

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S6 #14

A Japanese Accident Just Waiting to Happen

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KANJI

1. 男: そこの人！危ないよ！そこは立入禁止だよ！
2. ジョシユ: え？
3. 男: 「立入禁止」って言ったの。意味わからない？
大きい看板あったでしょ。
あ...お客さん、外国の人？
4. ジョシユ: そうです。
5. 男: 日本に来たばかり？
6. ジョシユ: 来たばかりではないです。
でも、漢字の勉強を始めたばかりなんです。
7. 男: あー、だから、読めなかったんだ。
怒鳴って、ごめんね。でも、何してたの？
8. ジョシユ: 写真をとっていました。
9. 男: そこで、事故があったばかりなんだ。
だからやめたほうがいいよ。

KANA

1. おとこ: そのひと！あぶないよ！そこはたちいりきんしだよ！
2. ジョシユ: え？

CONT'D OVER

3. おとこ: 「たちいりきんし」っていったの。いみわからない？
おおきいかんばん あったでしょ。
あ...おきゃくさん、がいこくのひと？
4. ジョシユ: そうです。
5. おとこ: にほんにきたばかり？
6. ジョシユ: きたばかりではないです。
でも、かんじのべんきょうをはじめたばかりなんです。
7. おとこ: あー、だから、よめなかったんだ。
どなって、ごめんね。
でも、なにしてたの？
8. ジョシユ: しゃしんをとっていました。
9. おとこ: そこで、じこがあったばかりなんだ。
だからやめたほうがいいよ。

ROMANIZATION

1. OTOKO: Sokono hito! Abunai yo! Soko wa tachiiri-kinshi da yo!
2. JOSHU: E?
3. OTOKO: "Tachiirikinshi" tte itta no. Imi wakaranai?
Ōkii kanban atta desho.
A... O-kyaku-san, gaikoku no hito?
4. JOSHU: Sō desu.

CONT'D OVER

5. OTOKO: Nihon ni kita bakari?
6. JOSHU: Kita bakari de wa nai desu.
Demo, kanji no benkyō o hajimeta bakari na n desu.
7. OTOKO: Ā, dakara, yomenakatta n da.
Donatte, gomen ne.
Demo, nani shite ta no?
8. JOSHU: Shashin o totte imashita.
9. OTOKO: Soko de, jiko ga atta bakari na n da.
Dakara yameta hō ga ii yo.

ENGLISH

1. MAN: You over there! That's dangerous! No entry!
2. JOSH: Huh?
3. MAN: I said "No entry." Do you not know what that means?
There was a big sign, right?
Ah...sir, are you from abroad?
4. JOSH: Yes.
5. MAN: Have you just come to Japan?
6. JOSH: I haven't just got here...
But I've just started studying kanji.

CONT'D OVER

7. MAN: Ah...so you couldn't read it.
Sorry for shouting at you.
But what were you doing?
8. JOSH: I was taking photos.
9. MAN: An accident just happened there.
So you should probably stop doing that.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
勉強	べんきょう	benkyō	study
看板	かんばん	kanban	sign, signboard, billboard
とる	とる	toru	to take (a photo); V1
やめる	やめる	yameru	to quit, to end, to stop; V2
始める	はじめる	hajimeru	to start, to begin; V2
意味	いみ	imi	meaning, significance
外国	がいこく	gaikoku	abroad, foreign country
立入禁止	たちいりきんし	tachiiri kinshi	Entrance Forbidden, No Entry, Keep Off!
危ない	あぶない	abunai	dangerous; Adj(i)
漢字	かんじ	kanji	Chinese characters, kanji
怒鳴る	どなる	donaru	to shout, to yell; V1
事故	じこ	jiko	accident, incident, trouble

