

LESSON NOTES

Upper Beginner S1 #23

A Japanese Bullet Train Delay

CONTENTS

- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 3 Romanization
- 4 English
- 5 Vocabulary
- 6 Sample Sentences
- 6 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 8 Grammar
- 10 Cultural Insight

23

KANJI

1. 車掌: おはようございます。停車駅と到着時刻をご案内いたします。
新横浜には9時19分。名古屋10時43分。
名古屋までは時間通りの到着ですが、雪のため、京都、新大阪には13分の遅れが、予想されます。
そのため、京都には11時36分、終点の新大阪には11時53分に到着する予定でございます。
2. お父さん: 京都は雪が降っているのか・・・。
3. 美咲: じゃ、かまくら作れる？
4. お父さん: かまくらは、無理だな…。
5. 美咲: うーん。じゃ、雪だるま作ろう！
6. 車掌: 乗車券と特急券を拝見します。
7. お母さん: あれ？パパ、切符どこ？
8. お父さん: ん？ママが持っているんじゃないのか？
9. お母さん: 私持ってないわよ。
10. 美咲: 私、持ってるよ、はい。

KANA

1. しゃしょう: おはようございます。ていしゃえきととうちゃくじこくをごあんな
いたします。
しんよこはまには9;19。なごや10;43。
なごやまではじかんどおりのとうちゃくですが、ゆきのため、き
ょうと、しんおおさかには13ふんのおくれが、よそうされます。
そのため、きょうとには11;36、しゅうてんのしんおおさかには
11;53にとうちゃくするよていでございます。
2. おとうさん: きょうとはゆきがふっているのか・・・。
3. みさき: じゃ、かまくらつくれる？
4. おとうさん: かまくらは、むりだな...
5. みさき: うーん。じゃ、ゆきだるまつくろう！
6. しゃしょう: じょうしゃけんととつきゅうけんをはいけんします。
7. おかあさん: あれ？ パパ、きっぷどこ？
8. おとうさん: ん？ ママがもっているんじゃないのか？
9. おかあさん: わたしもってないわよ。
10. みさき: わたし、もってるよ、はい。

ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. SHASHŌ: Ohayō gozaimasu. Teisha'eki to tōchaku jikoku o go-an'nai itashimasu.
Shinyokohama ni wa 9;19. Nagoya 10;43.
Nagoya made wa jikan dōri no tōchaku desu ga, yuki no tame, Kyōto, shin'ōsaka ni wa 13-pun no okure ga, yosō saremasu.
Sono tame, Kyōto ni wa 11;36, shūten no Shin'ōsaka ni wa 11;53 ni tōchaku suru yotei de gozaimasu.
2. O-TŌ-SAN: Kyōto wa yuki ga futte iru no ka....
3. MISAKI: Ja, kamakura tsukureru?
4. O-TŌ-SAN: Kamakura wa, muri da na....
5. MISAKI: Ūn. Ja, yukidaruma tsukurō!
6. SHASHŌ: Jōshaken to tokkyūken o haiken shimasu.
7. O-KĀ-SAN: Are? Papa, kippu doko?
8. O-TŌ-SAN: N? Mama ga motte iru n ja nai no ka?
9. O-KĀ-SAN: Watashi motte nai wa yo.
10. MISAKI: Watashi, motte ru yo, hai.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. CONDUCTOR: Good morning. This is an announcement regarding the stations at which we will be stopping and the time at which we will arrive.
Shin-Yokohama at nine-nineteen. Nagoya, ten-forty-three.
Until Nagoya, we will be stopping at the times scheduled, but due to snow, we're estimating a thirteen-minute delay in our arrival at Kyoto and Shin-Osaka.
Due to this, we are planning to arrive at Kyoto at eleven-thirty-six and at our final stop, Shin-Osaka, at eleven-fifty-three.
2. FATHER: It's snowing in Kyoto, huh...
3. MISAKI: So can we make an igloo?
4. FATHER: I think an igloo is impossible...
5. MISAKI: Hmm. Okay, let's make a snowman!
6. CONDUCTOR: Tickets and limited express tickets, please.
7. MOTHER: Huh? Dad, where are the tickets?
8. FATHER: Hm? Don't you have them, Mom?
9. MOTHER: I don't have them!
10. MISAKI: I have them! Here you go.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
拝見する	はいけんする	haiken suru	to look at (humble)
時間通り	じかんどおり	jikan dōri	on time

かまくら	かまくら	kamakura	snow hut, snow cave, igloo
遅れ	おくれ	okure	delay, lag
時刻	じこく	jikoku	time, moment, clock time
到着	とうちゃく	tōchaku	arrival
切符	きっぷ	kippu	ticket
雪だるま	ゆきだるま	yukidaruma	snowman
乗車券	じょうしゃけん	jōshaken	ticket to ride, passenger ticket
特急券	ときゅうけん	tokkyūken	limited express ticket

