

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S2 #14

Patriotic Duties

CONTENTS

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

14

KANJI

1. 夫: (ベルが鳴る) 誰かな? ちょっと見てくる。
2. NHKの人: すいませーん。NHKでーす。受信料の徴収に伺いました。
3. 妻: どうしたの?
4. 夫: 静かにして!
5. 妻: 誰が来た?
6. 夫: NHKの人だ。
7. 妻: また??
8. 夫: うん、受信料を取りにきた。
9. 妻: いつまで隠れるのよ?
10. 夫: 引っ越すまで、絶対支払わない!!

KANA

1. おっと: (ベルがなる) だれかな? ちょっとみてる。
2. NHKのひと: すいませーん。NHKでーす。じゅしんりょうのちょうしゅうにうかがいました。
3. つま: どうしたの?
4. おっと: しずかにして!

CONT'D OVER

5. つま: だれがきた？
6. おっと: NHKのひとだ。
7. つま: また??
8. おっと: うん、じゅしんりょうをとりにきた。
9. つま: いつまでかくれるのよ？
10. おっと: ひっこすまで、ぜったいしはらわない！！

ROMANIZATION

1. OTTO: (Beru ga naru) Dare kana? Chotto mite kuru.
2. NHK NO HITO: Suimasen. NHK desu. Jushinryō no chōshū ni ukagaimashita.
3. TSUMA: Dōshita no?
4. OTTO: Shizuka ni shite!
5. TSUMA: Dare ga kita?
6. OTTO: NHK no hito da.
7. TSUMA: Mata??
8. OTTO: Un, jushinryō o tori ni kita.
9. TSUMA: Itsu made kakureru no yo?

CONT'D OVER

10. OTTO: Hikkosu made, zettai shiharawanai!

ENGLISH

1. HUSBAND: (Door bell rings) Who could that be? I'll answer it.
2. NHK: Hello, I'm from NHK and came to collect viewing fees.
3. WIFE: What's the matter?
4. HUSBAND: Be quiet!
5. WIFE: Who has come?
6. HUSBAND: It's NHK.
7. WIFE: Again??
8. HUSBAND: Yeah, they came to collect viewing fees.
9. WIFE: How long are we going to hide?
10. HUSBAND: Until we move out. I'm never paying!!

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
誰か	だれか	dareka	someone, somebody,
NHK	えぬえーちけい	enuēchikē	NHK

受信料	じゅしんりょう	jushinryō	license fee, subscription fee
徴収	ちょうしゅう	chōshū	collection, levy
伺う	うかがう	ukagau	(hum) to visit, to ask, to hear
隠れる	かくれる	kakureru	to hide, to conceal oneself;V2
引っ越す	ひっこす	hikkosu	to change residence
絶対	ぜったい	zettai	absolutely, definitely, unconditionally
支払う	しはらう	shiharau	to pay ; V1

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>テーブルの下に隠れましょう。 <i>Tēburu no shita ni kakuremashō.</i></p> <p>Let's hide under a table.</p>	<p>今日は絶対おやつを食べません！ <i>Kyō wa zettai oyatsu o tabemasen!</i></p> <p>I'm definitely not going to eat any snacks today!</p>
<p>小切手で支払ってもいいですか。 <i>Kogitte de shiharatte mo ii desu ka.</i></p> <p>Can I pay by check?</p>	

GRAMMAR

Kuru is a verb meaning "to come". When it follows the -te form of another verb, it acts as an auxiliary verb, indicating that the primary verb is in progress or transition. When used as an auxiliary verb, it is typically written in all hiragana.

Kuru can have a number of different meanings when used as an auxiliary verb. These include:

1) If the primary verb is a verb expressing a type of motion, then the subject of that verb is approaching the speaker in the manner expressed by the primary verb.

2) When it can logically be assumed that the speaker will do something and come back,

kuru is used to indicate that the speaker will return after performing the action indicated by the primary verb.

- 3) The appearance of an object, or the occurrence of some phenomenon.
- 4) The continuation/repetition of an action that has continued up until the present moment.
- 5) The progress of some state or condition, eventually reaching some specified level.

In today's lesson, the second usage is found:

誰かな? ちょっと見てくる。

Dare kana? Chotto mite kuru.

"Who could that be? I'll answer it."

The literal translation would be "I'll (go) look and then come back." Another example:

先週末神戸へ行ってきました。

Senshūmatsu Kōbe e itte kimashita.

"I went to Kobe last weekend."