

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S6 #3

Finish Your Japanese Beans

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KANJI

1. 大地: おにはー そと、ふくはー うち。おにはー そと、ふくはー うち。
2. 大地: ジョシュは25才だから、25個、豆を食べるんだよ。
3. ジョシュ: ええ？25個も食べるの？...数えるの？
4. 大地: うん。
5. お母さん: あら、もう豆まき、終わってしまったの？
6. ジョシュ: はい。豆も食べてしまいました。
7. お母さん: じゃ、これも食べてしまっただね。
8. ジョシュ: なんですか？これ？
9. お母さん: いわし。
10. 大地: あ、まずいよ、それ。食べないほうがいいよ。
11. お母さん: ...大地、早く宿題をしてしまいなさい。
12. 大地: はーい。

KANA

1. だいち: おにはー そと、ふくはー うち。おにはー そと、ふくはー うち。
2. だいち: ジョシュは にじゅうごさいだから、25こ、まめを たべるんだよ。

CONT'D OVER

3. ジョシュ: ええ? 25こも 食べるの? ...かぞえるの?
4. だいち: うん。
5. おかあさん: あら、もう まめまき、おわってしまったの?
6. ジョシュ: はい。まめも たべてしまいました。
7. おかあさん: じゃ、これも たべてしまってね。
8. ジョシュ: なんですか? これ?
9. おかあさん: いわし。
10. だいち: あ、まずいよ、それ。たべないほうが いいよ。
11. おかあさん: ...だいち、はやく しゅくだいをしてしまいなさい。
12. だいち: はーい。

ROMANIZATION

1. DAICHI: Oni wā soto, fuku wā uchi. Oni wā soto, Fuku wā uchi.
2. DAICHI: Joshu wa nijū-go-sai dakara, nijū-go-ko, mame o taberunda yo.
3. JOSHU: E? Nijū-go-ko mo tabe ru no? ... Kazoeru no?
4. DAICHI: Un.
5. O-KĀ-SAN: Ara, mō mamemaki, owatte shimatta no?

CONT'D OVER

6. JOSHU: Hai. Mame mo tabete shimaimashita.
7. O-KĀ-SAN: Ja, kore mo tabete shimatte ne.
8. JOSHU: Nan desu ka? Kore?
9. O-KĀ-SAN: Iwashi.
10. DAICHI: A, mazui yo, sore. Tabenai hō ga ii yo.
11. O-KĀ-SAN: ... Daichi, hayaku shukudai o shite shimainasai.
12. DAICHI: Hāi.

ENGLISH

1. DAICHI: Demons out, good fortune in; demons out, good fortune in.
2. DAICHI: Josh, you're twenty-five, so you have to eat twenty-five beans.
3. JOSH: Huh? I have to eat twenty-five? ... Are you going to count?
4. DAICHI: Yep.
5. MOTHER: Oh dear, have you already finished the bean throwing?
6. JOSH: Yes. We've finished eating the beans too.
7. MOTHER: All right, eat these up too.
8. JOSH: What are these?

CONT'D OVER

9. MOTHER: Sardines.
10. DAICHI: Oh, those are disgusting. Better not eat them.
11. MOTHER: ...Daichi, hurry up and finish your homework.
12. DAICHI: Okaaaay.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
鬼は外、福は内。	おにはそと、ふくはうち。	Oni wa soto, fuku wa uchi.	Devils out, fortune in.
早く	はやく	hayaku	quickly, soon, hurry up; Adv
まずい	まずい	mazui	tastes bad, distasteful; Adj(i)
いわし	いわし	iwashi	sardine
終わる	おわる	owaru	to finish, to end; V1
もう	もう	mō	already; Adv.
数える	かぞえる	kazoeru	to count; V2
豆	まめ	mame	beans, peas
個	こ	ko	counter for small objects
宿題	しゅくだい	shukudai	homework

SAMPLE SENTENCES

鬼は外、福は内！ <i>Oni wa soto, fuku wa uchi.</i> Devils out, fortune in!	私は早く結婚したいです。 <i>Watashi wa hayaku kekkon shitai desu.</i> I want to get married soon.
これは、まずいです。 <i>Kore wa mazui desu.</i> This doesn't taste good.	いわしは高くなった。 <i>Iwashi wa takaku natta.</i> Sardines became expensive.
終わりました！ <i>Owarimashita!</i> I'm done!	もう、終わりました。 <i>Mō owarimashita.</i> I already finished.
10まで数えましょう。 <i>Jū made kazoemashō.</i> Let's count to 10.	あれは豆です。 <i>Are wa mame desu.</i> Those are beans.
これを二個ください。 <i>Kore o ni-ko kudasai.</i> Two of these, please.	宿題がある。 <i>Shukudai ga aru.</i> I have homework.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

も[*mo*] : "as many as," "even"

When particle *mo* follows an amount, it emphasizes the preceding amount. Please compare the following sentences.

1. 私は二時間勉強した。[*Watashi wa ni-jikan benkyō shita.*]
 "I studied for two hours."
2. 私は二時間も勉強した。[*Watashi wa ni-jikan **mo** benkyō shita.*]
 "I studied for as many as two hours."

