

## LESSON NOTES

# Upper Beginner S1 #24

## Feasting on the Bullet Train in Japan

---

## CONTENTS

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

# 24

## KANJI

- アナウンス: ただ今から車内販売を開始いたします。  
パーサーが飲み物、お弁当、サンドイッチ、ホットコーヒー、おつまみ、アイスクリーム等(など)を持って、皆様のお席に伺います。  
どうぞご利用ください。
- パーサー: お弁当、お茶、うなぎパイはいかがですか。  
浜松名物、うなぎ弁当はいかがでしょう。
- 美咲: パパ、アイスクリーム食べたい。
- お母さん: あ、私も。
- お父さん: すみません、アイスクリーム2つと、ホットコーヒーください。
- パーサー: 700円になります。
- お父さん: (高いなあー。)

## KANA

- アナウンス: ただいまからしゃないはんぱいをかいいたします。  
パーサーがのみもの、おべんとう、サンドイッチ、ホットコーヒー、おつまみ、アイスクリームなど(など)をもって、みなさまのおせきにうかがいます。  
どうぞりようください。
- パーサー: おべんとう、おちゃ、うなぎパイはいかがですか。  
はままつめいぶつ、うなぎべんとうはいかがでしょう。
- みさき: パパ、アイスクリームたべたい。

CONT'D OVER

4. おかあさん: あ、わたしも。
5. おとうさん: すみません、アイスクリーム 2つと、ホットコーヒーください。
6. パーサー: 700 えん になります。
7. おとうさん: (たかいなあー。)

## ROMANIZATION

1. ANAUNSU: Tada ima kara shanai hanbai o kaishi itashimasu.  
Pāsā ga nomimono, o-bentō, sandoicchi, hotto kōhī, otsumami,  
aisukurīmu nado (nado) o motte, mina-sama no o-seki ni  
ukagaimasu.  
Dōzo go-riyō kudasai.
2. PĀSĀ: O-bentō, o-cha, unagipai wa ikaga desu ka.  
Hamamatsu meibutsu, unagi bentō wa ikaga deshō ka.
3. MISAKI: Papa, aisukurīmu tabetai.
4. O-KĀ-SAN: A, watashi mo.
5. O-TŌ-SAN: Sumimasen, aisukurīmu 2-tsu to, hotto kōhī kudasai.
6. PĀSĀ: 700-en ni narimasu.
7. O-TŌ-SAN: (Takai naā.)

## ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. ANNOUNCEMENT: We will now commence our in-car service. Our attendants will come around to your seats with drinks, boxed lunches, sandwiches, hot coffee, snacks, ice cream, and so on.  
Please take advantage of this service.
2. ATTENDANT: Any boxed lunches, tea, or eel pie?  
How about an eel boxed lunch, a specialty of Hamamatsu?
3. MISAKI: Daddy, I want an ice cream.
4. MOTHER: Oh, me too.
5. FATHER: Excuse me. Two ice creams and a hot coffee, please.
6. ATTENDANT: That'll be seven hundred yen.
7. FATHER: (That's expensive!)

## VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
いかが	いかが	ikaga	how (polite form of "dō")
パーサー	パーサー	pāsā	a staff member who sells goods on a train, boat, etc.
等	など	nado	et cetera, and the like, or something; Suffix
車内販売	しゃないはんばい	shanai hanbai	on board sales
うなぎ	うなぎ	unagi	eel
つまみ	つまみ	tsumami	snacks to have with alcohol, nibbles

開始	かいし	kaishi	start, beginning
何う	うかがう	ukagau	(humble) to visit, to ask;V1
名物	めいぶつ	meibutsu	famous product, specialty, special product
お弁当	おべんとう	o-bentō	boxed lunch, takeout meal, bentō

