

LESSON NOTES

Upper Beginner S1 #25

See Mt. Fuji from the Japanese Bullet Train

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KANJI

1. お父さん: 車掌さん、富士山はどっちに見えますか？
2. 車掌: もうすぐ、右側にご覧になれます。あ、ほら。
3. 美咲: あ、見えた！すごい。
4. お母さん: すみません。写真、撮っていただけますか？
5. 車掌: いいですよ。はい、チーズ！
6. アナウンス: 間もなく名古屋です。
お降りのお客様は、お忘れ物のないよう、ご準備ください。
名古屋の次は京都に止まります。
左側のドアが開き(ひらき)ますのでご注意ください。
7. 美咲: 京都は次？
8. お父さん: ああ。

KANA

1. おとうさん: しゃしょうさん、ふじさんはどっちにみえますか？
2. しゃしょう: もうすぐ、みぎがわにごらんになれます。あ、ほら。
3. みさき: あ、みえた！すごい。
4. おかあさん: すみません。しゃしん、とっていただけますか？
5. しゃしょう: いいですよ。はい、チーズ！

CONT'D OVER

6. アナウンス: まもなくなごやです。
 おおりのおきゃくさまは、おわすれもののないよう、ごじゅんび
 ください。
 なごやのつぎはきょうとにとまります。
 ひだりがわのドアがひらきますのでごちゅういください。
7. みさき: きょうとはつぎ?
8. おとうさん: ああ。

ROMANIZATION

1. O-TŌ-SAN: Shashō-san, Fuji-san wa docchi ni miemasu ka?
2. SHASHŌ: Mōsugu, migigawa ni go-ran ni naremasu. A, hora.
3. MISAKI: A, mieta! Sugō i.
4. O-KĀ-SAN: Sumimasen. Shashin, totte itadake masu ka?
5. SHASHŌ: Ii desu yo. Hai, chīzu!
6. ANAUNSU: Ma mo naku Nagoya desu.
 O-ori no o-kyaku-sama wa, o-wasuremono no nai yō, go-junbi
 kudasai.
 Nagoya no tsugi wa Kyōto ni tomarimasu.
 Hidarigawa no doa ga hiraki(hiraki) masu no de go-chūi kudasai.
7. MISAKI: Kyōto wa tsugi?
8. O-TŌ-SAN: Aa.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. FATHER: Mr. Conductor, which side can you see Mt. Fuji from?
2. CONDUCTOR: You'll be able to see it momentarily from the right-hand side. Oh, there you go.
3. MISAKI: Oh, I can see it! Wo-ow.
4. MOTHER: Excuse me. Could you take our photo?
5. CONDUCTOR: Of course. Say cheese!
6. ANNOUNCEMENT:
T: Presently we will be arriving at Nagoya.
Those passengers getting off, please get ready so that you don't forget anything.
After Nagoya, we will be stopping at Kyoto.
The doors on the left will be opening. Please take care.
7. MISAKI: Kyoto's the next stop?
8. FATHER: Yup.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
もうすぐ	もうすぐ	mō sugu	soon, almost, very soon
ご覧になる	ごらんになる	goran ni naru	to see, to look, to watch(honorific);V1
車掌	しゃしょう	shashō	conductor
ほら	ほら	hora	hey, look!, you know (interjection)
富士山	ふじさん	Fuji-san	Mt. Fuji

右側	みぎがわ	migi gawa	(the) right side
左側	ひだりがわ	hidari gawa	left side
忘れ物	わすれもの	wasuremono	something forgotten, lost article
準備	じゅんび	junbi	preparation, arrangements
開く (ひらく)	ひらく	hiraku	to open;V1

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>もうすぐ春ですね。 <i>Mōsugu haru desu ne.</i></p> <p>It'll be spring soon.</p>	<p>このページはご覧になれません。 <i>Kono pēji wa goran ni naremasen.</i></p> <p>You cannot view this page.</p>
<p>車掌から切符を買うこともできる。 <i>Shashō kara kippu o kau koto mo dekiru.</i></p> <p>You can also buy a train ticket from the conductor.</p>	<p>ほら、見て！ <i>Hora, mite!</i></p> <p>Hey, look!</p>
<p>富士山はとても高い山です。 <i>Fuji-san wa totemo takai yama desu.</i></p> <p>Mt. Fuji is a very tall mountain.</p>	<p>右側に見えるのは、東京タワーです。 <i>Migigawa ni mieru no wa Tōkyō Tawā desu.</i></p> <p>What you see on your right side is Tokyo Tower.</p>
<p>ポストは左側にあります。 <i>Posuto wa hidarigawa ni arimasu.</i></p> <p>The mail box is on the left.</p>	<p>忘れ物をしました。 <i>Wasuremono o shimashita.</i></p> <p>I forgot something.</p>
<p>準備できましたか。 <i>Junbi dekimashita ka.</i></p> <p>Are you ready?</p>	<p>5ページを開いてください。 <i>Go-pēji o hiraite kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please turn to page 5.</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

車掌さん (shashō-san) "Mr./Ms. Conductor," "Sir," "Ma'am"

When addressing people whose names you don't know, we sometimes use [occupation] + *san*. Although it is acceptable in Japanese culture and sounds friendly, you cannot apply this rule to every occupation, so be careful.

