

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S6 #12

Don't Text and Drive in Japan

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KANJI

1. 警察: 前の車、止まりなさい。
2. 森野モ工: あ、しまった！
3. 警察: はい、免許、見せてね。...
森野モ工さん、電話をしながら、車を運転していましたね。
4. 森野モ工: いいえ。話してませんでしたよ。ただ、留守電を聞いてたんです。
5. 警察: なるほど。メッセージをききながら、運転していた・・・。
あ、知っています？運転しながら携帯電話をさわってはいけませんですよ。
交通違反なんです。
6. 森野モ工: えええ。モ工、知りませんでした。
7. 警察: そうですか。残念。でも、違反は違反です。
8. 森野モ工: チッ

KANA

1. けいさつ: まえのくるま、とまりなさい。
2. もりのモ工: あ、しまった！
3. けいさつ: はい、めんきょ、みせてね。...
もりのモ工さん、でんわをしながら、くるまを うんてんしてましたね。

CONT'D OVER

4. もりのモエ: いいえ。はなしてませんでしたよ。ただ、るすでんを きいてたんです。
5. けいさつ: なるほどお。メッセージを ききながら、うんてんしていた・・・。
あ、しています？うんてんしながら けいたいでんわを さわっては
いけないんですよ。
こうつういはん なんです。
6. もりのモエ: えええ。モエ、しりませんでした。
7. けいさつ: そうですか。ざんねん。でも、いはんは いはんです。
8. もりのモエ: チッ

ROMANIZATION

1. KEISATSU: Mae no kuruma, tomari nasai.
2. MORINO MOE: A, shimatta!
3. KEISATSU: Hai, menkyo, misete ne....
Morino Moe-san, denwa o shinagara, kuruma o unten shite
imashita ne.
4. MORINO MOE: lie. Hanashite masen deshita yo. Tada, rusuden o kiitetan desu.
5. KEISATSU: Naruhodo. Messēji o kikinagara, unten shite ita....
A, shitte imasu? Unten shinagara keitaidenwa o sawatte wa ikenain
desu yo.
Kōtsū-ihan nan desu.
6. MORINO MOE: Ē. Moe, shirimasen deshita.

CONT'D OVER

7. KEISATSU: Sō desu ka. Zannen. Demo, "ihan" wa "ihan" desu.
8. MORINO MOE: Chi...

ENGLISH

1. POLICEMAN: To the car in front, please stop.
2. MOE MORINO: Oh, darn it!
3. POLICEMAN: All right, let's see your license.
4. Ms. Moe Morino, you were driving while talking on your mobile phone, weren't you?
5. MOE MORINO: No. I wasn't talking. I was just listening to my phone messages.
6. POLICEMAN: I see. Driving while listening to your messages... Ah, are you aware that you are not allowed to touch your mobile phone while driving? It's a traffic violation.
7. MOE MORINO: Huh? Moe didn't know that.
8. POLICEMAN: Is that right. That's a shame. But a violation is a violation.
9. MOE MORINO: Tch!

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
触る	さわる	sawaru	to touch ; V1
ただ	ただ	tada	just, only

見せる	みせる	miseru	to show, to display;V2
止まる	とまる	tomaru	to stop, to halt;V1
留守電	るすでん	rusuden	answering machine, voice mail (abbr)
交通違反	こうつういはん	kōtsūihan	traffic violation, violation of traffic rules
メッセージ	メッセージ	messēji	message
携帯電話	けいたいでんわ	keitai denwa	cell phone, mobile phone
なるほど	なるほど	naruhodo	Okay, I see
免許	めんきょ	menkyo	license, qualification

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>触るな！危険！ <i>Sawaruna! Kiken!</i></p> <p>Do not touch! Danger!</p>	<p>母はただ笑っていました。 <i>Haha wa tada waratte imashita.</i></p> <p>My mother was just smiling.</p>
<p>パスポートを見せてください。 <i>Pasupōto o misete kukdasai.</i></p> <p>Could you show me your passport, please?</p>	<p>この電車は新宿駅に止まりますか。 <i>Kono densha wa shinjuku-eki ni tomarimasu ka?</i></p> <p>Does this train stop at Shinjuku station?</p>
<p>私の留守電を聞きましたか。 <i>Watashino rusuden o kikimashita ka.</i></p> <p>Did you hear my voice mail?</p>	<p>交通違反をしてしまった。 <i>Kōtū-ihan o shite shimatta.</i></p> <p>I committed a traffic violation.</p>
<p>何かメッセージはありますか。 <i>Nanika messēji wa arimasu ka.</i></p> <p>Do you have any messages?</p>	<p>あれはわたしの携帯電話です。 <i>Are wa watashi no keitai denwa desu.</i></p> <p>That's my cellular phone.</p>

なるほど・・・。 <i>Naruhodo....</i>	そこに私の車の免許がある。 <i>Soko ni watashi no kuruma no menkyo ga aru.</i>
I see.	My driver's license is over there.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

***tada* (ただ)**

Tada has several meanings, but *tada* in this dialogue means "simply," "only," or "just." We sometimes use it with *dake*, meaning "only" for emphasis.

