

## LESSON NOTES

# Upper Beginner S1 #3

## Be Careful Not to Start Fires in Japan

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# 3

# KANJI

1. (カンカンカン)
2. アナウンス:           こちらは赤坂消防署です。  
本日は風が強く、空気が乾いております。  
火の元に注意し、防火にご協力ください。  
火の用心！火の用心！
3. 美咲:                   火の用心！  
あ！火事です。ベランダで火事です。  
ウー、カンカンカン！  
消防車が通ります。ご注意ください。右に曲がります。  
(Splash!!)
4. お父さん:             うわ！なんだ？  
コラ、美咲！パパ、びしょびしょになっちゃったよ。
5. 美咲:                   パパ、タバコ吸っちゃダメ。火事になっちゃう。
6. お父さん:             ハックション！

# KANA

1. (カンカンカン)
2. アナウンス:           こちらはあかさかしょうぼうしょです。  
ほんじつはかぜがつよく、くうきがかわいております。  
ひのもとにちゅういし、ぼうかにごきょうりよくください。  
ひのようじん！ひのようじん！

CONT'D OVER

3. みさき: ひのようじん！  
あ！かじです。ベランダでかじです。  
ウー、カンカンカン！  
しょうぼうしゃがとおります。ごちゅういください。みぎにまがります。  
(Splash!!)
4. おとうさん: うわ！なんだ？  
コラ、みさき！パパ、びしょびしょになっちゃったよ。
5. みさき: パパ、タバコすっちゃダメ。かじになっちゃう。
6. おとうさん: ハックション！

## ROMANIZATION

1. (Kankankan)
2. ANAUNSU: Kochira wa akasaka shōbōsho desu.  
Honjitsu wa kaze ga tsuyoku, kūki ga kawaite orimasu.  
Hi no moto ni chūi shi, bōka ni go-kyōryoku kudasai.  
Hi no yōjin! Hi no yōjin!
3. MISAKI: Hi no yōjin!  
A! Kaji desu. Beranda de kaji desu.  
Ū, kankankan!  
Shōbōsha ga tōrimasu. Go-chūi kudasai. Migi ni magariimasu.  
(Splash!!)
4. O-TŌ-SAN: Uwa! Nanda?  
Kora, Misaki! Papa, bishobisho ni natchatta yo.
5. MISAKI: Papa, tabako sutcha dame. Kaji ni natchau.

CONT'D OVER

6. O-TŌ-SAN: Hakkushon!

## ENGLISH

1. (Bell ringing)

2. ANNOUNCEMENT:  
T: This is the Akasaka fire station.  
Today the wind is strong and the air is dry.  
Please be careful of possible causes of fire. We request your kind cooperation in helping to prevent fires.  
Fire prevention! Fire prevention!

3. MISAKI: Fire prevention! Ahh! It's a fire. There's a fire on the balcony. Woooo, ring ring ring! Fire engine coming through. Please watch out.  
Turning right.  
(Splash!!)

4. FATHER: Wah! What is it? Oi, Misaki! Daddy's soaking wet!

5. MISAKI: Daddy, you shouldn't smoke cigarettes. You'll start a fire.

6. FATHER: Achoo!

## VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
防火	ぼうか	bōka	fire prevention, fire protection, fire proof
本日	ほんじつ	honjitsu	today
消防署	しょうぼうしょ	shōbōsho	fire station
びしょびしょ	びしょびしょ	bishobisho	wet through, soaked

火の用心	ひのようじん	hi no yōjin	watch out for fire, be careful about fire
協力	きょうりょく	kyōryoku	cooperation
火の元	ひのもと	hi no moto	origin of fire
通る	とおる	tōru	to pass, to go through ; V1
消防車	しょうぼうしゃ	shōbōsha	fire truck, fire engine
空気	くうき	kūki	air, atmosphere

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>防火シャッターが閉まった。 <i>Bōka shattā ga shimatta.</i></p> <p>The fire shutter was closed.</p>	<p>本日のてんきは、はれです。 <i>Honjitsu no tenki wa, hare desu.</i></p> <p>The weather is fine today.</p>
<p>私の父は消防署に勤めています。 <i>Watashi no chichi wa shōbōsho ni tsutomete imasu.</i></p> <p>My father works at a fire station.</p>	<p>びしょびしょのシャツをぬいだ。 <i>Bishobisho no shatsu no nuida.</i></p> <p>I took off my soaking wet shirt.</p>
<p>火の用心！ <i>Hi no yōjin!</i></p> <p>Watch out for fire!</p>	<p>ご協力ありがとうございます。 <i>Go-kyōryoku arigatō gozaimasu.</i></p> <p>Thank you for your cooperation.</p>
<p>火の元に注意してください。 <i>Hi no moto ni chūi shite kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please be careful with fire.</p>	<p>毎朝同じ道を通って、学校に行く。 <i>Maiasa onaji michi o tōtte gakkō ni iku.</i></p> <p>I go to school taking the same route every morning.</p>
<p>消防車を呼んでください。 <i>Shōbōsha o yonde kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please call a fire truck.</p>	<p>空気が乾燥している。 <i>Kūki ga kansō shite iru.</i></p> <p>The air is dry.</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

## 火の元 (*hi no moto*) "origin of fire"

*Hi no moto* literally means "origin of fire" or "source of fire." It usually indicates kitchen stoves or heaters that might cause a fire.

