

LESSON NOTES

Beginner #115

No Boys Allowed

CONTENTS

- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 2 Romanization
- 3 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar

115

KANJI

1. まもなく新宿、新宿でございます。
2. はるよ: 今日(けふ)は電車が特に混んでいるね。
3. さくら: お盆休みは終わったからね。
4. はるよ: 女性専用車両(じょせいせんようしゃりょう)があって良かったね。
5. さくら: そう、そう。
6. はるよ: 混んでいるけど、安心(あんしん)が一番よ。

KANA

1. まもなくしんじゅく、しんじゅくでございます。
2. はるよ: きょうはでんしゃがとくにこんでいるね。
3. さくら: おぼんやすみはおわったからね。
4. はるよ: じょせいせんようしゃりょうがあってよかったね。
5. さくら: そう、そう。
6. はるよ: こんでいるけど、あんしんがいちばんよ。

ROMANIZATION

1. Mamonaku Shinjuku, Shinjuku de gozaimasu.

CONT'D OVER

2. HARUYO: Kyō wa densha ga toku ni konde iru ne.
3. SAKURA: Obon yasumi wa owatta kara ne.
4. HARUYO: Joseisenyōsharyō ga atte yokatta ne.
5. SAKURA: Sō sō.
6. HARUYO: Konde iru kedo, anshin ga ichiban yo.

ENGLISH

1. The train will momentarily arrive at Shinjuku.
2. HARUYO: The train is especially crowded today.
3. SAKURA: That's because the Obon holidays are over.
4. HARUYO: I'm glad there is women-only train car. (Lit. It's good that there is a women-only train car.)
5. SAKURA: Yeah, that's right.
6. HARUYO: It's crowded, but feeling secure comes first.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
まもなく	まもなく	mamonaku	in a short time
特に	とくに	toku ni	especially

混む	こむ	komu	to be crowded
女性専用車両	じょせいせんようし やりょう	joseisenyōsharyō	women-only train car
ラッシュ	ラッシュ	rasshu	rush hour
安心	あんしん	anshin	security, safety, ease of mind
お盆休み	おぼんやすみ	obon yasumi	Bon vacation

SAMPLE SENTENCES

特に日本のマヨネーズが好きです。
Toku ni nihon no mayonēzu ga suki desu.

I especially like Japanese mayonnaise.

GRAMMAR

Today's lesson featured the plain present progressive form of verbs. See the following table for a quick recap of how to form this conjugation.

Class	Dictionary form	Meaning	Plain present progressive
I	<i>hataraku</i>	to work	<i>hataraite iru</i>
I	<i>oyogu</i>	to swim	<i>oyoide iru</i>
I	<i>asobu</i>	to play	<i>asonde iru</i>
I	<i>yomu</i>	to read	<i>yonde iru</i>
I	<i>shinu</i>	to die	<i>shinde iru</i>
I	<i>utau</i>	to sing	<i>utatte iru</i>
I	<i>matsu</i>	to wait	<i>matte iru</i>
I	<i>hashiru</i>	to run	<i>hashitte iru</i>

II	<i>taberu</i>	to eat	<i>tabete iru</i>
II	<i>neru</i>	to sleep	<i>nete iru</i>
III	<i>suru</i>	to do	<i>shite iru</i>
III	<i>kuru</i>	to come	<i>kite iru</i>

Note: It is more common in spoken Japanese to hear the "i" of "iru" omitted - e.g. "shiteru," as opposed to "shite iru."

Today's second point is the "-te yokatta" construction. This construction is used to express that the result of some action having occurred is favorable or the existence of some state is preferable for the speaker, and can be interpreted as 'it is good that [action/state] [occurred/exists]' or 'I am glad that [action/state] [occurred/exists].' This construction is formed by attaching "yokatta" to the affirmative or negative te-form of a verb, adjective, or the copula. For example:

あの映画を見てよかった。
Ano eiga o mite yokatta.
 I'm glad I saw that movie.

JapanesePod101.comがあってよかったね。
JapanesePod101.com ga atte yokatta ne.
 It's good that JapanesePod101.com exists.

産地直送の野菜は高くなくてよかった。
Sanchi chokusō no yasai wa takakunakute yokatta.
 It's good that vegetables fresh from the farm are not expensive.