

LESSON NOTES

Upper Beginner S1 #2

Be Sure to Listen for Japanese Tsunami Warnings

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KANJI

1. (siren)
2. アナウンス: ただ今、津波警報が発表されました。
 海岸の近くにいる皆さんは、高い所に避難してください。
 2メートルの津波が予想されます。
 ...津波警報が発表されました。
 急いで、高台に逃げてください。
 津波の高さは2メートルです。
3. 美咲: つなみ？
4. お父さん: うん。外国で大きい地震があったから、日本にも大きい波が来るんだって。
5. 美咲: お家にも来るの？
6. お父さん: 分からないけど、公園まで逃げよう。

KANA

1. (siren)
2. アナウンス: ただいま、つなみけいほう がはっぴょうされました。
 かいがんのちかくにいるみなさんは、たかいところにひなんしてください。
 にメートルのつなみがよそうされます。
 ...つなみけいほう がはっぴょうされました。
 いそいで、たかだいににげてください。
 つなみのたかさはにメートルです。

CONT'D OVER

3. みさき: つなみ？
4. おとうさん: うん。がいこくでおおきいじしんがあったから、にほんにもお
おきいなみがくるんだって。
5. みさき: おうちにもくるの？
6. おとうさん: わからないけど、こうえんまで逃げよう。

ROMANIZATION

1. (siren)
2. ANAUNSU: Tadaima, tsunami keihō ga happyō saremashita.
Kaigan no chikaku ni iru mina-san wa, takai tokoro ni hinan shite
kudasai.
ni-mētoru no tsunami ga yosō saremasu.
... Tsunami keihō ga happyō saremashita.
Isoi de, takadai ni nigete kudasai.
Tsunami no takasa wa ni-mētoru desu.
3. MISAKI: Tsunami?
4. O-TŌ-SAN: Un. Gaikoku de ōkii jishin ga atta kara, Nihon ni mo ōkii nami ga
kuru n da tte.
5. MISAKI: O-uchi ni mo kuru no?
6. O-TŌ-SAN: Wakaranai kedo, kōen made nigeyō.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. ANNOUNCEMENT: Just now, a tsunami warning has been announced. Those near the coast, please evacuate to an elevated area. A two meter tsunami is predicted. ... A tsunami warning has been announced. Please hurry to an elevated area. The height of the tsunami is two meters.
2. MISAKE: Tsunami?
3. FATHER: Yep. Apparently there was a big earthquake abroad, so big waves are coming to Japan, too.
4. MISAKE: Will they come to our house?
5. FATHER: I don't know, but let's escape to the park.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
波	なみ	nami	wave
発表	はっぴょう	happyō	announcement, publication
ただ今	ただいま	tadaima	just now, presently
公園	こうえん	kōen	park
地震	じしん	jishin	earthquake
海岸	かいがん	kaigan	coast, beach
避難	ひなん	hinan	evacuation, escape
予想	よそう	yosō	expectation, anticipation, prediction, conjecture
高台	たかだい	takadai	high ground, upland, elevated area
津波警報	つなみけいほう	tsunami keihō	tsunami warning, tidal wave warning

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>今日は波が高いので注意してください。 <i>Kyō wa nami ga takai node chūishite kudasai.</i></p> <p>The waves are large today, so be careful.</p>	<p>新しいデザインを発表します。 <i>Atarashii dezain o happyō shimasu.</i></p> <p>We're going to present a new design.</p>
<p>ただ今、電話に出ることができません。 <i>Tadaima, denwa ni deru koto ga dekimasen.</i></p> <p>I can't answer the phone right now.</p>	<p>私は、この公園が大好きです。 <i>Watashi wa kono kōen ga daisuki desu.</i></p> <p>I love this park.</p>
<p>日本の子供は、学校の避難訓練で、地震の際に身を守る方法を学びます。 <i>nihon no kodomo wa, gakkō no hinan kunren de, jishin no sai ni mi o mamoru hōhō o manabimasu.</i></p> <p>Japanese school children have periodic earthquake drills to teach them how to protect themselves in the event of an earthquake.</p>	<p>昨日、地震がありました。 <i>Kinō, jishin ga arimashita.</i></p> <p>We had an earthquake last night.</p>
<p>海岸を散歩した。 <i>Kaigan o sanpo shita.</i></p> <p>I took a walk on the seashore.</p>	<p>ここから避難しましょう。 <i>Koko kara hinan shimashō.</i></p> <p>Let's evacuate this place.</p>
<p>テストは予想より簡単だった。 <i>Tesuto wa yosō yori kantan datta.</i></p> <p>The test was easier than I expected.</p>	<p>私の学校は高台にあります。 <i>Watashi no gakkō wa takadai ni arimasu.</i></p> <p>My school is located on a hill.</p>
<p>5分前に、津波警報が出されました。 <i>Go-fun mae ni, Tsunami keihō ga dasaremashita.</i></p> <p>A tsunami warning was issued 5 minutes ago.</p>	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

ただ今 (*tadaima*) "presently"

Tadaima basically means *ima*, which means "now," but *tadaima* has a more formal connotation, so we frequently use it in business situations and announcements.

