

LESSON NOTES

Upper Beginner S1 #1

Good Japanese Kids Go Home at Five

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KANJI

1. (Music)
2. アナウンス: こちらは赤坂市役所です。
よい子のみなさん、もう、お家に帰る時間ですよ。
事故に遭わないように、気をつけて帰りましょう。
3. (At a park)
4. お母さん: 英太君、5時だからそろそろお家に帰らなきゃ。
5. 英太: 僕はいいい子じゃないから、帰らなくてもいいんだ。
6. お母さん: そんなこと言っちゃだめよ。
英太くんのパパとママが心配するでしょ。
お家まで美咲と送っていくから、お片づけをしましょう。
7. 英太: はい。
8. お母さん: 美咲もおもちゃ、片付けて。
9. 美咲: はい。

KANA

1. (Music)
2. アナウンス: こちらはあかさかしやくしよです。
よいこのみなさん、もう、おうちにかえるじかんですよ。
じこにあわないように、きをつけてかえりましょう。

CONT'D OVER

3. (At a park)

4. おかあさん: えいたくん、ご じだから そろそろ おうちにかえらなきゃ。

5. えいた: ぼくは いいこじゃないから、かえらなくても いいんだ。

6. おかあさん: そんなこと いっちゃだめよ。

えいたくんの パパとママ が しんぱいするでしょ。

おうちまで みさき と おくって いくから、おかたづけを しましよ
う。

7. えいた: はーい。

8. おかあさん: みさき も おもちゃ、かたづけて。

9. びさき: はーい。

ROMANIZATION

1. (Music)

2. ANAUNSU: Kochira wa akasaka shiyakusho desu.

Yoi ko no mina-san, mō, o-uchi ni kaeru jikan desuyo.

Jiko ni awanai yōni, ki o tsukete kaerimashō.

3. (At a park)

4. O-KĀ-SAN: Eita-kun, go-ji dakara sorosoro o-uchi ni kaeranakya.

5. EITA: Boku wa ii ko ja nai kara, kaeranakute mo ii n da.

CONT'D OVER

6. O-KĀ-SAN: Son'na koto itcha dame yo.
Eita-kun no papa to mama ga shinpai surudesho.
O-uchi made Misaki to okutte iku kara, o-katazuke o shimashō.
7. EITA: Hāi.
8. O-KĀ-SAN: Misaki mo omocha, katazukete.
9. MISAKI: Hāi.

ENGLISH

1. ANNOUNCEMENT: This is the Akasaka City Hall. Good boys and girls, it's time for you to go home now. Let's all take care when going home not to get in an accident.
2. MOTHER: Eita, it's five o' clock, so we have to go home soon.
3. EITA: I'm not a good boy, so I don't have to go home.
4. MOTHER: You shouldn't say things like that. Your mommy and daddy will be worried. I'll take you to your house along with Misaki, so let's tidy up.
5. EITA: Okaaay.
6. MOTHER: Misaki, you tidy up the toys too.
7. MISAKI: Okaaay.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
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おもちゃ	おもちゃ	omocha	toy
片付け	かたづけ	katazuke	tidying up, finishing
遭う	あう	au	to meet (undesirable nuance);V1
こちら	こちら	kochira	this, this person, this way (polite)
そろそろ	そろそろ	sorosoro	it's about time, now, soon;Adv
気を付ける	きをつける	ki o tsukeru	to be careful
片付ける	かたづける	katazukeru	to get done with, to tidy up; V2
事故	じこ	jiko	accident, incident, trouble
市役所	しやくしょ	shiyakusho	city hall, city municipal office
そんな	そんな	sonna	such, like that, that sort of

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>おもちゃ売り場はどこですか。 <i>Omocha uriba wa doko desu ka.</i></p> <p>Where is the toy section?</p>	<p>片付けが苦手だ。 <i>Katazuke ga nigate da.</i></p> <p>I'm not good at tidying things up.</p>
<p>北海道に行ったとき、大雪に遭った。 <i>Hokkaidō ni itta toki, ōyuki ni atta.</i></p> <p>I got caught in heavy snow when I went to Hokkaidō.</p>	<p>こちらは田中太郎さんです。 <i>Kochira wa Tanaka Tarō-san desu.</i></p> <p>This is Taro Tanaka.</p>
<p>そろそろ寝ます。 <i>Sorosoro nemasu.</i></p> <p>I'm going to bed now.</p>	<p>あ、気をつけて！ <i>A, ki o tsukete.</i></p> <p>Hey, watch out!</p>

