

LESSON NOTES

Upper Beginner S1 #21

A Japanese Train Accident

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KANJI

1. アナウンス: お客様にご案内いたします。
午前7時18分頃、渋谷駅にて人身事故が起きました。
そのため、ただ今、山手線は運転を見合わせております。
ご迷惑をおかけして、申し訳ございません。
詳しい事が分かり次第お知らせいたします。
2. 客(女): ええー、運転見合わせ？
3. 客(男): いつ動くの？
4. 客(女): すみません。原宿に行きたいんですけど...
5. 駅員: 振り替え輸送を行っております。地下鉄をご利用ください。

KANA

1. アナウンス: おきゃくさまにごあんないいたします。
ごぜん7じ 18ぷん ごろ、しづやえき に て じんしん じこ
が おきました。
その ため、ただいま、やまのてせん は うんてん を みあわ
せて おります。
ごめいわく を おかけして、もうしわけございません。
くわしい こと が わかり しい おしらせ いたします。
2. きゃく(おんな): ええー、うんてん みあわせ？
3. きゃく(おとこ): いつ うごく の？
4. きゃく(おんな): すみません。はらじゆく に いきたい ン です けど...

CONT'D OVER

5. えきいん: ふりかえ ゆそう を おこなって おります。ちかてつ を ごりよう ください。

ROMANIZATION

1. ANAUNSU: O-kyaku-sama ni go-annai itashimasu.
Gozen shichi-ji jū happun goro, Shibuya-eki ni te jinshin jiko ga okimashita.
Sono tame, tada ima, Yamanote-sen wa unten o miawasete orimasu.
Go-meiwaku o o-kake shite, mōshiwake gozaimasen.
Kuwashii koto ga wakari shidai o-shirase itashimasu.
2. KYAKU (ON'NA): Ē, unten miawase?.
3. KYAKU (OTOKO): Itsu ugoku no?
4. KYAKU (ON'NA): Sumimasen. Harajuku ni ikitai n desu kedo....
5. EKI'IN: Furikae yusō o okonatte orimasu. Chikatetsu o go-riyō kudasai.

ENGLISH

1. ANNOUNCEMENT:
This is an announcement for our passengers.
At around eight minutes past seven this morning, there was an accident involving a person at Shibuya station.
Due to this, at the present time, the Yamanote line has ceased operation.
We sincerely apologize for the inconvenience caused.
As soon as we have detailed information, we will let you know.

CONT'D OVER

2. PASSENGER (WOMAN): Huh, ceasing operation?
3. PASSENGER (MAN): When will it start moving?
4. PASSENGER (WOMAN): Excuse me. I want to go to Harajuku, but...
5. STATION ATTENDANT: We are providing alternative transportation. Please use the subway.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
迷惑をかける	めいわくをかける	meiwaku o kakeru	to cause trouble, to inconvenience;V2
次第	しだい	shidai	as soon as, immediately upon
人身事故	じんしんじこ	jinshin jiko	accident resulting in personal injury or death
見合わせ	みあわせ	miawase	postponement, suspension
行う	おこなう	okonau	to perform, to do, to conduct, to carry out;V1
詳しい	くわしい	kuwashii	knowing very well, detailed, accurate;Adj(i)
起きる	おきる	okiru	to occur, to take place, to happen;V2
知らせる	しらせる	shiraseru	to notify, to inform ;V2

振り替え	ふりかえ	furikae	transfer, change
輸送	ゆそう	yusō	transportation, transport

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>迷惑を掛けて、すみません。 <i>Meiwaku o kakete sumimasen.</i></p> <p>I'm sorry to have been such trouble.</p>	<p>日本に帰り次第、会いに行きます。 <i>Nihon ni kaeri shidai, ai ni ikimasu.</i></p> <p>I'll go to see you as soon as I get back to Japan.</p>
<p>今朝、そこで人身事故があったらしい。 <i>Kesa, soko de jinshin jiko ga atta rashii.</i></p> <p>I heard that a fatal accident happened there this morning.</p>	<p>旅行の見合わせを決めた。 <i>Ryokō no miawase o kimeta.</i></p> <p>I've decided to cancel the trip.</p>
<p>明日、テストを行います。 <i>Ashita, tesuto o okonaimasu.</i></p> <p>You have a test tomorrow.</p>	<p>詳しい事はわかりません。 <i>Kuwashii koto wa wakarimasen.</i></p> <p>I don't know any details.</p>
<p>マグニチュード9の地震が起きた。 <i>Magunichūdo 9 no jishin ga okita.</i></p> <p>A magnitude 9 earthquake occurred.</p>	<p>知らせてくれてありがとう。 <i>Shirasete kurete arigatō.</i></p> <p>Thanks for letting me know.</p>
<p>フライトがキャンセルされたので、他のフライトに振り替えをした。 <i>Furaito ga kyanseru sareta node, hoka no furaito ni furikae o shita.</i></p> <p>The flight was canceled so I switched to another flight.</p>	<p>けが人をタクシーで輸送した。 <i>Keganin o takushī de yusō shita.</i></p> <p>They transported injured people by taxi.</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

人身事故 (*jinshin jiko*) "an accident resulting in personal injury or death"

Jinshin means "human body" and *jiko* is "accident," and so *jinshin jiko* refers to an accident resulting in personal injury or death.