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>いかがですか。 <i>Ikaga desu ka.</i></p> <p>How is everything?</p>	<p>私の姉はクルーズ船のパーサーです。 <i>Watashi no ane wa kurūzusen no pāsā desu.</i></p> <p>My sister is a staff member who sells goods on a cruise ship.</p>
<p>スペインやフランスなど、ヨーロッパの国を旅行したい。 <i>Supein ya Furansu nado, Yōroppa no kuni o ryokō shitai.</i></p> <p>I want to travel in Europe to places such as Spain, France and so on.</p>	<p>車内販売でお弁当を買って食べた。 <i>Shanai hanbai de o-bentō o katte tabeta.</i></p> <p>I bought a boxed lunch from the sales cart on the train.</p>
<p>「うなぎ」という日本の映画を知っていますか。 <i>"Unagi" to iu Nihon no eiga o shitte imasu ka.</i></p> <p>Do you know the Japanese film called "Unagi"?</p>	<p>ちょっと、おつまみを買ってくる。 <i>Chotto, o-tsumami o katte kuru.</i></p> <p>I'll go and get some snacks that go with alcohol.</p>
<p>9時からテストを開始します。 <i>Ku-ji kara tesuto o kaishi shimasu.</i></p> <p>We'll start the test at 9.</p>	<p>明日、会社に伺います。 <i>Ashita, kaisha ni ukagaimasu.</i></p> <p>I'll go to your office tomorrow.</p>

広島の名物料理はお好み焼きです。  
*Hiroshima no meibutsu ryōri wa okonomiyaki desu.*

The local special food for Hiroshima is okonomiyaki, pancake with vegetables and meat or seafood.

母は毎日お弁当を作ってくれる。  
*Haha wa mainichi o-bentō o tsukutte kureru.*

My mother makes a packed lunch for me every day.

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### 名物 (*meibutsu*) "famous product," "specialty," or "special product"

This word refers to not only a product a certain area is famous for, but also a person, event, or thing that is famous or unique in a certain area.

#### For Example:

1. 広島（の）名物、お好み焼きを食べてみてください。  
*Hiroshima (no) meibutsu, okonomiyaki o tabete mite kudasai.*  
"Please try Hiroshima's local specialty, *okonomiyaki* ('Japanese pancakes')."
2. 霧はロンドンの名物です。  
*Kiri wa Rondon no meibutsu desu.*  
Literal translation: "Fog is London's specialty."  
"London is famous for its fog."

### おつまみ (*o-tsumami*) "snacks to have with alcohol" or "nibbles"

*Tsumami* is originally the *masu* stem of the verb *tsumamu*, meaning "to pinch" or "to pick up." When used as a noun, it refers to something light to eat that you can pick up with your fingers. It often refers to snacks people have together with alcohol. Common *o-tsumami* are small rice crackers, boiled green soybeans, and dried fish/calamari. The polite prefix *o-* sometimes precedes *tsumami*, and the word becomes *o-tsumami*.

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson Is Listening to an Announcement on the *Shinkansen* ("Bullet Train").

(パーサーが)皆様のお席に伺います。

*(Pāsā ga) mina-sama no o-seki ni ukagaimasu.*

"Our carriage attendants will come around to your seats."

---

In this lesson, you'll learn the usage of the humble verb *ukagau*, meaning "to visit."

## Humble Verb *Ukagau*, Which Means "to Visit"

---

*Ukagau* is a humble verb meaning "to ask" or "to visit." Because we covered the usage of *ukagau*, meaning "to ask," in Lesson 15, in this lesson we'll focus on the usage of *ukagau*, meaning "to visit."

"English"	Dictionary Form	Humble Form	Masu Form of the Humble Verb
"to ask" "to hear"	きく <i>kiku</i>	伺う <i>ukagau</i>	伺います <i>ukagaimasu</i>
"to visit"	訪ねる <i>tazuneru</i>	伺う <i>ukagau</i>	伺います <i>ukagaimasu</i>
"to visit"	訪問する <i>hōmon suru</i>	伺う <i>ukagau</i>	伺います <i>ukagaimasu</i>

### For Example:

1. 明日伺います。  
*Ashita, ukagaimasu.*  
"I'll visit you tomorrow."
2. 田中先生の家へ伺った。  
*Tanaka-sensei no uchi ni ukagatta.*  
"I visited Mr./Ms. Tanaka's house."