For Example:

1. *Tada miteiru dake desu.*
ただ見ているだけです。
"I'm just looking."

***naruhodo* (なるほど) "I see"**

This is a type of *aizuchi*, or "frequent interjections showing that the listener is paying attention to the speaker" (similar to "uh huh," "yeah," "go on," etc. in English), which we very frequently use in and which are very important to daily Japanese conversation. We basically use it to show our understanding of and sometimes, but not always, agreement with what we have just heard.

***kōtsū ihan* (交通違反) "violation of traffic rules"**

This word consists of two nouns, which are *kōtsū*, meaning "traffic," and *ihan*, meaning "violation." When it's followed by *suru* or *o suru*, it becomes a verb.

***menkyo* (免許) "license"**

Unten menkyo is a "driver's license." In this lesson's dialogue, since it was clear that the police officer was talking about a driver's license as opposed to any other type of license, we omitted *unten* ("driving").

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is How to Say "to Do Something While Doing Another Action" in Japanese.

Denwa o shi nagara, kuruma o unten shite imashita.

電話をしながら、車を運転していました。

"You were driving while talking on your mobile

phone."

In this lesson, you'll learn how to express two actions taking place at the same time using *nagara*.

-Nagara

[Verb; *masu* stem] + *nagara* expresses two actions being performed at the same time by the same subject.

Formation

- [Verb; *masu* stem] + *nagara* = "while ---ing"

Masu Stem of a Verb	Nagara	"English"
<i>kiki</i> (きき)	<i>nagara</i> (ながら)	"while listening"
<i>tabe</i> (食べ)	<i>nagara</i> (ながら)	"while eating"
<i>shi</i> (し)	<i>nagara</i> (ながら)	"while doing"

Sentence Structure

"While I'm listening to music."		"I exercise"
<i>Watashi wa ongaku o kiki</i> (私は、音楽を きき)	<i>nagara</i> (ながら)	<i>undō o suru.</i> (運動をする。)

Please note that the subject before *nagara* and after *nagara* has to be the same. In other words, we cannot use *nagara* when the subjects of the two actions are different. To say a sentence like "I did the laundry while my baby was sleeping," you need to use *aida ni*. We will cover the usage of *aida ni* in the next lesson (Lesson 13).

Sample Sentences

1. *Haha wa uta o utainagara, ryōri o shiteiru.*
母は歌を歌いながら料理をしている。
"My mother is cooking while singing a song."

2. Tomodachi to kōhī o **nominagara** hanashimashita.
友達と、コーヒーを飲みながら話しました。
"I talked over coffee with my friend."
3. ポップコーンを食べながら映画を見るのが好きです。
Poppukōn o **tabenagara**, eiga o miru no ga suki desu.
"I like watching movies while eating popcorn."

*Please note that the action followed by *nagara* is always the secondary action. The action that comes after *nagara* is the more important main action.

1. Hanako wa **hatarakinagara benkyō suru**.
花子は働きながら勉強する。
"Hanako studies while working."
2. Hanako wa **benkyō shinagara hataraku**.
花子は勉強しながら働く。
"Hanako works while studying."

The first and second sentences basically express the idea that actions of studying and working happened simultaneously. However, for Hanako, studying is more important in the first sentence, and working is more important in the second sentence.

Practice

Connect two phrases using *nagara*.

1. Terebi o miru + Benkyō o suru
テレビをみる + 勉強をする
2. JapanesePod101 o kiku + Kuruma o unten suru
ジャパニーズポッド101を聞く + 車を運転する

Answer:

1. Terebi o minagara benkyō o suru.
2. JapanesePod101 o kikinagara kuruma o unten suru.

Reference

Please also review the following grammar points.

- *-nasai* ⇒ Beginner Series Season 5 Lesson 15
- *Shimatta!* ⇒ Beginner Series Season 6 Lesson 4
- *-te wa ikenai* ⇒ Beginner Series Season 4 Lesson 15
- *-n desu* ⇒ Beginner Series Season 5 Lessons 3, 4