

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S6 #15

A Series of Unfortunate Events in Japan

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KANJI

1. (電話)
2. 森野モエ: お疲れ様です。森野です。体調が悪いため、会社を休みます。すみません。
3. ジョシュ: おはようございます。ジョシュです。台風で電車が動いていないため、少し遅刻します。
4. 松田一平: はい。イマイチ電気です。
5. 左絵理花: ILLトラベルの左と申しますが、森野さんをお願いします。
6. 松田一平: 申し訳ございません。森野は風邪のため休んでいます。
7. 左絵理花: そうですか。じゃ、ジョシュさんは？
8. 松田一平: ジョシュは台風のため、まだ来ていません。
9. 左絵理花: うーん。じゃ、課長さんは？
10. 松田一平: 台風で家が壊れたため、しばらく会社を休むと言っていました。

KANA

1. (でんわ)
2. もりの もえ: おつかれさまです。もりのです。たいちょうがわるいため、かいしやを やすみませす。すみません。

CONT'D OVER

3. じょしゅ: おはようございます。じょしゅです。たいふうででんしゃがうごいていないため、すこしちこくします。
4. まつだ いっぺい: はい。イマイチでんきです。
5. ひだり えりか: ILLトラベルのひだりともうしますが、もりのさんをおねがいします。
6. まつだ いっぺい: もうしわけ ございません。もりのは かげのため やすんでいます。
7. ひだり えりか: そうですか。じゃ、ジョシュさんは？
8. まつだ いっぺい: じょしゅはたいふうのため、まだ きていません。
9. ひだり えりか: うーん。じゃ、かちょうさんは？
10. まつだ いっぺい: たいふうで いえが こわれたため、しばらく かいしゃを やすむと いていました。

ROMANIZATION

1. (denwa)
2. MORINO MOE: Otsukare-sama desu. Morino desu. taichō ga warui tame, kaisha o yasumimasu. Sumimasen.
3. JOSHU: Ohayō gozaimasu. Joshu desu. Taifū de densha ga ugoite inai tame, sukoshi chikoku shimasu.
4. MATSUDA IPPEI: Hai. Imaichi denki desu.

CONT'D OVER

5. HIDARI ERIKA: ILL toraberu no hidari to mōshi masu ga, Morino-san o o-negai shimasu.
6. MATSUDA IPPEI: Mōshiwake gozaimasen. Morino wa kaze notame yasunde imasu.
7. HIDARI ERIKA: Sō desu ka. Ja, Joshu-san wa?
8. MATSUDA IPPEI: Joshu wa taifū no tame, mada kite imasen.
9. HIDARI ERIKA: Ūn. ja, kachō-san wa?
10. MATSUDA IPPEI: Taifū de ie ga kowareta tame, shibaraku kaisha o yasumu to itte imashita.

ENGLISH

1. (Phone)
2. MOE MORINO: (cough cough) Good morning. This is Morino. I'm not feeling well, so I'm taking the day off work. I'm sorry.
3. JOSH: Good morning. This is Josh. The trains aren't moving because of the typhoon, so I'll be a little bit late.
4. IPPEI MATSUDA: Yes. This is Imaichi Electric.
5. ERIKA HIDARI: My name is Hidari from ILL Travel. May I speak to Ms. Morino?
6. IPPEI MATSUDA: I'm really sorry, but Morino has a cold so is off work.
7. ERIKA HIDARI: I see. Well, how about Mr. Josh?

CONT'D OVER

8. IPPEI MATSUDA: Due to the typhoon, Josh isn't here yet.
9. ERIKA HIDARI: Ahh. Well then, how about Mr. Section Chief?
10. IPPEI MATSUDA: Because his house was blown down in the typhoon, he said he would be off work for a while.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
壊れる	こわれる	kowareru	to be broken, to break
遅刻	ちこく	chikoku	lateness, late coming
電車	でんしゃ	densha	train
少し	すこし	sukoshi	small quantity
動く	うごく	ugoku	to move;V1
風邪	かぜ	kaze	cold (illness)
悪い	わるい	warui	bad
体調	たいちょう	taichō	physical condition
休む	やすむ	yasumu	to rest, to have a break
台風	たいふう	taifū	typhoon

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>このパソコンは壊れている。 <i>Kono pasokon wa kowarete iru.</i></p> <p>This computer is broken.</p>	<p>遅刻をしないでください。 <i>Chikoku o shinaide kudasai.</i></p> <p>Don't be late.</p>
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<p>ジャパン・レイル・パスは、JRのバスや電車に乗り放題の外国人向け特別割引パスです。</p> <p><i>Japan reiru pasu wa, jeiāru no basu ya densha ni norihōdai no gaikokujin muke tokubetsu waribiki pasu desu.</i></p> <p>Japan Rail pass is a special dicounted flat-rate pass available only to visitors which allows the holder to ride all JR trains as well as buses.</p>	<p>電車の切符を買います。</p> <p><i>Densha no kippu o kaimasu.</i></p> <p>I'll buy a train ticket.</p>
<p>もう少しビールを飲みます。</p> <p><i>Mō sukoshi bīru o nomimasu.</i></p> <p>I'll drink a little more beer.</p>	<p>動かないでください。</p> <p><i>Ugokanaide kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please don't move.</p>
<p>風邪ですか。</p> <p><i>Kaze desu ka.</i></p> <p>Do you have a cold?</p>	<p>悪い夢を見た。</p> <p><i>Warui yume o mita.</i></p> <p>I had a bad dream.</p>
<p>体調が悪いです。</p> <p><i>Taichō ga warui desu.</i></p> <p>I don't feel well.</p>	<p>しばらく、仕事を休みます。</p> <p><i>Shibaraku shigoto o yasumimasu.</i></p> <p>I'll take some time off from work.</p>
<p>台風が上陸すると、交通機関がまひします。</p> <p><i>taifū ga jōriku suruto, kōtsūkikan ga mahi shimasu.</i></p> <p>When typhoons move across Japan, public transportation cannot function properly.</p>	<p>台風で、木が倒れた。</p> <p><i>Taifū de ki ga taoreta.</i></p> <p>A tree fell over due to the typhoon.</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