## びしょびしょ (*bishobisho*) "soaked," "wet through"

*Bishobisho* is an onomatopoeia that describes how something or someone is dripping wet. This onomatopoeia also appears in Onomatopoeia Lesson 22.

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of This Lesson Is Making Extra-Formal Requests and Using *-Te Orimasu*.**

火の元に注意し、防火にご協力ください。

*Hi no moto ni ch ūi shi, bōka ni go-kyōryoku kudasai.*

"Please be careful of possible causes of fire. We request your kind cooperation in helping to prevent fires."

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Fire patrol comes to residential areas with a fire truck to urge people to be careful about fire. The announcement is usually made on autumn and winter evenings when the air is very dry. In this lesson, you'll review how to make an extra-formal request and the usage of *-te orimasu*.

### ***O/Go + [Noun Describes Action] + Kudasai***

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When making an extra-formal request using *suru* verbs, we use this sentence pattern.

#### **Formation**

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- ***o/go + [noun describes action] + kudasai = "please ---"***
- Which polite prefix you should use (*o* or *go*) depends on the noun. This is something you just have to memorize one by one.

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<b>Noun</b>	<b><i>Suru Verb</i></b>	<b><i>O/Go [Noun] Kudasai</i></b>	<b>"English"</b>
注意 ( <i>chūi</i> )	注意する ( <i>chūi suru</i> )	ご注意ください ( <i>go-chūi kudasai</i> )	"Please be careful."
協力 <i>kyōryoku</i> )	協力する ( <i>kyōryoku suru</i> )	ご協力ください ( <i>go-kyōryoku kudasai</i> )	"Please cooperate with us."

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確認 (kakunin)	確認する (kakunin suru)	ご確認ください (go-kakunin kudasai)	"Please confirm it."
電話 (denwa)	電話する (denwa suru)	お電話ください (o-denwa kudasai)	"Please make a phone call."

## Sample Sentences

- お名前のスペルを**ご確認ください**。  
*O-namae no superu o **go-kakunin kudasai**.*  
"Please check the spelling of your name."
- アンケートに**ご協力ください**。  
*Ankēto ni **go-kyōryoku kudasai**.*  
"Please participate in the survey."

## -Te Orimasu

*Oru* is a humble form of the verb *iru*, meaning "to be" or "to exist." We use [Te form of a verb] + *oru/orimasu* instead of [te form of a verb] + *iru/imasu* when the speaker wants to show respect to the listening party.

### For Example:

"I'm in front of the train station."

Formal

駅の前**に**います。  
*Eki no mae ni **imasu**.*

↓

↓

↓

Humble

駅の前**に**おります。  
*Eki no mae ni **orimasu**.*

"I'm studying Japanese."

Formal

日本語を勉強**して**います。  
*Nihon-go o benkyō shite **imasu**.*



Humble

日本語を勉強して**おります**。  
*Nihon-go o benkyō shite **orimasu**.*

In Beginner Series Season 6 Lesson 1, you learned that we use humble language basically to describe the speaker's action or state. However, in order to be polite to the listening party, we can also use *-te orimasu* to describe a situation.

### For Example:

"It's raining."

雨が降**っています**。  
*Ame ga futte **imasu**.*



雨が降**っております**。  
*Ame ga futte **orimasu**.*

"The server is down."

サーバーがダウンして**います**。  
*Sābā ga daun shite **imasu**.*



サーバーがダウンして**おります**。  
*Sābā ga daun shite **orimasu**.*

### Reference

Please also review the following Grammar Points.

- Humble language ⇒ Beginner Season 6 Lesson 1
- *-chau/-te shimau* ⇒ Beginner Season 6 Lesson 4

- -*cha dame* ⇒ Beginner Season 6 Lesson 11

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### What's *Hi no yōjin*?

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*Hi* means "fire," and *yōjin* means "caution," "precaution" or "lookout." We often use this phrase *hi no yōjin* as a slogan to urge people to be careful about fire. Fires tend to occur a lot in autumn and winter due to the dryness, so local volunteers and or fire trucks from the local fire department patrol the residential area calling out *hi no yōjin* in the evening.