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>勉強が大好きです。 <i>Benkyō ga daisuki desu.</i></p> <p>I love studying.</p>	<p>ここから、あの看板が読めますか。 <i>Koko, kara ano kanban ga yomemasu ka.</i></p> <p>Can you read that signboard from here?</p>
<p>写真を撮ってください。 <i>Shashin o totte kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please take a picture.</p>	<p>やめて。 <i>Yamete.</i></p> <p>Stop it!</p>
<p>去年、日本語の勉強を始めました。 <i>Kyonen, nihongo no benkyō o hajimemashita.</i></p> <p>I started studying Japanese last year.</p>	<p>意味が分かりません。 <i>Imi ga wakarimasen.</i></p> <p>I don't understand what you mean.</p>
<p>私の父と母は、外国に行ったことがありません。 <i>Watashi no chichi to haha wa gaikoku ni itta koto ga arimasen.</i></p> <p>My father and mother have never been abroad.</p>	<p>このエリアは、立入禁止です。 <i>Kono eria wa tachiirikinshi desu.</i></p> <p>This area is restricted.</p>
<p>あ、危ない! <i>A, abunai!</i></p> <p>Hey, watch out!</p>	<p>漢字はおもしろいです。 <i>Kanji wa omoshiroi desu.</i></p> <p>Kanji is interesting.</p>
<p>怒鳴らないで、静かに話してください。 <i>Donaranaide shizukani hanashite kudasai.</i></p> <p>Don't yell; speak quietly, please.</p>	<p>そこで、車の事故をみた。 <i>Soko de kuruma no jiko o mita.</i></p> <p>I saw a car accident there.</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

tachiirikinshi (立入禁止) "Keep out"

This word consists of two words, *tachiiri*, meaning "entering," and *kinshi*, meaning "ban" or "prohibition." Please also check the following expressions containing *kinshi*.

For Example:

1. *chūsha kinshi*
駐車禁止
"no parking"

2. *inshoku kinshi*
飲食禁止
"no eating or drinking"

***abunai* (危ない) "dangerous"**

This is an *i* adjective. A similar word, *kiken* (危険), meaning "dangerous," is a *na* adjective, which can also be a noun meaning "danger."

***kanban* (看板) "sign," "signboard"**

Sain (サイン) and *hyōshiki* (標識) both also mean "sign" or "signboard."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is How to Say "Something Has Just Happened."

漢字の勉強を始めたばかりなんです。

Demo, kanji no benkyō o hajimeta bakari na n desu.

"But I've just started studying kanji."

In this lesson, you'll learn how to express that an action took place only recently using *bakari*.

Bakari

Bakari is a particle that means "only." When *bakari* follows the informal past or *-ta* form of a verb, it comes to mean "something has (only) just happened" or "someone has (only) just done something."

Formation

[Verb; informal past form] + *bakari*

<i>Ta</i> Form	<i>Bakari</i>	"English"
<i>katta</i> (買った)	<i>bakari</i> (ばかり)	"have just bought"
<i>tabeta</i> (食べた)	<i>bakari</i> (ばかり)	"have just eaten"
<i>kita</i> (来たばかり)	<i>bakari</i> (ばかり)	"have just come"

Sample Sentences

1. *Aifon o katta bakari da. Demo kowarete shimatta.*
iPhoneを買ったばかりだ。でも壊れてしまった。
"I just bought an iPhone. But it broke."
2. *Joshu-san wa Shi-gatsu ni kono kaisha ni haitta bakari desu.*
ジョシュさんは4月にこの会社に入ったばかりです。
"Josh has just joined this company this April."
3. *Hiru-gohan o tabeta bakari nanode, mada o-naka ga suite inai.*
昼ごはんを食べたばかりなので、またお腹がすいていない。
"Since I've just had lunch, I'm not hungry yet."

A Different Translation of Bakari

Bakari can be attached to other forms of a verb other than the plain past *-ta* form. In these cases, the translation is completely different, so be careful!

[Verb; dictionary form] + bakari

= "the only thing left to do is...", "ready to..."

For Example:

Kyō tesuto o uketa. Atowa kekka o matsu bakari da.
今日テストを受けた。あとは、結果を待つばかりだ。
"I took the exam today. The only thing left to do is to wait for the result."

[Verb; te form] + bakari

= "the only thing one do is...", "doing nothing but ...ing"

For Example:

1. *Musume wa asonde bakari da.*
娘は遊んでばかりだ。
"My daughter is doing nothing but playing around."

When *bakari* follows a noun, it adds the meaning of "only."

For Example:

1. *Musume wa gohan o tabenai de, amai-mono bakari taberu.*
娘はご飯を食べないで、甘いものばかり食べる。
"My daughter eats only sweets without eating a proper meal."

Reference

Please also review the following grammar points.

- *Desho?* ⇒ Beginner Series Season 5 Lesson 12
- *Te* form to apologize ⇒ Beginner Series Season 4 Lessons 48, 50

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Umi no hi (海の日); "Marine Day"

Marine Day is a Japanese national holiday that falls on the third Monday in July. It's a day intended to give thanks for the many blessings Japan receives from the ocean as well as to reaffirm Japan's desire to prosper as a maritime country. A lot of people visit beaches and enjoy the summer weather on this day.