起きる (*okiru*) "to occur," "to happen," or "to take place"

This word has the same *kanji* and pronunciation as *okiru*, meaning "to get up" or "to wake up." You have to decide which meaning the word has from context.

For Example:

1. 私は8時に起きた。
Watashi wa hachi-ji ni okita.
"I got up at eight."
2. 事故が起きた。
Jiko ga okita.
"An accident occurred."

迷惑をかける (*meiwaku o kakeru*) "to cause trouble for someone"

Although the verb *kakeru* has several meanings, in this dialogue it means "to give someone something undesirable or unfavorable." *Meiwaku* means "trouble" or "annoyance," and the common expression *meiwaku o kakeru* means "to cause trouble for someone" or "to inconvenience someone."

GRAMMAR

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

詳しい事が分かり次第お知らせいたします。

Kuwashii koto ga wakari shidai o-shirase itashimasu.

"As soon as we have detailed information, we will let you know."

In this lesson, you'll learn how to use *shidai* to tell people you will do something immediately after something else happens. You'll also review the usage of *o - suru/itasu*.

Shidai ("As Soon As")

When *shidai* follows the *masu* stem of a verb or a noun that indicates an action, we translate it as "as soon as something happens." Please note that the main clause or following clause after *shidai* cannot be in the past tense.

Formation

- **[Masu stem of a verb] + *shidai***

● [Noun indicates action] + *shidai*

For Example:

1. 赤いバッグを見つげ次第、知らせてください。
Akai baggu o mitsuke shidai, shirasete kudasai.
"Please let me know as soon as you have found a red bag."
2. ミーティングが終わり次第、電話をします。
Mītingu ga owari shidai, renraku o shimasu.
"I'll call you as soon as the meeting has finished."
3. 荷物が着き次第、連絡をください。
Nimotsu ga tsuki shidai, renraku o kudasai.
"Please contact us as soon as the package has arrived."
4. 大学を卒業次第、アメリカに行く予定です。
Daigaku o sotsugyō shidai, Amerika ni iku yotei desu.
"Upon graduation from my university, I'm planning to go to the U"

*Please note that *shidai* directly follows the noun for *suru* verbs. The reason is because *shidai* is awkward to pronounce.

Review: Regular Humble Verbs and Humble Language *Itasu*

In Lessons 4 and 5, you learned the usage of *itasu* and how to change verbs into their humble forms. In this section, let's review those with some quizzes.

Practice

Please rephrase the given sentence in an extra formal way by filling in the blanks.

1. "Excuse me."
失礼します。
Shitsurei shimasu.
→ 失礼()。
→ *Shitsurei* ()。

2. "I'm going to borrow this for a little bit."
 ちょっと、これを借ります。
Chotto, kore o karimasu.
 → ちょっと、これを()。
 → *Chotto, kore o ()*.

3. "We sincerely apologize for the inconvenience caused."
 ご迷惑をかけて、申し訳ございません。
Go-meiwaku o kakete, mōshiwake gozaimasen.
 → ご迷惑を()、申し訳ございません。
 → *Meiwaku o (), mōshiwake gozaimasen.*

4. "As soon as we know, we will let you know."
 分かり次第、知らせます。
Wakari shidai, shirasemasu.
 → 分かり次第、()。
 → *Wakari shidai, ()*.

Answer:

- 1) *itashimasu*
- 2) *o-kari shimasu/o-kari itashimasu*
- 3) *o-kake shite/o-kake itashimashite*
- 4) *o-shirase shimasu/o-shirase itashimasu*

Reference

Please also review the following Grammar Points.

- *-n desu kedo.* ⇒ Beginner Season 5 Lesson 4

- *-nite* ⇒ Lesson 7

CULTURAL INSIGHT

What's *Furikae Yusō*?

振り替え輸送 (*furikae yusō*) literally means "transfer of passengers or freight" and is a service provided by a railway, bus, or aircraft company as compensation for when its

transportation services are canceled or drastically reduced. When a train accident occurs, station attendants give out tickets called 振り替え輸送券 (*furikae yusō-ken*) or "tickets for alternate transportation," and with that ticket, you can get to your destination using another transportation company's train service without paying any extra money. This announcement is made only in Japanese.