### Comparison: *Ukagau* vs. *Mairu*

---

In Lesson 17, you learned the usage of the humble verb *mairu*, meaning "to go" or "to come." Although *ukagau* and *mairu* have very similar meanings and we often use them interchangeably, there is a distinctive difference. Let's study those differences below!

- *Mairu* is a humble verb, so it elevates the listening party's position by lowering the speaker's position. It expresses the speaker's respect toward the listening party.

- *Ukagau* is also a humble verb; however, it also indicates the speaker's respect toward the place or person he/she visits as well as toward the listening party.

### For Example:

1. 明日、田中先生の家に参加します。  
*Ashita, Tanaka-sensei no uchi ni mairimasu.*  
 "I'll go to Mr./Ms. Tanaka's house tomorrow."  
 → **Respecting the listener.**
2. 明日、田中先生の家に行きます。  
*Ashita, Tanaka-sensei no uchi ni ukagaimasu.*  
 "I'll visit Mr./Ms. Tanaka's house tomorrow."  
 → **Respecting the listener and Mr./Ms. Tanaka.**

If you're visiting the listener's place, you don't have to worry about this difference. In that case, *mairu* and *ukagau* are interchangeable.

### Quiz

---

The usages of *ukagau* in the following sentences are wrong. Can you guess why they're wrong?

1. × 明日、弟の家に行きます。  
*Ashita, otōto no uchi ni ukagaimasu.*  
 "I'll visit my brother's house tomorrow."
2. × 明日、京都に行きます。  
*Ashita, Kyōto ni ukagaimasu.*  
 "I'll visit Kyoto tomorrow."

### Answer:

(1) *Otōto* is "my brother," who is a person in your in group. You are not supposed to express respect to someone in your in group.

(2) Kyoto is just a place, and you don't have to show respect to the place itself unless the listener is a part of it.

### -*Wa Ikaga Desu Ka?* ("Would You Like -?")

---

The interrogative word *ikaga* is the formal form of the word *dō*, meaning "how." We often use the phrase *dō desu ka?* when offering things such as food and drinks.

In Beginner Series Season 5 Lesson 1, you learned the usage of the sentence-ending expression *deshō*, which indicates a guess or prediction by the speaker. When *deshō* is followed by the question particle *ka*, we can use it in place of *desu ka* to soften a question.

## Formation

---

- "Would you like [noun]?"  
⇒ [Noun] *wa ikaga desu ka*.  
⇒ [Noun] *wa ikaga deshō ka*.

\*Please note that *desho ka* has more an indirect and softer connotation; therefore, it sounds more formal.

### For Example:

1. お弁当、お茶、うなぎパイはいかがですか。  
*O-bentō, o-cha, unagipai wa ikaga desu ka.*  
"Any boxed lunches, tea, or eel pie?"
2. 浜松名物、うなぎ弁当はいかがでしょうか。  
*Hamamatsu meibutsu, unagi bentō wa ikaga deshō ka.*  
"How about an eel boxed lunch, a specialty of Hamamatsu?"

## Reference

---

Please also review the following Grammar Points.

- *Ikaga* ⇒ Newbie Season 3 Lesson 19
- *deshō* ⇒ Beginner Season 5 Lesson 1
- *-nā* ⇒ Particle Series Lesson 14

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### What's *shanai hanbai*?

*Shanai hanbai* literally means "inside-carriage sales" and it corresponds to "on-board sales" in English (referring to items sold inside a train). A salesclerk known as a *pāsā* (from the

English word "purser") walks through the aisle with a cart loaded with foods, drinks, snacks and souvenirs. *Shanai hanbai* is only available on express trains traveling long distances.