

LESSON NOTES

Upper Beginner S1 #16 Getting Played Out of the Store in Japan

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16

KANJI

1. (music)
2. アナウンス: 本日はご来店いただきまして、誠にありがとうございます。
お買い物中のお客様にご案内申し上げます。
あと5分で閉店のお時間でございます。
最後までごゆっくりお買い物をお楽しみください。
3. 美咲: ママ、この音楽何?
4. お母さん: もうお店はおしまいって言っているのよ。帰りましょう。
5. 美咲: うん。帰ろう、帰ろう。
6. アナウンス: 当店は、本日の営業を終了いたしました。
またのご来店を、心からお待ち申し上げます。
ご来店ありがとうございました。

KANA

1. (music)
2. アナウンス: ほんじつは ごらいてん いただきまして、まことにありがとうございます。
おかいものちゅう の おきゃくさま に ごあんない もうしあげます。
あと ごふん で へいてん の おじかん で ございます。
さいご まで ごゆっくり おかいもの を おたのしみ ください。

CONT'D OVER

3. みさき: ママ、この おんがく なに？
4. おかあさん: もう おみせ は おしまい って いる の よ。かえりましょう。
5. みさき: うん。かえろう、かえろう。
6. アナウンス: どうてん は、ほんじつ の えいぎょう を しゅうりょう いたしました。
また の ごらいてん を、こころ から おまち もうしあげます。
ごらいてん ありがとう ございました。

ROMANIZATION

1. (music)
2. ANAUNSU: Honjitsu wa go-raiten itadakimashite, makoto ni arigatō gozaimasu.
O-kaimono chū no o-kyaku-sama ni go-an'nai mōshiagemasu.
Ato go-fun de heiten no o-jikan de gozaimasu.
Saigo made goyukkuri o-kaimono o o-tanoshimi kudasai.
3. MISAKI: Mama, kono ongaku nani?
4. O-KĀ-SAN: Mō o-mise wa oshimai tte itte iru no yo. Kaerimashō.
5. MISAKI: Un. Kaerō, kaerō.
6. ANAUNSU: Tōten wa, honjitsu no eigyō o shūryō itashimashita.
Mata no go-raiten o, kokoro kara o-machi mōshiagemasu.
Go-raiten arigatō gozaimashita.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. (music)
2. ANNOUNCEMENT: Thank you very much for coming to our store today.
T: We have an announcement for our customers who are currently shopping.
In five minutes, it will be closing time.
Please take your time and enjoy your shopping until the very end.
3. MISAKI: Mommy, what's this music?
4. MOTHER: It's saying that the shop's finished now. Let's go home.
5. MISAKI: Yeah. Let's go home, let's go home.
6. ANNOUNCEMENT: This store has now finished business for the day.
T: We eagerly await your next visit to our store.
Thank you very much for coming to our store today.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
最後	さいご	saigo	last, end
あと	あと	ato	more; Adv
買い物	かいもの	kaimono	shopping
ゆっくり	ゆっくり	yukkuri	at leisure, at one's own pace, slowly; Adv
また	また	mata	again, and, also, another
閉店	へいてん	heiten	closing of business
終了	しゅうりょう	shūryō	end, completion
心	こころ	kokoro	heart

おしまい	おしまい	o-shimai	the end, closing, being done for
営業	えいぎょう	eigyō	business, sales

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>あの映画の最後がよくわからない。 <i>Ano eiga no saigo ga yoku wakaranai.</i></p> <p>I don't quite understand the ending of the movie.</p>	<p>あと2000円ください。 <i>Ato 2000-en kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please give me 2000 yen more.</p>
<p>私は買い物大好きです。 <i>Watashi wa kaimono ga dai-suki desu.</i></p> <p>I like shopping very much.</p>	<p>ゆっくり、ジョンさんと話したいです。 <i>Yukkuri Jon-san to hanashitai desu.</i></p> <p>I want to talk at leisure with John.</p>
<p>またの時に。 <i>Mata no toki ni.</i></p> <p>Maybe another time.</p>	<p>この店は何時に閉店しますか。 <i>Kono mise wa nan-ji ni heiten shimasu ka.</i></p> <p>What time does this store close?</p>
<p>私は、去年日本語コースを終了しました。 <i>Watashi wa, kyonen Nihon-go kōsu o shūryō shimashita.</i></p> <p>I finished a Japanese course last year.</p>	<p>心からありがとうと言いたい。 <i>Kokoro kara arigatō to iitai.</i></p> <p>I want to say thank you from the heart.</p>
<p>話はこれでおしまい。 <i>Hanashi wa kore de oshimai.</i></p> <p>This is the end of the story.</p>	<p>新しい営業時間は午前8時から午後6時までです。 <i>Atarashii eigyō jikan wa gozen 8-ji kara gogo 6-ji made desu.</i></p> <p>Our new business hours are from 8:00 AM to 6:00 PM.</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

おしまい (*o-shimai*) "the end"

The polite prefix *o-* attaches to the noun *shimai*, meaning "end," "close," or "finish." This word refers to something having ended, usually because something has gone wrong.

