

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S5 #18

Opening New Doors in Japan

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18

KANJI

1. (バス)
2. アナウンス: 次は、101テレビ局前。101テレビ局前。
ドアが あきます。
ドアが 閉まります。
3. (外)
4. 男: あの、すみません。落としましたよ。
5. 遠井 歩: え？
6. 男: かばんから 財布が 落ちましたよ。はい、これ。
7. 遠井 歩: あ、ありがとうございます。え？新？
8. 男: はい？違いますけど。じゃ。
9. 近森 渡: おはよ。歩。歩？あゆむ！
10. 遠井 歩: え？ああ、渡・・・おはよう。
11. 近森 渡: 何しているの。
会議が始まるよ。急いで。
12. 遠井 歩: あ・・・うん。
(もしかして・・・あの人は私がこの前病院で見た人？)

KANA

CONT'D OVER

1. (バス)
2. アナウンス: つぎは、いちまるいちテレビきょくまえ。いちまるいちテレビきょくまえ。
ドアがあきます。
ドアがしまります。
3. (そと)
4. おとこ: あの、すみません。おとしましたよ。
5. とおいあゆむ: え?
6. おとこ: かばんからさいふがおちましたよ。はい、これ。
7. とおいあゆむ: あ、ありがとうございます。え?しん?
8. おとこ: はい?ちがいますけど。じゃ。
9. ちかもりわたる: おはよ。あゆむ。あゆむ?あゆむ!
10. とおいあゆむ: え?ああ、わたる・・・おはよう。
11. ちかもりわたる: なにしているの。
かいぎがはじまるよ。いそいで。
12. とおいあゆむ: あ・・・うん。
(もしかして・・・あのひとはわたしがこのまえびょういんでみたひと?)

ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. (Basu)
2. ANAUNSU: Tsugi wa, ichi-maru-ichi terebi-kyoku mae. Ichi-maru-ichi terebi-kyoku mae.
Doa ga akimasu.
Doa ga shimarimasu.
3. (Soto)
4. OTOKO: Ano, sumimasen. Otoshimashita yo.
5. TŌI AYUMU: E?
6. OTOKO: Kaban kara saifu ga ochimashita yo. Hai, kore.
7. TŌI AYUMU: A, arigatō gozaimasu. E? Shin?
8. OTOKO: Hai? Chigai masu kedo. Ja.
9. CHIKAMORI WATARU: Ohayō. Ayumu. Ayumu? Ayumu!
10. TŌI AYUMU: E? Aa, Wataru... ohayō.
11. CHIKAMORI WATARU: Nani shiteiru no.
Kaigi ga hajimaru yo. Isoide.
12. TŌI AYUMU: A... un.
(Moshikashite... Ano hito wa watashi ga kono mae byōin de mita hito?)

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. (On the bus)
2. BUS ANNOUNCEMENT:
T: The next stop is 101 TV Station. 101 TV Station.
The doors will now open.
The doors will now close.
3. (Outside)
4. MAN: Um, excuse me. You dropped this.
5. AYUMU TOI: Huh?
6. MAN: You dropped this wallet out of your bag. (Lit - Your wallet dropped out of your bag) Here you are.
7. AYUMU TOI: Thank you very much! Huh? Shin??
8. MAN: I'm sorry? I think you're mistaken. If you'll excuse me.
9. WATARU CHIKAMORI: 'Morning, Ayumu. Ayumu? Ayumu!
10. AYUMU TOI: Huh? Ohh, Wataru...good morning.
11. WATARU CHIKAMORI: What are you doing?!
The meeting is going to start! Hurry up!
12. AYUMU TOI: Oh...right.
(Could it be...that that person is the person I saw at the hospital the other day?)

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
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テレビ局	てれびきょく	terebi-kyoku	T.V. station
もしかして	もしかして	moshikashite	perhaps, possibly
急ぐ	いそぐ	isogu	to hurry, to rush;V1
始まる	はじまる	hajimaru	to begin, to start; V1
財布	さいふ	saifu	wallet
違う	ちがう	chigau	to differ, to not match; V1
会議	かいぎ	kaigi	meeting, conference
かばん	かばん	kaban	bag
落とす	おとす	otosu	to drop;V1
落ちる	おちる	ochiru	to fall down, to drop;V2
閉まる	しまる	shimaru	to close, to be shut; V1
開く	あく	aku	to open;V1
この前	このまえ	kono mae	the other day, last time, recently

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>わたしはテレビ局で働いている。 <i>Watashi wa terebikyoku de hataraitairu.</i></p> <p>I work at a T.V station.</p>	<p>もしかして、トムクルーズさんですか。 <i>Moshikashite Tomu Kurūzu-san desu ka.</i></p> <p>Are you Tom Cruise by any chance?</p>
<p>急いでください。 <i>Isoide kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please hurry up.</p>	<p>もう、始まりました。 <i>Mō, hajimarimashita.</i></p> <p>It's already started.</p>
<p>新しいお財布を買いました。 <i>Atarashii o-saifu o kaimashita.</i></p> <p>I bought a new wallet.</p>	<p>それは、違います。 <i>Sore wa chigaimasu.</i></p> <p>That's not right.</p>

