

## LESSON NOTES

# Upper Beginner S1 #20

# Be Careful During Emergency Train Stops in Japan

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# 20

## KANJI

1. アナウンス 1: 次は横浜、横...
2. アナウンス 2: (ピピピ) 緊急停止をします。  
止まる際、揺れますので ご注意ください。  
緊急停止をします。ご注意ください。
3. 夕菜: おととと。
4. 車掌: ...停止信号です。...原因を調べております。
5. 車掌: えー。ただ今、人が線路を歩いているという連絡が入りました。  
そのため、この電車は運転を一時 (いちじ)、見合わせます。  
繰り返します。この電車はしばらく、運転を取りやめます。
6. 夕菜: えー。デートに遅刻しちゃう…。大地にメールしなくちゃ。  
「電車が止まっちゃったから、すこし遅刻する。駅前のスタバで待つてて。」

## KANA

1. アナウンス 1: つぎはよこはま、よこ...
2. アナウンス 2: (ピピピ) きんきゅうていしをします。  
とまるさい、ゆれますのでごちゅういください。  
きんきゅうていしをします。ごちゅういください。
3. ゆうな: おととと。
4. しゃしょう: ...ていししんごうです。...げんいんをしらべております。

CONT'D OVER

5. しゃしょう: えー。ただいま、ひとがせんろをあるいているというれんらくがはいりました。  
そのため、このでんしゃはうんてんをいちじ、みあわせます。くりかえします。このでんしゃはしばらく、うんてんをとりやめます。
6. ゆうな: えー。デートにちこくしちゃう……。だいちにメールしなくちや。  
「でんしゃがとまっちゃったから、すこしちこくする。えきまえのスタバでまってて。」

## ROMANIZATION

1. ANAUNSU 1: Tsugi wa Yokohama, Yoko...
2. ANAUNSU 2: (Pipipi) Kinkyū teishi o shimasu.  
Tomaru sai, yuremasu no de go-chūi kudasai.  
Kinkyū teishi o shimasu. Go-chūi kudasai.
3. YŪNA: Ottotto.
4. SHASHŌ: ... Teishi shingō desu.... Gen'in o shirabete orimasu.
5. SHASHŌ: Ē. Tadaima, hito ga senro o aruite iru to iu renraku ga hairimashita.  
Sono tame, kono densha wa unten o ichiji, miawasemasu.  
Kurikaeshimasu. Kono densha wa shibaraku, unten o toriyamemasu.
6. YŪNA: Ē. Dēto ni chikoku shichau.... Daichi ni mēru shinakucha.  
"Densha ga tomacchatta kara, sukoshi chikoku suru. Eki mae no Sutaba de matte te."

## ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. ANNOUNCEMENT T 1: Next is Yokohama, Yoko...
2. ANNOUNCEMENT T 2: (Beep beep beep) We are making an emergency stop. On stopping, the train will rock, so please take care. We are making an emergency stop. Please take care.
3. YŪNA: Whoa.
4. CONDUCTOR: ... There is a stop signal... We are investigating the cause.
5. CONDUCTOR: Uh, we have just received a communication that a person is walking on the tracks. Due to this, this train's operation will be temporarily suspended. We repeat. We are stopping the operation of this train for a while.
6. YŪNA: Huh? I'm gonna be late for my date... I have to mail Daichi. "The train's stopped, so I'll be a little bit late. Wait for me at the Starbucks in front of the station."

## VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
線路	せんろ	senro	railway track
原因	げんいん	gen'in	cause, origin, source
停止	ていし	teishi	suspension, stop, halt
繰り返す	くりかえす	kurikaesu	to repeat, to do something over again;V1
遅刻	ちこく	chikoku	lateness, late coming
一時	いちじ	ichiji	for a while, temporarily, for the time being

緊急	きんきゅう	kinkyū	urgent, pressing, emergency
見合わせる	みあわせる	miawaseru	postpone, suspend, stop temporarily;V2
しばらく	しばらく	shibaraku	a little while, a short while
取りやめる	とりやめる	toriyameru	to cancel, to call off; V2

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>アパートから線路が見える。 <i>Apāto kara senro ga mieru.</i></p> <p>You can see the railway track from my apartment.</p>	<p>原因は何でしたか。 <i>Gen'in wa nan deshita ka.</i></p> <p>What was the reason?</p>
<p>メンテナンスのため、サービスを停止します。 <i>Mentenansu no tame, sābisu o teishi shimasu.</i></p> <p>We are going to stop service due to maintenance.</p>	<p>歴史は繰り返す。 <i>Rekishi wa kurikaesu.</i></p> <p>History repeats itself.</p>
<p>遅刻をしないでください。 <i>Chikoku o shinaide kudasai.</i></p> <p>Don't be late.</p>	<p>一時、雨が強く降った。 <i>Ichiji, ame ga tsuyoku futta.</i></p> <p>It rained hard for a while.</p>
<p>緊急のときは、この番号に電話をしてください。 <i>Kinkyū no toki wa, kono bangō ni denwa o shite kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please call this number in case of an emergency.</p>	<p>体調が悪かったので、旅行を見合わせた。 <i>Taichō ga warukatta no de, ryokō o miawaseta.</i></p> <p>Since I wasn't feeling well, I postponed my trip.</p>
<p>しばらく、仕事を休みます。 <i>Shibaraku shigoto o yasumimasu.</i></p> <p>I'll take some time off from work.</p>	<p>姉は結婚を取りやめた。 <i>Ane wa kekkon o toriyameta.</i></p> <p>My older sister called off the wedding.</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

