs by turning them into their adverbial form.

In order to create the adverbial form of an *-i* adjective:

1. Take the final *-i* and
2. Add *-ku* at the end.

### For Example:

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<b><i>-I Adjective</i></b>	<b><i>Adverbial Form</i></b>	<b>"English"</b>
はやい <i>hayai</i>	はやく <i>hayaku</i>	"quick," "fast"
つよい <i>tsuyoi</i>	つよく <i>tsuyoku</i>	"strong"
よわい <i>yowai</i>	よわく <i>yowaku</i>	"gentle"
かっこいい <i>kakko ii</i>	かっこよく <i>kakko yoku</i>	"handsome," "cool"

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\*Do you remember one of the exceptions, *-ii* and words that include *-ii*? *Kakko ii*, meaning "handsome," is one of those exceptions!

In order to form the adverbial form of a *na* adjective:

1. Take the final *-na* and
2. Add *-ni* at the end.

### For Example:

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<b><i>-Na Adjective</i></b>	<b><i>Adverbial Form</i></b>	<b>"English"</b>
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しずか(な) shizuka (na)	しずかに shizuka ni	"quiet"
ていねい teinei	ていねいに teinei ni	"gently," "with care"

## Adverbs

There are some adverbs. Let's take a look at some variations.

Japanese	"English"
ゆっくり yukkuri	"slowly"
たくさん takusan	"much" (amount)

\*Please note that they are not the adverbial form of adjectives.

### For Example:

- (You order a meal of hamburger but you're in hurry)  
はやくおねがいします。  
*Hayaku onegai shimasu.*  
"Quickly, please."
- (You're talking with Japanese person but his speech is a bit fast)  
ゆっくり おねがいします。  
*Yukkuri onegai shimasu.*  
"Slowly, please."
- (You go to a massage salon and order)  
つよく おねがいします!  
*Tsuyoku onegai shimasu!*  
"(push) Strongly, please!"

## How to Tell Time

In order to tell time, we add *-ji* to the number for "hour." Please be careful of the special

pronunciations of *yo-ji*, meaning "four o'clock," and *ku-ji*, meaning "nine o'clock."

Time	Japanese	Romanization
1:00	一じ いちじ	<i>ichi-ji</i>
2:00	二じ にじ	<i>ni-ji</i>
3:00	三じ さんじ	<i>san-ji</i>
4:00	*四じ よじ	<i>yo-ji</i>
5:00	ごじ	<i>go-ji</i>
6:00	ろくじ	<i>roku-ji</i>
7:00	しちじ or ななじ	<i>shichi-ji</i> or <i>nana-ji</i>
8:00	はちじ	<i>hachi-ji</i>
9:00	*九じ くじ	<i>ku-ji</i>
10:00	じゅうじ	<i>jū-ji</i>
11:00	じゅう一じ じゅういちじ	<i>jū ichi-ji</i>
12:00	じゅう二じ じゅうにじ	<i>jū ni-ji</i>
"What time?"	何じ	<i>nan-ji</i>

\*As for "seven o'clock," we commonly use *shichi-ji*. When you need to make sure it is "seven o'clock," we often use *nana-ji*. It is because the sound *shichi-ji* and *ichi-ji*, which

means "one o'clock," sound quite similar.

\*\*If you are interested in "a.m." and "p.m.," let's review Absolute Beginner series Season 2 Lesson 5.

### For Example:

A: 何じにかいしゃに行きますか。

*Nan-ji ni kaisha ni ikimasu ka.*

"What time do you go to work?"

B: 8じに行きます。

*Hachi-ji ni ikimasu.*

"I go to work at eight o'clock."

### Examples From This Dialogue

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1. すみませんが、しずかにおねがいします。もう、12じですから。  
*Sumimasen ga, shizuka ni onegai shimasu. Mō, jū ni-ji desu kara.*  
"I'm sorry, but please keep it down. It's already twelve o'clock, you know."

### Reference

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Please also review the following Grammar Points.

- *-gōshitsu* → Lower Beginner Season 1 Lesson 6
- *Konbanwa.* → Absolute Beginner Season 1 Lesson 1.
- *O-hisashiburi desu.* → Absolute Beginner Season 1 Lesson 6.
- *-sō* → Lower Beginner Season 1 Lesson 21

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Are You Ready to Party in Japan?

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Unlike in English, we do not commonly use the word "party" for parties in Japanese. We can use it to mean "birthday party," "matching party," and so on. Instead, as for a normal "drinking party" in the dialogue, we commonly use *nomikai*, which literally means "drinking gathering." When people hold parties, having a party at home isn't as common as in other countries. Most people make a reservation at a restaurant or a Japanese-style bar for it. It would be because some avoid annoying their neighbors or others just want to have a fun in an unusual place.