

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S3 #21

Time Capsule 5

CONTENTS

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

21

KANJI

1. (マクドナルドの裏)
2. まき: あった！！あのイチヨウの木よ！！
3. たもつ: じゃあ、俺たちのタイムカプセルは、この木の下に埋めてあるんだね。
4. はじめ: よっし、じゃあ掘ってみよう！！
5. (掘る)
6. はじめ: あった！！あつたぞ！！
7. まき: じゃあ、缶を開けてみましょう。
8. たもつ: 何を入れたんだ？全然覚えてないよ。
9. はじめ: あ、缶に何か書いてある....
10. まき: 下手な字ね。
11. たもつ: えっと...き・け・ん？
12. (ドッカーン)

KANA

1. (マクドナルドのうら)
2. まき: あった！！あのイチヨウのきよ！！

CONT'D OVER

3. たもつ: じゃあ、おれたちのタイムカプセルは、このきのしたにうめてあるんだね。
4. はじめ: よっし、じゃあほってみよう！！
5. (ほる)
6. はじめ: あった！！あったぞ！！
7. まき: じゃあ、かんをあけてみましょう。
8. たもつ: なにをいれたんだ？ぜんぜんおぼえてないよ。
9. はじめ: あ、かんになにかかいてある…。
10. まき: へたなじね。
11. たもつ: えっと…き・け・ん？
12. (ドッカーン)

ROMANIZATION

1. (Makudonarudo no ura)
2. MAKI: Atta!! Ano ichō no ki yo!!
3. TAMOTSU: Jā, ore-tachi no taimu kapuseru wa, kono ki no shita ni umete aru n da ne.
4. HAJIME: Yosshi, jā hotte miyō!!

CONT'D OVER

5. (Horu)
6. HAJIME: Atta!! Atta zo!!
7. MAKI: Jā, kan o akete mimashō.
8. TAMOTSU: Nani o ireta n da? Zenzen oboete nai yo.
9. HAJIME: A, kan ni nani ka kaite aru....
10. MAKI: Heta na ji ne.
11. TAMOTSU: Etto... ki. ke. n?
12. (Dokkān)

ENGLISH

1. (Behind the McDonald's)
2. MAKI: It's here! That ginkgo tree!!
3. TAMOTSU: So our time capsule is buried under the tree, huh?
4. HAJIME: OK, let's dig it out!!
5. (digging)
6. HAJIME: Hey, I found it!!
7. MAKI: Let's open the can, shall we?

CONT'D OVER

8. HAJIME: I don't remember at all what we put in it.
9. HAJIME: Oh, something's written on the can...
10. MAKI: It's bad handwriting, huh?
11. TAMOTSU: Uhhh...D-A-N-G-E-R?
12. (BOOOOM)

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
缶	かん	kan	can, tin
開ける	あける	akeru	to open, to unwrap
覚える	おぼえる	oboeru	to remember, to memorize
下手	へた	heta	poor, bad, clumsy, unskilled
字	じ	ji	letter, character
きけん (危険)	きけん	kiken	danger

SAMPLE SENTENCES

今でも強烈に覚えている。
Ima de mo kyōretsu ni oboete iru.

I still remember it strongly.

GRAMMAR

Today's grammar point is "te-form of verb + *aru*(~てある)."

Aru(ある) is a verb meaning "to have" or "to be." When it follows the *te*-form of another verb, it acts as an auxiliary, and functions similar to the English passive perfect form "to have been done." So, --*te aru* (~てある) is used with *te*-form of transitive verbs. It indicates that the subject now exists in a state caused by something/someone else's prior actions. Usually, the person or thing which did that action is unimportant or unknown.

Today's Examples:

この木の下に埋めてあるんだね。

Kono ki no shita ni umete aru n da ne.

It has been buried under this tree, right?

(→ Someone buried it under the tree and it's still there.)

缶に何か書いてある。

Kan ni nani ka kaite aru.

Something has been written on the can.

(→ Someone wrote something on the can and you can read it on it now.)

Formation:

* *te*-form of transitive verb + *aru*(ある)

開けてある; *akete aru*; to have been opened

残してある; *nokoshite aru*; to have been left

Examples:

テーブルの上に手紙が置いてある。

Tēburu no ue ni tegami ga oite aru.

A letter has been put on the table.

(→ Someone put a letter on the table and it's still there now.)

君のかばんが、川に捨ててあるよ。

Kimi no kaban ga, kawa ni sutete aru yo.

I found your bag thrown away in the river.

(→ Someone throw away your bag in the river and I found it now.)

教室に、君の絵が貼ってあるよ。

Kyōshitsu ni kimi no e ga hatte aru yo.

I found your drawing put on the wall in the classroom.

(→ Someone put your picture on the wall in the classroom and I found it still there.)