<p>朝7時から、会議があります。 <i>Asa 7-ji kara kaigi ga arimasu.</i></p> <p>I have a meeting at 7 in the morning.</p>	<p>このかばんは私のです。 <i>Kono kaban wa watashi no desu.</i></p> <p>This bag is mine.</p>
<p>落としましたよ。 <i>Otochimashita yo.</i></p> <p>You dropped something.</p>	<p>机から本が落ちた。 <i>Tsukue kara hon ga ochita.</i></p> <p>A book fell off the desk.</p>
<p>ドアが閉まった。 <i>Doa ga shimatta.</i></p> <p>The door closed.</p>	<p>ドアが開きました。 <i>Doa ga akimashita.</i></p> <p>The door opened.</p>
<p>この前アメリカに行きました。 <i>Kono mae Amerika ni ikimashita.</i></p> <p>I recently went to America.</p>	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

kaban (かばん) "bag"

baggu (バッグ) is another word we commonly use for "bag."

kaigi (会議) "meeting," "conference"

We also use the katakana word *mītingu* (ミーティング) to mean "meeting." Generally speaking, the word *kaigi* refers to a relatively big meeting where people have a discussion to decide something, whereas the word *mītingu* refers to a relatively small meeting with the aim of sharing information among workers.

moshikashite (もしかして) "perhaps," "could it be...," "by any chance," "maybe"

We often use this as a prelude before presenting a guess.

For Example:

- もしかして、あなたはすずきさんですか。
Moshikashite, anata wa Suzuki-san desu ka.
"I may be wrong but, are you Ms. Suzuki?"

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is about transitive verb and intransitive verb

かばんから財布が落ちましたよ。

Kaban kara saifu ga ochimashita yo.

"You dropped this wallet out of your bag."

In this lesson, you'll learn how to use transitive and intransitive verbs.

What are Transitive Verbs and Intransitive Verbs?

Verbs can be divided into two types, transitive verbs (*tadōshi*) and intransitive verbs (*jidōshi*).

- A transitive verb must have an object. A transitive verb cannot be completed without an object. For example, the verb "break" is a transitive verb, because break needs an object: "I broke the window."
- An intransitive verb requires no object. For example, the verb "arrive" is an intransitive verb, because arrive doesn't need an object: "We arrived."

Generally speaking, transitive verbs are used to describe intentional actions and focus on "activities", whereas intransitive verbs are used to describe natural occurrences and focus on results and changes.

1. わたしはドアを **あける**。
[*Watashi wa doa o akeru.*]
I open the door.
2. ドアが **あく**。
[*Doa ga aku.*]
The door opens.

The verb in sentence 1, *akeru* ("to open"), is a transitive verb. The subject, in this case, "I", intentionally opens the door. Please notice that the object, the door, is marked by the particle *o*.

The verb in sentence 2, *aku* ("to open"), is an intransitive verb. In this sentence, the one who opens the door is not mentioned and sounds like it happened naturally and was beyond one's control.

Please notice that the subject was marked by particle *ga*.

Vocabulary List

In this lesson, we're going to introduce five pairs of corresponding transitive verb and intransitive verbs. Please memorize them with sample sentences.

Transitive verbs (を + verb)		Intransitive verbs (が + verb)	
あける <i>akeru</i>	to open something	あく <i>aku</i>	something opens
しめる <i>shimeru</i>	to close something	しまる <i>shimaru</i>	something closes
おとす <i>otosu</i>	to drop something	おちる <i>ochiru</i>	something falls
はじめる <i>hajimeru</i>	to start something	はじまる <i>hajimaru</i>	something starts
こわす <i>kowasu</i>	to break something	こわれる <i>kowareru</i>	something breaks

Formation

- [Subject] + *wa/ga* + object + *o* + [Transitive Verb]
- [Subject] + *ga* + [Intransitive Verb]

Sample sentences

Close

- わたしはドアを **しめた**。
[*Watashi wa doa o **shimeta**.*]
I closed the door.
- ドアが **しまった**。
[*Doa ga **shimatta**.*]
The door closed.

Drop

- あゆむは さいふを 落とした。
[*Ayumu wa saifu o otoshita.*]
Ayumu dropped her wallet.
- さいふが 落ちた。
[*Saifu ga ochita.*]
The wallet dropped.

Practice

Choose the appropriate answer.

Start

先生は レッスンを (はじめる・はじまる)。
[*Sensei wa ressun o (hajimeru・hajimaru)* .]
The teacher starts the lesson.

レッスンが (はじめる・はじまる)。
[*Ressun ga (hajimeru・hajimaru)* .]
The lesson starts.

Break

わたしは コンピュータを (こわした・こわれた)。
[*Watashi wa konpyūtā o (kowashita・kowareta)* .]
I broke the computer.

コンピューターが (こわした・こわれた)。
[*Konpyūtā ga (kowashita・kowareta)* .]
The computer broke.

☆ Answers:

hajimeru, hajimaru, kowashita, kowareta

Reference

Please also review the following grammar points.

- Modifying clauses ⇒ Beginner Series Season 4 Lesson 49, Beginner Series Season 5 Lesson 4