For Example:

1. 看護師さん
kangoshi-san
"a nurse"
2. 運転手さん
untenshu-san
"a driver"

どっち (*docchi*) "which one" or "which way"

Docchi is an informal way of saying *dochira*, meaning "which," and it is one of the *ko-so-a-do* words. See the chart below.

"English"	Colloquial	Formal
"here"	こっち (<i>kocchi</i>)	こちら (<i>kochira</i>)
"there"	そっち (<i>socchi</i>)	そちら (<i>sochira</i>)
"over there"	あっち (<i>acchi</i>)	あちら (<i>achira</i>)
"which"	どっち (<i>docchi</i>)	どちら (<i>dochira</i>)

ほら (*hora*) "Look," "Hey," "Here," "You know...," etc.

Hora is an interjection that we use for getting the listener's attention.

GRAMMAR

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

お降りのお客様は、お忘れ物のないよう、ご準備ください。

O-ori no o-kyaku-sama wa, o-wasuremono no nai yō, go-junbi kudasai.

"Those passengers alighting, please get ready and ensure you don't forget anything."

In this lesson, you'll learn a sentence pattern that we frequently use for getting the attention of customers or passengers in announcements.

O-[verb] no o-kyaku sama: "Those passengers [verb]-ing"

Formation

- "Customers/passengers who are [verb]-ing," "Customers/passengers who [verb]," or "Customers/passengers who will [verb]"
 - *o* + [verb *masu* stem] + *no* + *o-kyaku-sama*
 - *o/go* + [noun indicates action] + *no* + *o-kyaku-sama*

For Example:

待つ (matsu) "to wait"

For Example:

1. 東京行きのバスをお待ちのお客様にご案内いたします。
Tōkyō iki no basu o o-machi no o-kyaku-sama ni go-an'nai itashimasu.
"This is an announcement for customers/passengers waiting for the bus bound for Tokyo."

持つ (motsu) "to possess" or "to have"

For Example:

1. チケットをお持ちのお客様は、こちらへどうぞ。
Chiketto o o-mochi no okyakusama wa, kochira e dōzo.
"Passengers who have tickets, please come this way."

降りる (oriru) "to get off"

For Example:

1. お降りのお客様は、ボタンを押してください。
O-ori no o-kyaku-sama wa, botan o oshite kudasai.
"Those passengers alighting, please press the button."

搭乗する (tōjō suru) "to board"

For Example:

1. ILLエアライン、101便にご搭乗のお客様にご案内いたします。
ILL earain, 101-bin ni go-tōjō no o-kyaku-sama ni go-an'nai itashimasu.
"This is an announcement for customers boarding ILL Airlines flight 101."

Review: Sentences from the Dialogue

1. もうすぐ、右側にご覧になれます。
Mōsugu, migigawa ni goran ni naremasu.
"You'll be able to see it momentarily from the right-hand side."
Goran ni naremasu is the potential form of the honorific phrase *goran ni naru*. We covered the usage of *goran ni naru* in Lesson 2.
2. 写真、撮っていただけますか。
Shashin, totte itadakemasu ka.
"Could you take our photo?"
In lesson 16, you learned the usage of [te form of a verb] + *itadaku*, meaning "I humbly have someone do something for me." When we use its formal potential form in a question, it expresses a formal request.
[te form of a verb] + *itadakemasu ka*. → "Could you kindly...?"
3. お忘れ物のないよう、ご準備ください。
O-wasuremono no nai yō, go-junbi kudasai.
"Please get ready so that you don't forget anything."
In Lesson 1, you learned that *-yō ni* expresses purpose or aim, and we translate it as "so that" in English. Please also note that *ni* is sometimes omitted in announcements.
4. ドアが開きますのでご注意ください。
Doa ga hirakimasu node go-chūi kudasai.
"The doors will be opening. Please take care."
In Lesson 18, you learned that we can use *hirakimasu*, meaning "to open," either as a transitive verb or as an intransitive verb. You also learned intransitive verbs are preferred in announcements in order to avoid sounding arrogant.
When doors open and close, *doa ga hirakimasu* and *doa ga shimarimasu* are usually used in announcements.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

What's *Hai, Chizu?*

Hai, chizu! is a phrase that you can say when taking a picture of people, and it is the equivalent of the English phrase "Say cheese." It's said that people have used this phrase in Japan since 1963, and it was influenced by a television commercial promoting cheese.

Do you use a particular phrase or word in your country when taking a photo of people?