

LESSON NOTES

Beginner #161

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KANJI

1. 息子: お母さん！お父さん！話があります！
2. 母: 亮くん、どうしたの？
3. 息子: お母さん、知らないふりしないで。
4. 父: 亮くん、ママに対してその態度はやめなさい。
5. 息子: お父さんも。
6. 父: ああ、また始まった。
7. 息子: じゃあ、尋問を始めましょう。昨夜、私が留守にしていたときに私のパソコンを勝手に使ってしまったのは誰ですか。
8. 父: 亮くん、このばかばかしい質問をやめなさい。
9. 息子: 答えが出ました。
10. 母: 亮くん！私達はそのパソコンを買ってあげたのよ。
11. 息子: やっぱり、お母さん。あげたとすれば、法律の上で私の許可が必要ですよ。
12. 母: はい、はい。それで、どうするの？
13. 息子: 今回は警告だけです。以上です。失礼します。
14. 母: あなたをロースクールに行かせたのは誰？

KANA

CONT'D OVER

1. むすこ: おかあさん！おとうさん！はなしがあります！
2. はは: りょうくん、どうしたの？
3. むすこ: おかあさん、知らないふりしないで。
4. ちち: りょうくん、ママにたいしてそのたいどはやめなさい。
5. むすこ: おとうさんも。
6. ちち: ああ、またはじまった。
7. むすこ: じゃあ、じんもんをはじめましょう。さくや、わたしがるすにしていたときにわたしのパソコンをかってにつかってしまったのはだれですか。
8. ちち: りょうくん、このばかばかしいしつもんをやめなさい。
9. むすこ: こたえがでました。
10. はは: りょうくん！わたしたちがそのパソコンをかってあげたのよ。
11. むすこ: やっぱり、おかあさん。あげたとすれば、ほうりつのうえでわたしのきょかがひつようですよ。
12. はは: はい、はい。それで、どうするの？
13. むすこ: こんかいはけいこくだけです。いじょうです。しつれいします。
14. はは: あなたをロースクールにいかせたのはだれ？

ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. MUSUKO: Okāsan! Otōsan! Hanashi ga arimasu!
2. HAHA: Ryō-kun, dōshita no?
3. MUSUKO: Okāsan, shiranai furi shinai de.
4. CHICHI: Ryō-kun, mama ni taishite sono taido wa yamenasai.
5. MUSUKO: Otōsan mo.
6. CHICHI: Ā, mata hajimatta.
7. MUSUKO: Jā, jinmon o hajimemashō. Sakuya, watashi ga rusu ni shite ita toki ni watashi no paso-kon o katte ni tsukatte shimatta no wa dare desu ka?
8. CHICHI: Ryō-kun, kono bakabakashii shitsumon o yamenasai.
9. MUSUKO: Kotae ga demashita.
10. HAHA: Ryō-kun! Watashi-tachi ga sono pasokon o katte ageta no yo.
11. MUSUKO: Yappari, okāsan. Ageta to sureba, hōritsu no ue de watashi no kyoka ga hitsuyō desu yo.
12. HAHA: Hai, hai. Sore de, dō suru no?
13. MUSUKO: Konkai wa keikoku dake desu. Ijō desu. Shitsurei shimasu.
14. HAHA: Anata o rō sukūru ni ikaseta no wa dare?

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. SON: Mom! Dad! We need to talk!
2. MOTHER: What's wrong, Ryo?
3. SON: Mom, don't pretend like you don't know.
4. FATHER: Ryo, don't use that tone of voice with your mother.
5. SON: You too, dad.
6. FATHER: Oh, here we go again.
7. SON: Okay, let's start the examination. Who was it that felt compelled to use my computer while I was away last night?
8. FATHER: Ryo, stop this silly questioning.
9. SON: And there's our answer.
10. MOTHER: Ryo, we bought you that computer.
11. SON: That's just what you would say, mother. If you gave it to me then you need my permission according to the law.
12. MOTHER: Okay, okay. So what happens next?
13. SON: This time it's just a warning. That is all. I'm through here.
14. MOTHER: Who was it that sent you to law school?

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
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ふり	ふり	furi	pretense
態度	たいど	taido	attitude, manner
尋問	じんもん	jinmon	questioning
留守	るす	rusu	being away from home
勝手に	かってに	katte ni	as one pleases
ばかばかしい	ばかばかしい	bakabakashii	ridiculous, silly
法律	ほうりつ	hōritsu	law
許可	きょか	kyoka	permission
警告	けいこく	keikoku	warning

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>2週間留守にしたので、郵便受けに新聞が溜まった。</p> <p><i>Ni-shūkan rusu ni shita node, yūbinuke ni shinbun ga tamatta.</i></p> <p>There are many papers in the mailbox since I've been away from home for two weeks.</p>	<p>こんなことで怒るのは、ばかばかしい。</p> <p><i>Konna koto de okoru no wa, bakabakashii.</i></p> <p>It's ridiculous to get angry over something like this.</p>
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GRAMMAR

Today's grammar point covers the auxiliary verbs "*shimau*" and "*ageru*."

The "*-te shimau*" construction has a number of meanings, including expressing that something is done to completion, as well as implications of unwillingness and dissatisfaction. The "*-te shimatta*" construction used in today's lesson is used to express that someone performed some action that should not have been done, or something happened which should not have. The resulting nuance is a feeling of regret or dissatisfaction about the action or what has occurred. From the lesson:

昨夜、私が留守にしていたときに私のパソコンを勝手に使ってしまったのは誰ですか。

Sakuya, watashi ga rusu ni shite ita toki ni watashi no pasokon o katte ni tsukatte shimatta no wa dare desu ka?

Who was it that felt compelled to use my computer while I was away last night?

"*Ageru*" is used to express that someone does something as a favor to someone whose status is equal or close to equal to that of the giving party. The giving party (subject) is marked by the particle "*wa*," while the receiving party (indirect object) is marked by the particle "*ni*."

私は弘樹君に絵本を読んであげた。

Watashi wa Hiroki-kun ni ehon o yonde ageta.

I read a picture book for Hiroki.

In the case that the receiving party is also the direct object, the indirect object is dropped, and the receiving party is marked by the particle "o."

私は彼を手伝ってあげた。

Watashi wa kare o tetsudatte ageta.

I helped him.

Pitfall: A common mistake for new learners of Japanese is to put the first person in the position of indirect object. Doing this would be ungrammatical, and must be avoided. In this case, "*-te kureru*" is used.

x 彼は私を手伝ってあげた。

x *Kare wa watashi o tetsudatte ageta.*

x He helped me.

o 彼は私を手伝ってくれた。

o *Kare wa watashi o tetsudatte kureta.*

o He helped me.

Pitfall 2: When the main verb is an intransitive verb, *-te ageru* is not used. In this case, *tame ni* is used.

x 国を戦ってあげる。

x *Kuni o tatakatte ageru.*

x To fight for one's country.

o 国のために戦う。

o *Kuni no tame ni tatakau.*

o To fight for one's country.