For Example:

1. 夏休みは今日でおしまいだ。
Natsuyasumi wa kyō de oshimai da.
"The summer vacation finishes today."
2. あの会社はおしまいだ。
Ano kaisha wa oshimai da.
"That company is doomed."

心から (*kokoro kara*) "from the heart"

Kokoro means "heart," and *kara* means "from," so this expression *kokoro kara* means "from the heart" or "sincerely," and we use it to emphasize the phrase that comes after it.

For Example:

1. 心からお詫びいたします。
Kokoro kara owabi itashimasu.
"We sincerely apologize."

ゆっくり (*yukkuri*) "slowly," "at ease"

The adverb *yukkuri* basically has two meanings. The first meaning is "slow" or "slowly." The other meaning describes a situation where someone does something at a leisurely pace where the person takes his or her time. When encouraging someone to do something at ease or to take one's time doing something in an extra-formal situation, the polite prefix *go-* precedes *yukkuri*.

For Example:

1. ごゆっくり、どうぞ。
Go-yukkuri dōzo.
Literal translation: "Please take your time" or "Please relax."
"Please enjoy!"

Opposite words

Let's check the antonyms (words that have the opposite meaning) of *saigo* and *heiten*.

- 最後 (*saigo*) "last" ⇔ 最初 (*saisho*) "first"
- 閉店 (*heiten*) "closing of a shop" ⇔ 開店 (*kaiten*) "opening of a shop"

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Listening to an Announcement That Tells the Closing of Business.

本日はご来店いただきまして、誠にありがとうございます。

Honjitsu wa go-raiten itadakimashite, makoto ni arigatō gozaimasu.

"Thank you very much for coming to our store today."

In this lesson, you'll learn how to express one's gratitude in an extra-polite manner using the humble verb *itadaku*.

Itadaku (Humble Language)

In lesson 4, you learned the usage of the humble verb *itadaku*, which follows a noun. Because *itadaku* is the humble form of the verb *morau*, it can also follow the *te* form of a verb to mean "I humbly have someone do something for me."

Formation

[Te form of a verb] + *moraimasu* → "I have someone do something for me."

[Te form of a verb] + *itadakimasu* → "I humbly have someone do something for me."

Sample Sentences

"I had the teacher check my essay."

Formal

私は先生にエッセイをチェックしてもらいました。

Watashi wa sensei ni essei o chekku shite moraimashita.

Extra-formal

私は先生にエッセイをチェックしていただきました。

Watashi wa sensei ni essei o chekku shite itadakimashita.

"Could you come here for a minute?"

Formal

ちょっと、来てもらえますか。

Chotto kite moraemasu ka.

Extra formal

ちょっと、来ていただけますか。

Chotto kite itadakemasu ka.

Expressing One's Gratitude

In Lesson 13, you learned how to express one's gratitude using the [te form of verb] + *kudasaimashite* + *arigatō gozaimasu* sentence structure. You can also express your gratitude using *itadakimashite*. There's no major difference between *-te kudasaimashite arigatō gozaimasu* and *-te itadakimashite arigatō gozaimasu* in meaning or nuance. We can use these expressions interchangeably.

Formation

[te form of verb] + *itadakimashite* + *arigatō gozaimasu*

*We sometimes shorten *itadakimashite* to *itadaki*.

Sample Sentences

1. 教えていただき、ありがとうございます。
Oshiete itadakimashite, arigatō gozaimasu.
"Thank you for letting me know."
2. ご来店 (して) いただきまして、ありがとうございます。
Go-raiten (shite) itadakimashite, arigatō gozaimasu.
"Thank you for visiting our shop."
3. ご協力 (して) いただき、ありがとうございます。
Go-kyōryoku (shite) itadaki, arigatō gozaimasu.
"Thank you for your cooperation."

*As you see in the second and third sample sentences, for *suru* verbs, we usually omit *shite*.

Reference

Please also review the following Grammar Points.

- *-te morau* ⇒ Beginner Season 6 Lesson 8
- *-chū* (suffix) ⇒ Beginner Season 5 Lesson 9
- *-mashō / kaerō* (volitional form) ⇒ Beginner Season 4 Lesson 33

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Farewell Melody

In Japan, when public facilities such as libraries or shopping centers close for the night, they play the melody of *Hotaru no hikari* ("Glow of the fireflies"), which uses the tune of the Scottish folk song, "Auld Lang Syne."