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>切符を拝見します。 <i>Kippu o haiken shimasu.</i></p> <p>May I see your ticket? (lit: I will look at your ticket.)</p>	<p>時間通りに仕事に行った。 <i>Jikan dōri ni shigoto ni itta.</i></p> <p>I went to work on time.</p>
<p>かまくらを作った事がありますか。 <i>Kamakura o tsukutta koto ga arimasu ka.</i></p> <p>Have you ever made an igloo?</p>	<p>電車の遅れで、会社に遅刻した。 <i>Densha no okure de, kaisha ni chikoku shita.</i></p> <p>I was late for work because the train was delayed.</p>
<p>時刻表を見せてください。 <i>Jikoku-hyō o misete kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please show me the time table.</p>	<p>3時に東京に到着します。 <i>San-ji ni Tōkyō ni tōchaku shimasu.</i></p> <p>I'll arrive in Tokyo at 3.</p>
<p>切符を四枚ください。 <i>Kippu o yon-mai kudasai.</i></p> <p>Four tickets, please.</p>	<p>雪だるまを作った。 <i>Yukidaruma o tsukutta.</i></p> <p>We made a snowman.</p>
<p>一日乗車券はいくらですか。 <i>Ichi-nichi jōshaken wa ikura desu ka.</i></p> <p>How much is the one-day ticket?</p>	<p>乗車券以外に、特急券も必要です。 <i>Jōshaken igai ni, tokkyūken mo hitsuyō desu.</i></p> <p>A limited express ticket is required along with a regular ticket.</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

時間通り (*jikan dōri*) "on time"

The suffix 通り (*-dōri*) is attached to a noun and indicates that something is in accordance with the noun. *Jikan dōri* literally means "the same as the (scheduled) time," and we translate it as "on time." See more commonly used expressions below.

For Example:

1. 予定通り
yoteidōri
"as arranged"
2. 予想通り
yosōdōri
"as expected"

How do you say "ticket" in Japanese?

In Japanese, there are three ways to say "ticket": *kippu*, *ken*, and *chiketto*. Study the differences below.

1. 切符 (*kippu*) "train ticket"
Kippu usually refers to a "train ticket" in daily conversation.
2. 券 (*ken*) "ticket," "coupon," or "certificate"
We can translate *ken* as "ticket," "coupon," or "certificate," depending on the noun it follows. When we use *ken* by itself, it usually means "ticket" in general.
3. チケット (*chiketto*) "ticket"
The katakana word *chiketto* means the same thing as the English word "ticket." We usually use *chiketto* by itself.

For Example:

- 1.
2. 乗車券
jōshaken
"passenger ticket"

3. 特急券
tokkyūken
"special express ticket"
4. 割引券
waribikiken
"discount coupon"
5. 商品券
shōhinken
"gift certificate"

GRAMMAR

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

乗車券と特急券を拝見します。

Jōshaken to tokkyūken o haiken shimasu.

"Tickets and limited express tickets, please."

In this lesson, you'll learn the usage of the humble verb *haiken suru*, meaning "to look at" or "to see."

Humble Language: *Haiken Suru*, Meaning "to Look at"

Haiken suru is the humble form of the verb *miru*, which means "to see," "to look," or "to watch." Because it's humble language, you can only use it to describe your own actions or the actions of someone in your in-group. To describe the actions of someone who has higher social status, you should use *go-ran ni naru*, which is the honorific form of a verb *miru* (→ See Lesson 12).

Formation

"English"	Dictionary Form	Humble Form	Masu Form of the Humble Verb
"to look"	みる <i>miru</i>	拝見する <i>haiken suru</i>	拝見します <i>haiken shimasu</i>

Examples

"I saw a photo the teacher took."

Formal

先生が撮った写真を見ました。
Sensei ga totta shashin o mimashita.

Extra formal

先生が撮った写真を拝見しました。
Sensei ga totta shashin o haiken shimashita.

"May I see your ID?"

Formal

身分証明書を見てもいいですか。
Mibun shōmeisho o mite mo ii desu ka.

Extra formal

身分証明書を拝見してもいいですか。
Mibun shōmeisho o haiken shite mo ii desu ka.

Review

- 停車駅と到着時刻をご案内いたします。
Teisha'eki to tōchaku jikoku o go-an'nai itashimasu.
"This is an announcement regarding the stations at which we will be stopping and the time at which we will arrive."

The sentence structure that we used in this sentence is *go* + [noun indicates action] + *itasu*, which is the humble way to do something.

We covered the usage of *itasu* in Lesson 4.

- 雪のため、京都、新大阪には13分の遅れが、予想されます。
Yuki no tame, Kyōto, Shin'ōsaka ni wa 13-pun no okure ga, yosō saremasu.
"Due to snow, we're estimating a thirteen-minute delay in our arrival at Kyoto and Shin-Osaka."

Yosō saremasu is the passive form of *yosō shimasu*, meaning "to expect." We covered the usage of the passive in Lesson 2.

- 終点の新大阪には11:53に到着する予定でございます。
Shūten no Shin'ōsaka ni wa 11-ji 53-pun ni tōchaku suru yotei de gozaimasu.
"We are planning to arrive at our final stop, Shin-Osaka, at 11:53."

De gozaimasu is the extra-formal form of the copula *desu*. We covered the usage of *gozaimasu* in Lesson 6.

Reference

Please also review the following Grammar Points.

- *tame* ("because of") ⇒ Beginner Season 6 Lesson 15
- *tsukureru* (Potential form of a verb) ⇒ Beginner Season 4 Lessons 43, 44, and 45
- *tsukurō* (Informal volitional) ⇒ Beginner Season 4 Lesson 33

CULTURAL INSIGHT

What's a *Kamakura*?

A *kamakura* is a small shelter made of snow, and we often translate it as "snow cave" or "snow hut" in English. It is said that the word *kamakura* was originally a combination of *kamado* ("Japanese stove") and *kura* ("storehouse"). You can see *kamakura* in areas with a lot of snowfall, such as Niigata prefecture or Akita prefecture in the wintertime. A *kamakura* looks a little similar to the igloos built by the Inuits. The difference is that Inuit igloos are made of snow blocks and are used as houses or shelters, whereas a *kamakura* is made of snow and is mainly used for religious purposes or as a children's playhouse.