

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S6 #18

Would You be Able to Move After Running a Japanese Marathon?

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18

KANJI

1. 近森 渡: ええっと...東京マラソン、参加料...
フルマラソンだったら、10000円。10キロだったら、5000円...。
うーん。迷うなー。
2. 遠井 歩: どうしたの？
3. 近森 渡: でも、もしフルマラソンを走ったら、次の日動けないよね...。
4. 遠井 歩: ああ、東京マラソン？近森、走るの？
5. 近森 渡: うん。くじに当たったら。
6. 遠井 歩: そっか。当たらなかったら、走れないよね。
7. 近森 渡: あ、ネットから申し込んだら、手数料がかからないんだ。
8. 遠井 歩: あ！「8月31日までに申し込んでください」だって。もう九月だよ。
9. 近森 渡: うそー。

KANA

1. ちかもりわたる: ええっと...とうきょうマラソン、さんかりょう
フルマラソンだったら、いちまんえん。じゅっキロだったら、ごせ
んえん...。
うーん。まようなー。
2. とおいあゆむ: どうしたの？

CONT'D OVER

3. ちかもりわたる: でも、もしフルマラソンをはしたら、つぎのひ、うごけないよね...。
4. とおいあゆむ: ああ、とうきょうマラソン?ちかもり、はしるの?
5. ちかもりわたる: うん。くじに あたったら。
6. とおいあゆむ: そっか。あたらなかったら、はしれないよね。
7. ちかもりわたる: あ、ネットから もうしこんだら、てすうりょうが かからないんだ。
8. とおいあゆむ: あ!「はちがつ さんじゅういちにち までに もうしこんでください」だって。もう くがつだよ。
9. ちかもりわたる: うそー。

ROMANIZATION

1. CHIKAMORI Eetto... Tōkyō marason, sankaryō...
WATARU: Furu-marason dattara, ichi-man-en. Jukkiro dattara, go-sen-en....
Ūn. Mayou nā.
2. TŌI AYUMU: Dō shita no?
3. CHIKAMORI Demo, moshi furumarason o hashittara, tsugi no hi ugokenai yo ne.
WATARU:
4. TŌI AYUMU: Ā, Tōkyō marason? Chikamori, hashiru no?
5. CHIKAMORI Un. Kuji ni atattara.
WATARU:

CONT'D OVER

6. TŌI AYUMU: Sokka. Ataranakattara, hashirenai yo ne.
7. CHIKAMORI
WATARU: A, netto kara mōshikondara, tesūryō ga kakaranai n dā.
8. TŌI AYUMU: A! "Hachigatsu sanjū-ichi-nichi made ni mōshikonde kudasai" datte.
Mō ku-gatsu da yo.
9. CHIKAMORI
WATARU: Usō.

ENGLISH

1. WATARU CHIKAMORI: Um...Tokyo Marathon participation fee...
2. For the full marathon, ten thousand yen. Ten kilometers, five thousand yen.
3. Hmm. What to do...
4. AYUMU TŌI: What's wrong?
5. WATARU CHIKAMORI: But if I run the full marathon, the next day I won't be able to move.
6. AYUMU TŌI: Oh, the Tokyo Marathon? Chikamori, are you going to run it?
7. WATARU CHIKAMORI: Yeah. If I get chosen by lottery.
8. AYUMU TŌI: I see. If you don't get chosen, you can't run, right?

CONT'D OVER

9. WATARU CHIKAMORI: Oh, if you apply online, there's no application fee!
10. AYUMU TŌI: Oh! It says "Please apply by the thirty-first of August." It's already September.
11. WATARU CHIKAMORI: No way!

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
ネット	ネット	netto	Internet, net
キロ	キロ	kiro	kilogram, kilometer
くじ	くじ	kuji	lot, lottery, sweepstakes
かかる	かかる	kakaru	to take (time, money); V1
参加	さんか	sanka	participation
迷う	まよう	mayou	to waver, unable to make a decision; V1
申し込む	もうしこむ	mōshikomu	to apply for, to register; V1
手数料	てすうりょう	tesūryō	commission, handling charge
当たる	あたる	ataru	to be hit, to strike, to win(lottery);V1
マラソン	マラソン	marason	marathon

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>ネットで買い物をする。 <i>Netto de kaimono o suru.</i></p> <p>I shop on the Internet.</p>	<p>このスーツケースは何キロですか。 <i>Kono sūtsu kēsu wa nan kiro desu ka?</i></p> <p>How many kilograms does this suitcase weight?</p>
<p>くじを引いてください。 <i>Kuji o hiite kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please draw a lot.</p>	<p>一時間位かかります。 <i>Ichi jikan kurai kakarimasu.</i></p> <p>It takes about an hour.</p>
<p>東京マラソンに参加します。 <i>Tōkyō marason ni sankā shimasu.</i></p> <p>I'm going to participate in the Tokyo Marathon.</p>	<p>どっちを買おう……。迷ってしまいました。 <i>Docchi o kaō... Mayotte shimaimasu.</i></p> <p>Which one should I buy? I can't make up my mind.</p>
<p>JLPTN4 に申し込んだ。 <i>JLPTN4 ni mōshikonda.</i></p> <p>I registered for JLPTN4.</p>	<p>手数料はいくらですか。 <i>Tesūryō wa ikura desu ka.</i></p> <p>How much is the handling charge?</p>
<p>くじが当たった! <i>Kuji ga atatta.</i></p> <p>I won the lottery!</p>	<p>マラソンをしたことがありますか。 <i>Marason o shita koto ga arimasu ka.</i></p> <p>Have you ever run a marathon?</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

kiro (キロ) "kilo"

Kiro is the abbreviation of *kiroguramu*, meaning "kilogram" or alternatively *kiromētoru* meaning "kilometer." In the case of this dialogue, it of course means "kilometers." Be careful, as there is no difference in pronunciation or spelling between the two abbreviations.

ichi-kiro / ni-kiro / san-kiro / yon-kiro / go-kiro / rokkiro / nana-kiro / hachi-kiro or hakkiro / kyū-kiro / jukkiro / nan-kiro?

kuji ni ataru (くじ に あたる) "to win the lottery"

Kuji means "lot" or "lottery," and *ataru* is a class 1 verb meaning "to hit" or "to win (the lottery)." The adversative phrase is *kuji ni hazureru*: "to draw a losing (lottery) ticket."