<p>仕事が終わったので、道具を片付ける。 <i>Shigoto ga owatta node dōgu o katazakeru.</i></p> <p>(I) finished my work, so I'll put away all my tools.</p>	<p>そこで、車の事故をみた。 <i>Soko de kuruma no jiko o mita.</i></p> <p>I saw a car accident there.</p>
<p>市役所で無料の日本語レッスンを申し込んだ。 <i>Shiyakusho de muryō no Nihongo ressun o mōshikonda.</i></p> <p>I signed up for free Japanese lessons at the city hall.</p>	<p>そんなことを言わないでください。 <i>Son'na koto o iwanaide kudasai.</i></p> <p>Don't say such a thing.</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

事故に遭う (*jiko ni au*) "to have an accident"

The verb *au* basically means "to meet" or "to encounter." However, when we use the kanji 遭, it indicates that someone encounters something undesirable.

For Example:

1. トラブルに遭う
 toraburu ni au
 "to encounter a trouble," "to have a trouble"
2. スリに遭う
 suri ni au
 "to encounter a pickpocket," "to have one's pocket picked"

そんな (*son'na*) "such," "like that," "that sort of"

Son'na is a contracted form of *sono yō na*, meaning "like that." Please check the related vocabulary below.

1. こんな (*kon'na*) "such," "like this"
2. あんな (*an'na*) "such," "like that"
3. どんな (*don'na*) "what kind of"

片付ける (*katazukeru*)

Katazukeru is a class 2 verb meaning "to tidy up" or "to put it in order." We use the *masu* stem *katazuke* as a noun meaning "tidying up." When talking to a child, we sometimes add the polite prefix *o-* to create *o-katazuke*.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Listening to Public Announcements.

事故に遭わないように、気をつけて帰りましょう。

Jiko ni awanai yō ni ki o tsukete kaerimashō.

"Let's all take care when going home not to get in an accident."

In residential areas in Japan, you'll hear announcements urging children to go home at around five o'clock through a community wireless system. In this lesson, you'll review grammar points that the speakers use in the actual announcement.

-ように (- *Yō Ni*) "So That..."

-*Yō ni* is a conjunction that indicates the purpose or aim of an action. It corresponds to "so that" in English. It follows the dictionary form of a verb or the *-nai* form of a verb.

Formation

- [Verb, dictionary form*] + *yō ni*
- [Verb, *nai* form/informal negative form] + *yō ni*

* Please note that *yō ni* often follows the dictionary form of a verb that has a potential meaning.

Sample Sentences

[Verb; dictionary form] + *yō ni*

1. みんなが分かるように、説明してください。
Minna ga wakaru yō ni, setsumei shite kudasai.
"Please explain it so that everyone can understand."

2. テストに合格できる**ように**、**頑張り**ます。
*Tesuto ni gōkaku dekiru **yō ni** ganbari masu.*
"I'll try hard so that I can pass the exam."

[Verb, *nai* form/informal negative form] + *yō ni*

1. **けがをしない**ように****、**気をつ**けてください。
*Kega o shinai **yō ni**, ki o tsukete kudasai.*
"Please be careful that you don't get injured."
2. **事故に遭**わない**ように**、**ゆっ**くり運転します。
*Jiko ni awanai **yō ni**, yukkuri unten shimasu.*
"I drive slowly so that I don't have an accident."

Please also check the usage of *-yō ni suru*, meaning "to make sure that..."; *-yō ni naru*, meaning "it has come to that..."; and *-yō ni shitekudasai*, meaning "please make sure that..." in **Beginner Season 5 Lesson 17**.

Reference

Please also review the following Grammar Points.

- *-na kya* (contracted form) ⇒ Beginner Series Season 6 Lesson 11
- *sorosoro* ⇒ Beginner Series Season 6 Lesson 7
- *-cha* (contracted form) ⇒ Beginner Series Season 6 Lesson 11
- *-desho* (*deshō*) ⇒ Beginner Series Season 5 Lesson 12

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Who Is *Yoiko No Mina-san*?

Yoiko means "good child," and *mina-san* means "everyone." We use this phrase when addressing a group of younger kids who are in elementary school or kindergarten. The

closest translation may be "good boys and girls."