

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S6 #16

Does Cold Weather Stop You Drinking Japanese Beer?

CONTENTS

- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 3 Romanization
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 6 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 7 Grammar
- 9 Cultural Insight

16

KANJI

1. アナウンサー: 今年の夏は涼しいですね。
みなさんは、涼しい夏が好きですか？嫌いですか？
みなさんの意見を聞いてみました。
2. 女: 毎晩涼しいおかげで、よく寝られるの。
だから、体調がいいのよ。
3. 男: この天気のおかげで、電気代が安いよ。
エアコン使わないから。
4. 女2: 植物が育たないせいで、野菜、高いんです。
本当に困ります。
5. 男2: 僕、ビール会社に勤めているんです。
今年、涼しいせいで、ビールが売れないんです。
みなさん、ビール買ってください。お願いします。

KANA

1. アナウンサー: ことしのなつはすずしいですね。
みなさんは、すずしいなつがすきですか？きらいですか？
みなさんのいけんをきいてみました。
2. おんな: まいばんすずしいおかげで、よくねられるの。
だから、たいちょうがいいのよ。
3. おとこ: このてんきのおかげで、でんき代がやすいよ。
エアコンつかわないから。

CONT'D OVER

4. おんな2: しょくぶつがそだたないせいで、やさい、たかいんです。
ほんとうに こまります。
5. おとこ2: ぼく、ビールがいしゃにつとめているんです。
ことし、すずしいせいで、ビールがうれないんです。
みなさん、ビールかってください。おねがいします。

ROMANIZATION

1. ANAUNSĀ: Kotoshi no natsu wa suzushii desu ne.
Mina-san wa, suzushii natsu ga suki desu ka? Kirai desu ka?
Mina-san no iken o kiite mimashita.
2. ONNA: Maiban suzushii okage de, yoku nerareru no. Dakara, taichō ga ii
no yō.
3. OTOKO: Kono tenki no okage de, denki-dai ga yasui yo.
Eakon tsukawanai kara.
4. ONNA 2: Shokubutsu ga sodatanai sei de, yasai takain desu.
Hontō ni komarimasu.
5. OTOKO 2: Boku, bīrugaisha ni tsutomete iru n desu.
Kotoshi, suzushii sei de, bīru ga urenai n desu.
Mina-san, bīru katte kudasai. O-negai shimasu.

ENGLISH

1. ANNOUNCER: Summer is cool this year, isn't it?
Everyone, do you like cool summers? Do you hate them? We
asked your opinions on this.

CONT'D OVER

2. WOMAN: Every night is cool, so thanks that I can sleep well. So I feel in good shape.
3. MAN: Thanks to this weather, my electricity bill is low, since I'm not using the air conditioner.
4. WOMAN 2: Because plants won't grow, vegetables are expensive. It's really bothersome.
5. MAN 2: I work for a beer company.
Because it's cool this year, beer isn't selling well.
Everyone, please buy beer! Please!

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
育つ	そだつ	sodatsu	to be raised, to grow up ; V1
困る	こまる	komaru	to be bothered, to have a problem;V1
売れる	うれる	ureru	to sell well, to be popular; V2
毎晩	まいばん	maiban	every night
夏	なつ	natsu	summer
野菜	やさい	yasai	vegetable, vegetables
意見	いけん	iken	opinion, comment
エアコン	えあこん	eakon	air conditioning, air-conditioner
売る	うる	uru	to sell;V1
涼しい	すずしい	suzushii	cool (weather); Adj(i)

植物	しょくぶつ	shokubutsu	plant, green thing, vegetable
勤める	つとめる	tsutomeru	to work for, to serve, to fill a post;V2
電気代	でんきだい	denkidai	electric bill, electricity expense

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>私は日本で育ちました。 <i>Watashi wa Nihon de sodachimashita.</i></p> <p>I grew up in Japan.</p>	<p>困ったなあ。 <i>Komatta nā.</i></p> <p>That's a real pain.</p>
<p>最近、高いものはあまり売れない。 <i>Saikin, takai mono wa amari urenai.</i></p> <p>Expensive products aren't selling well recently.</p>	<p>毎晩 11時まで仕事をします。 <i>Maiban, jū-ichi-ji made shigoto o shimasu.</i></p> <p>I work until 11 every night.</p>
<p>夏と冬とどちらが好きですか。 <i>Natsu to fuyu to dochira ga suki desu ka?</i></p> <p>Which do you like better, summer or winter?</p>	<p>私の子供は野菜がきらいです。 <i>Watashi no kodomo wa yasai ga kirai desu.</i></p> <p>My child hates vegetables.</p>
<p>その意見は面白いですね。 <i>Sono iken wa omoshiroi desu ne.</i></p> <p>That opinion is interesting.</p>	<p>エアコンが壊れた。 <i>Eakon ga kowareta.</i></p> <p>The air conditioner broke.</p>
<p>これを売ってくれませんか。いくらでもいいです。 <i>Kore o utte kuremasen ka? Ikura demo ii desu.</i></p> <p>Would you sell this to me? Name your price.</p>	<p>今日は、昨日より涼しいですね。 <i>Kyō wa kinō yori suzushii desu ne.</i></p> <p>Today is cooler than yesterday, isn't it?</p>
<p>部屋に植物がありますか。 <i>Heya ni shokubutsu ga arimasu ka?</i></p> <p>Do you have a plant in your room?</p>	<p>私は病院に勤めています。 <i>Watashi wa byōin ni tsutomete imasu.</i></p> <p>I work at a hospital.</p>

先月の電気代はいくらでしたか。
Sengetsu no denki-dai wa ikura deshita ka?