-ryō (料) "charge," "fee"

We use *ryō* as a suffix, and it means "fee" or "charge." In this lesson's dialogue, we have two words containing *ryō*:

- *sanka-ryō* (参加料) "charge for participation," "entry fee"
- *tesū-ryō* (手数料) "handling charge," "commission"

datte (だって)

Datte is a sentence-ending expression indicating a quotation. We use it to emphasize the speaker's surprise, disapproval, etc.

For Example:

1. "Tachiiri-kinshi" *datte*.
「立入禁止」だって。
"It says 'keep out.'"
2. "Ikitaku nai" *datte*.
「行きたくない」だって。
"S/he says/said, 'I don't want to go.'"

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is How to Say "If" in Japanese.
Netto kara mōshikondara, tesūryō ga kakaranai n dā.
ネットから申し込んだら、手数料がかからないんだ。
"If you apply online, there's no application fee."

In this lesson, you'll learn the usage of *tara*-conditional.

What's a Conditional Sentence?

Conditional sentences in English and in Japanese discuss factual implications or hypothetical situations and their consequences. A conditional sentence usually begins with "if" or "unless." A sentence such as "If it rains, I'll stay at home" is a conditional sentence. There are several types of conditionals in Japanese, but in this lesson, you'll focus on the usage of the most basic *tara*-conditional.

Formation

Informal Past Speech

Ra

"English"

<i>Ame ga futta</i> (雨が降った)	<i>ra (ら)</i>	"If it rains,"
<i>Atsukatta</i> (暑かった)	<i>ra (ら)</i>	"If it's hot,"
<i>Kantan datta</i> (簡単だった)	<i>ra (ら)</i>	"If it's easy,"
<i>Tori datta</i> (鳥だった)	<i>ra (ら)</i>	"If I were a bird,"
<i>Ame ga furanakatta</i> (雨が降らなかった)	<i>ra (ら)</i>	"If it doesn't rain,"

Moshi or *moshimo* often precedes the conditional clause for emphasizing the "if."

Usages of *Tara*

- "If": [Possible condition] *tara* [result]

For Example:

1. *Ame ga futtara, ikimasen.*
雨が降ったら、行きません。
"If it rains, I won't go."

- "If": [Possible condition] *tara* [request, suggestion, permission, etc.]

For Example:

1. *Atsukattara, eakon o tsuketemo ii desu yo.*
暑かったら、エアコンをつけてもいいですよ。
"If it's hot, you may turn on the air conditioner."

- "If": [Hypothetical condition] *tara* [probable result]

For Example:

1. *Taimu mashīn ga attara jū-nen mae ni ikitai desu.*
タイムマシンがあつたら 10年前に行きたいです。
"If I had a time machine, I'd like to go back to ten years ago."
2. *Moshi Kureopatora no hana ga hikukattara, sekai wa chigatta darō.*
もしクレオパトラの鼻が低かつたら、世界は違つただろう。
"If Cleopatra's nose had been shorter, the (whole face of the) world would have changed."

• "When": [Very probable condition] **tara**

For Example:

1. *Uchi ni kaettara, denwa shitekudasai.*
家に帰つたら、電話してください。
"Please call me when you get home."

• "When": [Past action, event] **tara** [result]

* This usually indicates the speaker's surprise.

For Example:

1. *Densha ni nottara, Tanaka-san ga ita.*
電車に乗つたら、田中さんがいた。
"When I got on the train, Mr./Ms. Tanaka was there."

Set Expressions Using *Tara*

yokattara

This means "if it's okay (with you)" or "if you want/like," and we use it as a prelude to a request or an offer.

For Example:

1. *Yokattara, tabete kudasai.*
よかつたら、食べてください。
"Please have some if you like."

Tara dō?

We use *tara dō?* or its formal form, *tara dō desu ka*, to convey advice or a recommendation in a rather strong manner. Please also note that depending on how we say it, this *tara dō* or *tara dō desu ka* might have a critical tone. Furthermore, we cannot use it for invitations.

For Example:

1. *Byōin ni ittara dō desu ka?*
病院に行ったらどうですか。
"How about going to the hospital?"/"Why don't you go to the hospital?"

[WH-word]+ *tara ii desu ka*

We use [WH-word] + [Verb; informal past] + *ra ii desu ka* for asking advice.

For Example:

1. *Nani o shitara ii desu ka.*
何をしたらいいですか。
"What should I do?"
2. *Doko ni ittara ii desu ka.*
どこに行ったらいいですか。
"Where should I go?"

Reference

Please also review the following grammar points.

- *dōshita n desu ka* ⇒ Beginner Series Season 5 Lesson 3
- Verb potential form ⇒ Beginner Series Season 4 Lessons 43, 44, 45

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Tōkyō Marason (東京マラソン) "Tokyo Marathon"

The Tokyo Marathon is an annual marathon event that began in 2007. It's held in February or March in Tokyo, and the marathon course covers major tourist spots. The maximum number

of entrants for the marathon is set at thirty-two thousand and three thousand people for the full ten-kilometer race. Since there are more applicants every year than are allowed to take part, they're selected randomly by lottery.