高さ (*takasa*) "height"

You can make a noun out of an adjective by replacing the *-i* at the end of an *i* adjective with

-sa. This -sa suffix is very similar to "-ness" or "-ty" in English.

/ Adjective	→	Noun
大きい (<i>ōkii</i>) "big"	→	大きさ (<i>ōkisa</i>) "size"
重い (<i>omoi</i>) "heavy"	→	重さ (<i>omosa</i>) "weight"
深い (<i>fukai</i>) "deep"	→	深さ (<i>fukasa</i>) "depth"
* いい (<i>ii</i>) "good"	→	* よさ (<i>yosa</i>) "goodness," "merit"

We can attach -sa to *na* adjectives and make a noun out of an adjective. However, it's much less common.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Listening to Announcement about an Advisory or Warning of a Natural Disaster.

ただ今、津波警報が発表されました。

Tadaima, tsunami keihō ga happyō sare mashita.

"Just now, there has been a tsunami warning announced."

When the Japan Meteorological Agency issues an advisory or warning, the announcement is made through a community wireless system, radio, or TV. These announcements are usually in passive voice. In this lesson, you'll review passive sentences.

How to Make the Passive Form of a Verb

Change the following verbs into their corresponding passive form:

Verb	"English"	Passive
Class 1; -u → -areru		
買う (<i>kau</i>)	"to buy"	
呼ぶ (<i>yobu</i>)	"to call"	
Class 2; -ru → -rare ru		

食べる (taberu) "to eat"

見る (miru) "to see"

Class 3; irregular

する (suru) "to do"

来る (kuru) "to come"

* Remember, for the Class 1 verbs that end in hiragana *-u*, replace *-u* with *wareru*.

* You can find the answer in Beginner Series Season 6 Lesson 22.

Active Sentences vs. Passive Sentences

Let's compare some active sentences and passive sentences.

Active
sentence

ケンは私を見る。
*Ken **wa** watashi o miru.*
"Ken looks at me."

Passive
sentence

私はケンに見られる。
*Watashi wa Ken **ni mirareru**.*
"I'm **looked** at **by** Ken."

Active
sentence

鳥は虫を食べる。
*Tori **wa** mushi o taberu.*
"Birds eat bugs."

Passive
sentence

虫は鳥に食べられる。
*Mushi wa tori **ni taberareru**.*
"Bugs **are eaten by** birds."

Active
sentence

彼は私をパーティーに招待した。
*Kare **wa** watashi o pātī ni shōtai shita.*
"He invited me to a party."

Passive
sentence

(私は) 彼にパーティーに招待され
た。

(*Watashi wa*) *kare ni pātī ni shōtai*
sareta.

"I **was invited** to the party by him."

For Inanimate Subjects

In Japanese passive sentences, the subject is usually a person or an animal. However, when the speaker depicts objective reality, we use an inanimate subject.

Sample Sentences

1. 大雨警報が発表されました。
Ōame keihō ga happyō saremashita.
"A heavy rain warning was issued."
2. 電車の遅れが予想されます。
Densha no okure ga yosō saremasu.]
Literally, "A train delay is expected."
"The train is expected to be delayed."

* When saying that an unusual or unexpected incident happens, the particle *ga* often marks the subject.

Reference

Please also review the following Grammar Points.

- -*tte* (quotation marker) ⇒ Beginner Series Season 6 Lesson 13

CULTURAL INSIGHT

What's *Tsunami Keihō*?

Tsunami is "tidal wave," and *keihō* means "warning," "alarm," or "alert." The Japan Meteorological Agency issues either a *chūihō*, meaning "advisory," or a *keihō*, meaning "warning," depending on the seriousness of the natural disaster.

For Example:

1. 津波注意報
tsunami chūihō
"tsunami advisory"
2. 津波警報
tsunami keihō
"tsunami warning"
3. 大津波警報
ootsunami keihō
"large tsunami warning"