

## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner #148

## It Wasn't Me!

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# **148**

## KANJI

1. 母: 只今！
2. けんじ: お帰り。
3. 母: あれ！ママの大好きな花瓶が壊れている！うそ！けんじくん。
4. けんじ: はい。
5. 母: 誰が私の花瓶を壊したの？
6. けんじ: 僕じゃない。家の猫が壊した。
7. 母: けんじくん。
8. けんじ: はい、ごめんなさい。犯人は僕です。許してください。
9. 母: わかった。わかった。今回の嘘は目をつぶってあげるけど、これからは正直に言うのよ。
10. けんじ: わかった。

## KANA

1. はは: ただいま！
2. けんじ: おかえり。
3. はは: あれ！ママのだいすきなかびんがこわれている！うそ！けんじくん。

CONT'D OVER

4. けんじ: はい。
5. はは: だれがわたしのかびんをこわしたの？
6. けんじ: ぼくじゃない。うちのねこがこわした。
7. はは: けんじくん。
8. けんじ: はい、ごめんなさい。はんにんはぼくです。ゆるしてください。
9. はは: わかった。わかった。こんかいのうそはめをつぶってあげるけど、これからはしょうじきにいうのよ。
10. けんじ: わかった。

## ROMANIZATION

1. HAHA: Tadaima!
2. KENJI: Okaeri.
3. HAHA: Are! Mama no daisuki na kabin ga kowarete iru! Uso! Kenj-kun.
4. KENJI: Hai.
5. HAHA: Dare ga watashi no kabin o kowashita no?
6. KENJI: Boku ja nai. Uchi no neko ga kowashita.
7. HAHA: Kenji-kun.

CONT'D OVER

8. KENJI: Hai, gomen nasai. Hannin wa boku desu. Yurushite kudasai.
9. HAHA: Wakatta. Wakatta. Konkai no uso wa me o tubutte ageru kedo kore kara wa shōjiki ni iu no yo.
10. KENJI: Wakatta.

## ENGLISH

1. MOTHER: I'm home.
2. KENJI: Welcome back.
3. MOTHER: What! My favorite vase is broken! No way! Kenji!
4. KENJI: Yeah.
5. MOTHER: Who broke mom's vase?
6. KENJI: Wasn't me! The cat broke it.
7. MOTHER: Kenji!
8. KENJI: I'm sorry. I'm the guilty one. Please forgive me.
9. MOTHER: Okay. I'll look past your lie this time, but make sure you tell the truth from now on.
10. KENJI: Okay.

## VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
正直	しょうじき	shōjiki	honesty
花瓶	かびん	kabin	vase
壊れる	こわれる	kowareru	to be broken, to break
壊す	こわす	kowasu	to break
嘘	うそ	uso	lie
犯人	はんにん	han'nin	criminal
許す	ゆるす	yurusu	to forgive, to permit, to allow;V1
つぶる	つぶる	tsuburu	to close the eyes

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>このパソコンは壊れている。 <i>Kono pasokon wa kowarete iru.</i></p> <p>This computer is broken.</p>	<p>お気に入りの傘を壊した。 <i>Okiniiri no kasa o kowashita.</i></p> <p>I broke my favorite umbrella.</p>
<p>あれは、みんな嘘です。 <i>Are wa minna uso desu.</i></p> <p>Those are all lies.</p>	<p>犯人は、この近くに住んでいると思う。 <i>Hannin wa kono chikaku ni sunde iru to omō.</i></p> <p>I think the culprit lives around here.</p>
<p>絶対に、許さない。 <i>Zettai ni yurusanai.</i></p> <p>I'm absolutely not going to forgive that.</p>	

## GRAMMAR

Japanese verbs can be divided into two categories: transitive verbs, "*tadōshi*," and intransitive verbs, "*jidōshi*." The difference between these two types is that transitive verbs require a direct object to create a proper sentence, while on the other hand, intransitive verbs do not require one. Below is a detailed explanation of the difference

between the two types of verbs. In Japanese the key to deciphering which is which can be found in the particles used in the sentences. A good mnemonic device for remembering the difference between the two is that in transitive sentences the subjects transfers something or some action to the direct object. In Japanese, the direct object is marked by the direct object marker "o," so sentences with transitive verbs tend to have the following pattern: Subject (topic marker *wa/ga*) Object (marked by o) Verb. Sentences in which intransitive verbs are found tend to resemble the following pattern: Subject (topic marker *wa/ga*) Verb.

In Japanese, there are many pairs of transitive and intransitive verbs which share the same kanji character. While the kanji character is the same, what follows varies. Please see the following list for a few examples:

Transitive	Meaning	Intransitive	Meaning
点ける <i>tsukeru</i>	to turn on	点く <i>tsuku</i>	to be lit
壊す <i>kowasu</i>	to break	壊れる <i>kowareru</i>	to be broken
汚す <i>yogosu</i>	to make dirty	汚れる <i>yogoreru</i>	to get dirty
逃がす <i>nigasu</i>	to set free	逃げる <i>nigeru</i>	to escape
残す <i>nokosu</i>	to leave behind	残る <i>nokoru</i>	to be left

A transitive verb is incomplete without a direct object, while an intransitive verb doesn't take a direct object. "The player threw" is incomplete without a direct object. "The player threw the ball" is a complete sentence. In the sentence "Lighting struck," the verb struck is intransitive as there is no receiver of the action, while in the sentence "Lighting struck the house," it is transitive as the action is transferred to the house.

"*Me o tsuburu*" is an idiomatic phrase which means to look the other way. The literal meaning is to close one's eyes.