How much was the electric bill for last month?

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

denki-dai (電気代) "electricity bill"

Denki is "electricity" and *dai* means "charge," "cost," or "price."

Please also check out the words for the different utility bills in Japanese:

- *denwa-dai* (電話代) "telephone bill"
- *gasu-dai* (ガス代) "gas bill"
- *suidō-dai* (水道代) "water bill"

ureru (売れる) "to sell well," "to be popular," or "to be a big seller"

Ureru was originally the potential form of a verb *uru* ("to sell"). However, *ureru* doesn't only mean "to be able to sell" or "sellable" but also "to sell well," "to be bought by people," or "popular." *Ureru* is an intransitive verb, so the particle *ga* marks the thing selling well.

For Example:

1. *Yasai o uru.*
野菜を売る。
"I sell vegetables."
2. *Yasai ga ureru.*
野菜が売れる。
"Vegetables sell well."

eakon (エアコン) "air conditioner," "air conditioning"

Eakon is the abbreviation of *eākondishonā* (エアコンディショナー). *Reibō* (冷房) and *kūrā* (クーラー) also mean "air conditioner." However, we exclusively use these two words for refrigerated air conditioning.

tsutomeru (勤める) "to work for" or "to be employed"

The particle *ni* marks the company or organization a person works for.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is How to Say "Through the Fault of..." or "Thanks to..."

毎晩涼しいおかげで、よく寝られるの。

Maiban suzushii okage de, yoku nerareru no.

"Every night is cool, so thanks to that I can sleep well."

In this lesson, you'll learn how to express a reason or cause that indicates a negative result or a positive result.

Sei De

Sei de indicates a reason or cause that brought about an unfavorable result. Using *sei de* in reference to someone else's action expresses the speaker's blame or feeling of resentment. We translate this as "thanks to" (with a sarcastic implication), "due to...", "through the fault of...", or "all because of..."

Formation

- [informal speech] + *sei de*

When *sei de* directly follows a *na* adjective or a noun, we insert *na* and *no* respectively.

- [*na* Adjective; dictionary form] + *na + sei de*
- [Noun] + *no + sei de*

Sample Sentences

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1. *Kinō tomodachi ga kita sei de, shukudai ga dekinakatta.*
昨日友達が来たせいで、宿題が出来なかった。
"Because my friend came over yesterday, I couldn't do my homework."

2. Taifū no **sei de**, tesuto ni chikoku shita.
台風の**せいで**、テストに遅刻した。
"Due to the typhoon, I was late for the test."

Okage De

Okage indicates a reason or cause that brought a favorable result. *Okage* implies the speaker's gratitude. It corresponds to "thanks to..." (with a sincere implication) or "owing to..." in English.

Formation

- [informal speech] + **okage de**

When *okage de* directly follows a *na* adjective or a noun, we insert *na* and *no*, respectively.

- [na Adjective; dictionary form] + **na + okage de**
- [Noun] + **no + okage de**

Sample Sentences

1. Kinō benkyō shita **okage de**, kyō no tesuto wa kantan datta.
昨日勉強した**おかげで**、今日のテストは簡単だった。
"Thanks to the fact that I studied yesterday, today's test was easy."
2. Sukarā shippu no **okage de**, daigaku de benkyō dekita.
スカラーシップの**おかげで**、大学で勉強できた。
"I was able to study at a university thanks to a scholarship."

Please note that people in Japanese sometimes use *okage de* for an unfavorable consequence to be sarcastic, exactly the same as the above English usage of "thanks to" when translating *sei de*.

For Example:

1. *Kimi no okage de shigoto ni chikoku shita yo.*
君のおかげで仕事に遅刻したよ。
"Thanks to you, I was late to work."

Tame (Ni), Sei De, and Okage De

Tame (ni), *sei de*, and *okage de* are similar in that they all express a reason or cause. Check the difference in the meaning below.

For Example:

1. *Kotoshi, suzushii **tame**, umii mada itte inai.*
今年、涼しい**ため**、海にまだ行ってない。
"Because it's cool this year, I haven't been to the beach yet."
→ just a statement
2. *Kotoshi, suzushii **sei de**, bīru ga urenai.*
今年、涼しい**せいで**、ビールが売れない。
"Because it's cool this year, beer isn't selling well."
→ unfavorable result for the speaker
3. *Kotoshi, suzushii **okage de**, eakon o tsukawanai.*
今年、涼しい**おかげで**、エアコンを使わない。
"Because it's cool this year, I'm not using the air conditioner."
→ favorable result for the speaker

Reference

Please also review the following grammar points.

- -to *miru* ⇒ Beginner Series Season 5 Lesson 22
- Potential form of a verb ⇒ Beginner Series Season 4 Lessons 43, 44, and 45

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Japanese

Seasons

Japan has four clear-cut seasons: *haru* (春) "spring," *natsu* (夏) "summer," *aki* (秋) "fall" or "autumn," and *fuyu* (冬) "winter." Between *haru* ("spring") and *natsu* ("summer"), there is a rainy season called *tsuyu* (梅雨).