The words contain 停止 (*teishi*)

*Teishi* is a noun that means "stop." When it's followed by *o suru* or *suru*, it becomes a verb ("to stop"). In this lesson's dialogue, there are two compound words that contain *teishi*. Please check the meanings.

緊急停止 (*kinkyū teishi*) → "emergency halt/stop"

停止信号 (*teishi shingō*) → "stop signal"

一時 (*ichiji*) "for a time," "for a while," "for the time being"

This word has exactly the same *kanji* and pronunciation as *ichi-ji*, meaning "one o'clock." You basically have to guess which meaning the speaker intends according to the context.

待ってて (*matte te*) "please wait (there)"

This is a contracted form of *matte ite*, meaning "please wait there." As you learned in Beginner Series Season 6 Lesson 10, we often omit the *-i* sound after the *-te* form in conversation.

### For Example:

1. 東京に住んで (い) る。  
*Tōkyō ni sunde (i)ru.*  
"I live in Tokyo."
2. 先に食べて (い) て。  
*Saki ni tabete (i)te.*  
"Please go ahead and eat."

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson Is Listening to an Announcement on a Train.

この電車は運転を一時 (いちじ)、見合わせます。

*Kono densha wa unten o ichiji, miawasemasu.*

"This train's operation is temporarily suspended."

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In this lesson, you'll learn how to inform people that something is going to be called off in a formal situation. You'll also review the usage of *-to iu*.

### Roundabout Ways to Say "to Call Off"

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The verb 見合わせる (*miawaseru*) means "to look at each other" or "to exchange looks,"

but it also means "to refrain from doing something considering the circumstances." It basically means the same thing as *chūshi suru* or *yameru*, meaning "to cancel" or "to call off." Because *miawaseru* sounds more indirect than *chūshi suru* or *yameru*, it sounds formal and therefore we prefer to use it in formal speech.

We also frequently use the verb *取りやめる*(*toriyameru*), meaning "to cancel what has been planned," in announcements.

## Formation

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"We will cancel/stop ---."

→ - *o miawasemasu*.

→ - *o toriyamemasu*.

For Example:

1. 台風のため、全てのフライトを見合わせます。  
*Taifū no tame, subete no furaito o miawasemasu.*  
"All of the flights will be canceled due to a typhoon."
2. 地震のため、電車の運転を取りやめています。  
*Jishin no tame, densha no unten o toriyamete imasu.*  
"We have halted train service due to the earthquake."
3. 雨の際は、花火大会を見合わせます。  
*Ame no sai wa, hanabi taikai o miawasemasu.*  
"In case of rain, the fireworks festival will be canceled."

## -To iu: "That ---" "That Says ---"

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In Beginner Series Season 6 Lesson 11, you learned the usage of *-to iu*, meaning "called." When *-to iu* is followed by a noun that indicates information, such as *renraku* ("contact"), *hanashi* ("story"), *nyūsu* ("news"), and so on, *-to iu* marks the message.

For Example:

1. トムがアメリカに帰るという話を聞いた。  
*Tomu ga Amerika ni kaeru to iu hanashi o kiita.*  
"I heard that Tom was going back to the United States." (Literal translation: "I heard the story that Tom was going back to the United States.")

2. ロンドンで大きい事故があったという連絡があった。

*Rondon de ōkii jiko ga atta to iu renraku ga atta.*

"I received contact/information that there was a big accident in London." (Literal translation: "There was a contact that said there was a big accident in London.")

## Reference

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Please also review the following Grammar Points.

*Sai* ("when") ⇒ Lesson 5

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### What's *Sutaba*?

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*Sutaba* is a commonly used abbreviation of *sutābakkusu*, or "Starbucks" (a coffee shop). This kind of abbreviation is very common, especially among young people. Here are common abbreviations for fast food chain restaurants used in the Tokyo area.

Proper Name	Abbreviation	"English"
マクドナルド <i>Makudonarudo</i>	マック <i>Makku</i>	"McDonald's"
ケンタッキーフライドチキン <i>Kentakkī furaido chikin</i>	ケンタ <i>Kenta</i>	"KFC"
ミスタードーナツ <i>Misutā Dōnattsu</i>	ミスド <i>Misudo</i>	"Mister Donut"