Do not confuse short *mo* (meaning "also" or "as many as") and long *mō* (meaning "already" or "more").

1. 豆も食べました。[*Mame mo tabemashita.*]
"I also ate beans."
2. もう九時だ。[*Mō ku-ji da.*]
"It's already nine."
3. もう一度おねがいします。[*Mō ichi-do onegai shimasu.*]
"Once again please."

なんです か、それ。[*Nan desu ka, sore.*]

In informal conversation, speakers often change word order for emphasis. The information the speaker wants to convey comes to the beginning of the sentence.

Check the pattern in the following sentences

1. これ (は) おいしくない。[*Kore (wa) oishikunai.*]
→ おいしくない、これ (は) 。 [*Oishikunai, kore (wa).*]
"This is not tasty."
2. 遅れて、ごめん。[*Okurete, gomen.*]
→ ごめん、遅れて。 [*Gomen, okurete.*]
"Sorry I'm late."

Question sentences

Interrogative word(WH- word) comes to the beginning.

1. これ(は) 何ですか。[*Kore (wa) nan desu ka.*]
→ 何ですか、これ(は) 。 [*Nan desu ka, kore (wa).*]
"What is this?"
2. あの(は)、誰？ [*Ano hito (wa) dare.*]
誰、あの(は)。 [*Dare, ano hito (wa).*]
"Who is that person?"

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is How to Express a Completed Action.
Mame mo tabete shimaimashita.

豆も食べてしまいました。

"We've/I've finished eating the beans too."

In this lesson you'll learn the usage of *-te shimau* to express the completion of an action or an event.

[Verb; te form] + *shimau*

Shimau itself is a class 1 verb meaning "to finish." The [te form of a verb] + *shimau* construction literally means "to finish doing something" and expresses the completion of an action or an event.

Please compare the following two sentences.

1. *Watashi wa mō shukudai o shita.*
私は もう 宿題を した。
"I've already done my homework."
2. *Watashi wa mō shukudai o shite shimatta.*
私は もう 宿題を してしまった。
"I've already finished doing my homework."

Sentence 1 also indicates the completion of an action. However, sentence 2 emphasizes that the action has been fully completed.

Sample Sentences

1. *Mō sono hon o yonde shimaimashita.*
もうその本を 読んでしまいました。
"I've already finished reading that book."
2. *Ashita repōto o kaite shimaimasu.*
明日、レポートを 書いてしまいます。
"I'll finish writing the essay tomorrow."

This [te form of a verb] + *shimau* construction can also imply the speaker's regret, reluctance, or resignation. We will cover this usage in the next lesson (Beginner series season 6, lesson 4).

-*Shimau* with Various

Endings

Here are common forms of *-shimau* other than past and non past forms.

<i>Te Form</i>		"English"
Tabete (食べて)	<i>shimaimashō.</i> (しまいまし よう。)	"Let's finish eating."
Tabete (食べて)	<i>shimaō</i> (しまおう。)	"Let's eat up!"
Tabete (食べて)	<i>shimatte kudasai.</i> (しまっ てください。)	"Please finish eating."
Tabete (食べて)	<i>shimae.</i> (しまえ。)	"Finish eating, you!" (rough)
Tabete (食べて)	<i>shimainasai.</i> (しまいなさ い。)	"Finish eating."
Tabete (食べて)	<i>shimatta hō ga ii.</i> (しまっ たほうがいい。)	"You should finish eating."

Sample Sentences

1. *Ashita made ni shukudai o **shite shimaō to omou.***
明日までに、宿題を**してしまおう**と思う。
"I intend to finish my homework by tomorrow."
2. *Warui hito: Keisatsu ga kuru mae ni, dētā o zenbu **keshite shimatta hō ga ii.***
悪い人：警察が来る前に、データを**全部消してしまっ**たほうが**いい**。
"Bad guy: Before the police come, you should completely delete all of the data."
3. *Sensei: Tesuto made ni kono tango o zenbu **oboete shimatte kudasai.***
先生：テストまでに、この単語を**全部覚えてしまっ**て**ください**。
"Teacher: You should completely memorize all of these vocabulary words before the test."

Reference

Please also review the following grammar points.

- *-ta hō ga ii* ⇒ Beginner Series Season 5 Lesson 5

CULTURAL INSIGHT

節分 [せつぶん/ *setsubun*]

Setsubun originally means "seasonal divisions", but generally refers to the third of February which is the day before *risshun*, or the day which marks the division between winter and spring.

On *setsubun*, people throw roasted soy beans while shouting *oni wa soto, fuku wa uchi* meaning "demons out, good fortune in." This ritual event, *memaki*(豆まき) is believed to drive away evil spirits which bring misfortune and bad health. After throwing the beans, the participants eat the same number of beans as their age.

In some areas, people stick heads of the *iwashi* ("sardine") to a *hiiragi* ("holly") branch and put it at their gate or the entrance of the house, because it is believed that demons hate both the smell of sardines and the spikiness of holly leaves.