kaze (風邪) "cold"

This word has an irregular reading-what we call *jukujikun* (熟字訓) "idiomatic reading," which means that the *kanji* we use in *jukujikun* were chosen based on the meaning of the characters, not on the Chinese readings of the individual characters.

chikoku (o) suru (遅刻(を)する) "to be late"

The object-marking particle *o* is optional. The particle *ni* marks the place or event one is late for.

For Example:

1. *Dēto ni chikoku suru.*
デートに遅刻する。
"I'll be late for the date."

Please also remember a similar class two verb, *okureru*, meaning "to be late."

For Example:

1. *Gakkō ni okurenaide kudasai.*
学校に遅れないでください。
"Don't be late for school."

***kowareru* (壊れる) "to break"**

Since it's an intransitive verb, the thing that breaks is marked by the particle *ga*, and we do not mention the person who broke the object. The corresponding transitive verb is *kowasu*.

For Example:

1. *Ie ga kowareru.*
家が壊れる。
"The house is broken (up)/destroyed."

***Mada kite imasen.* (まだ来ていません。)"He hasn't come yet."**

As you learned in Beginner Season 4 Lesson 41, *mada* + [Verb; *te* form] + *inai* means "something hasn't happened yet."

For Example:

1. *Asa-gohan o mada tabete imasen.*
朝ごはんをまだ食べていません。
"I haven't had breakfast yet."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is How to Say "Because of."

Taichō ga warui tame, kaisha o yasumimasu.

体調が悪いため、会社を休みます。

"I'm not feeling well, so I'm taking the day off"

work."

In this lesson, you'll learn how to express reason or cause using *tame*. You'll also review the usage of the particle *de*.

Tame

We use *tame ni* or *tame* to express reason or cause in a formal conversation or written statement; we seldom use it in informal conversation. In a casual conversation, we use *kara*.

Formality Levels

- *kara* - informal
- *node* - formal
- *tame* - very formal, written

Formation

- [Verb; informal past form] + *tame (ni)*
- [*i* Adjective; dictionary form] + *tame (ni)*
- [*na* Adjective; dictionary form] + *na* + *tame (ni)*
- [Noun] + *no* + *tame (ni)*

* Only when an adjective or a noun describes an uncontrollable situation does it precede *tame (ni)*. See the sample sentence 2 and 3.

Sample Sentences

1. Saifu o **wasureta tame (ni)**, uchi ni kaerimashita.
財布を忘れたため (に)、家に帰りました。
"I went home because I forgot my wallet."
2. Atama ga **itai tame (ni)** gakkō o yasumimasu.
頭が痛いため (に)、学校を休みます。
"I will be absent from school because I have a headache."
3. **Infuruenza no tame (ni)**, isshūkan kaisha o yasumi mashita.
インフルエンザのため (に) 一週間 会社を休みました。
"I didn't go to work for a week because of the flu."

Tame Meaning Purpose

Tame also indicates benefit or purpose. In that case, the verb form before *tame* is different from the *tame* that indicates reason or cause.

Formation

- [Verb; dictionary form] + *tame (ni)*

Comparison

1. **Tame indicates reason**
Nihon-go o benkyō shita tame, *Nihon ni itta.*
日本語を勉強したため、日本に行った。
"I went to Japan because I studied Japanese."
2. **Tame indicates purpose**
Nihon-go o benkyō suru tame, *Nihon ni itta.*
日本語を勉強するため、日本に行った。
"I went to Japan in order to study Japanese."

De

The particle *de* also indicates reason. We directly attach it to a *na* adjective or a noun.
→ Beginner Series Season 4 Lesson 45

For Example:

1. *Byōki de ryokō ni ikemasen deshita.*
病気で旅行に行けませんでした。
"I couldn't go on the trip because I was sick."
2. *Taifū de densha ga ugoite imasen.*
台風で電車が動いていません。
"The trains are not running because of the typhoon."

Reference

Please also review the following grammar points.

- *-to itteimashita* ⇒ Beginner Series Season 4 Lesson 46
- Particle *de* ⇒ Beginner Series Season 4 Lesson 45
- Useful expressions for making a formal phone call ⇒ Beginner Series Season 5 Lesson 9

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Typhoon Season

Typhoon (台風, *taifū*) is a tropical cyclone that develops in the northwestern part of the Pacific Ocean between 180° and 100°E. It is usually written as 台風 in *kanji* in Japan. So-called "typhoon season," when typhoons approach Japan and cause strong winds and heavy rainstorms, is usually from late August to October.