

LESSON NOTES

Upper Beginner S1 #5 Listen Out for Japanese Earthquake Announcements

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KANJI

1. (At Fuji Q Land)
2. 美咲: 楽しいね、英太君。
3. 英太: うん。ねえ、次、あれに乗ろう！
(earthquake)
4. 英太: うわぁー。
(ピンポンパンポン)
5. アナウンス: ただ今地震がありました。
建物の近くにいる方は建物から離れてください。
この富士Qランドは地震の際でも、安全です。どうぞご安心ください。
6. お母さん: 英太くん、美咲、大丈夫？
7. 美咲・英太: 怖かったー。
(ピンポンパンポン)
8. アナウンス: お客様へお知らせいたします。
先ほど、マグニチュード3の地震が発生いたしました。
震度は3と推測されております。

KANA

1. (At Fuji Q Land)
2. みさき: たのしいね、えいたくん。

CONT'D OVER

3. えいた: うん。ねえ、つぎ、あれ に のろう!
(earthquake)
4. えいた: うわあー。
(ピンポンパンポン)
5. アナウンス: ただいま じしん が ありました。
たてもの の ちかく に いる かた は たてもの から は
なれて ください。
この ふじQランド は じしん の さい でも、あんぜん で
す。どうぞ ごあんしん ください。
6. おかあさん: えいたくん、みさき、だいじょうぶ?
7. みさき・えいた: こわかったー。
(ピンポンパンポン)
8. アナウンス: おきゃくさま へ おしらせ いたします。
さきほど、マグニチュード3 の じしん が はっせい いたし
ました。
しんど は 3 と すいそく されて おります。

ROMANIZATION

1. (At Fuji Q Land)
2. MISAKI: Tanoshii ne, Eita-kun.
3. EITA: Un. Nee, tsugi, are ni norō!
(Earthquake)

CONT'D OVER

4. EITA: Uwaā.
(Pinponpanpon)
5. ANAUNSU: Tadaima jishin ga arimashita.
Tatemono no chikaku ni iru kata wa tatemono kara hanarete kudasai.
Kono fuji Q rando wa jishin no sai de mo, anzen desu. Dōzo go-anshin kudasai.
6. O-KĀ-SAN: Eita-kun, Misaki, daijōbu?
7. MISAKI. EITA: Kowakattā.
(Pinponpanpon)
8. ANAUNSU: o-kyaku-sama e o-shirase itashimasu.
Sakihodo, magunichūdo san no jishin ga hassei itashimashita.
Shindo wa san to suisoku sarete orimasu.

ENGLISH

1. (At Fuji Q Land)
2. MISAKI: This is fun, isn't it, Eita?
3. EITA: Yeah. Hey, let's ride that next!
(Earthquake)
4. EITA: Waaaah!
(Announcement chime)
5. ANNOUNCEMENT: Just now, there has been an earthquake.
Those currently close to buildings, please move away from them.
Fuji Q Land is safe even in the event of an earthquake. Please don't panic.

CONT'D OVER

6. MOTHER: Eita, Misaki, are you all right?
7. MISAKI. EITA: It was scary.
(Announcement chime)
8. ANNOUNCEMENT: This is an announcement for our guests.
A few moments ago, there was a magnitude three earthquake.
It is estimated to have been a three on the Japanese earthquake scale.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
離れる	はなれる	hanareru	to leave, to go away; V2
建物	たてもの	tatemono	building
際	さい	sai	on the occasion of, time, in case of
推測	すいそく	suisoku	guess, conjecture
マグニチュード	マグニチュード	magunichūdo	magnitude
安心	あんしん	anshin	relief, peace in mind, ease
安全	あんぜん	anzen	safe, safety ; Noun, Adj(na)
震度	しんど	shindo	Japanese earthquake scale, intensity of an earthquake, seismic intensity
発生	はっせい	hassei	occurrence, outset, generation
方	かた	kata	person

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>来週日本を離れます。 <i>Raishū nihon o hanaremasu.</i></p> <p>I'll leave Japan next week.</p>	<p>あの高い建物はなんですか。 <i>Ano takai tatemono wa nan desu ka?</i></p> <p>What's that tall building?</p>
<p>日本に来る際には、連絡をください。 <i>Nihon ni kuru sai ni wa, renraku o kudasai.</i></p> <p>When you come to Japan, please let me know.</p>	<p>私は彼が嘘をついていると推測した。 <i>Watashi wa kare ga uso o tsuiteiru to suisoku shita.</i></p> <p>I guessed that he told a lie.</p>
<p>マグニチュード9の地震が起きた。 <i>Magunichūdo 9 no jishin ga okita.</i></p> <p>A magnitude 9 earthquake occurred.</p>	<p>それを聞いて安心した。 <i>Sore o kiite anshin shita.</i></p> <p>I'm relieved to hear that.</p>
<p>タイは安全な国です。 <i>Tai wa anzenna kuni desu.</i></p> <p>Thailand is a safe country.</p>	<p>震度とマグニチュードは違います。 <i>Shindo to magunichūdo wa chigaimasu.</i></p> <p>The intensity of an earthquake is different from the magnitude.</p>
<p>公園で火事が発生しました。 <i>Kōen de kaji ga hassei shimashita.</i></p> <p>A fire broke out at the park.</p>	<p>あの方の名前は何かですか。 <i>Ano kata no namae wa nan desu ka.</i></p> <p>What's the name of that person over there?</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

際 (*sai*) "on the occasion of," "when," or "at the time of"

Sai or *sai ni* follows the informal form of a verb or a noun and indicates the time when something special takes place. Though *sai* is very similar to *toki*, *sai* has a much more formal connotation.

- [Informal form of a verb] + *sai*
- [Noun] + *no* + *sai*

For Example:

1. 海外に行く際、パスポートを忘れないでください。
Kaigai ni iku sai, pasupōto o wasurenaide kudasai.
"When you go abroad, don't forget your passport."
2. 地震の際、ラジオが役に立ちます。
Jishin nosai, rajio ga yaku ni tachimasu.
"A radio comes in handy on the occasion of an earthquake."

際でも (*sai de mo*) "even when," "even at the time"

As you learned in Beginner Season 6 Lesson 19, *te mo* or *de mo* means "even if" or "even." In this lesson's dialogue, *de mo* follows *sai*, which means "when."

方 (*kata*) "person," "people"

Kata has several meanings, but in this lesson's dialogue, it means the same thing as 人 (*hito*), meaning "person" or "people." We often use *kata* in place of *hito* in an extra-formal situation. (*Kata* also appeared in Beginner Season 6 Lesson 23.)

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Listening to an Announcement at the Time of Disaster.

お客様へお知らせいたします。

O-kyaku-sama e o-shirase itashimasu.

"This is an announcement for our customers."

When disaster strikes, it's important to get the correct information so that you do not panic. Knowing the basic vocabulary and grammar frequently used in those announcements will definitely be helpful. In this lesson, you'll review the usage of *kenjō-go* or humble language, especially the humble forms of verbs.

How to Form the Humble Form of a Verb

There are two types of humble verbs: regular and irregular.

For irregular verbs, basically, you have to memorize them one by one. In this lesson, you'll review regular humble verbs.

Formation

- ***o* + [masu stem of a verb] + *suru/itasu***

"English"	Verb	<i>o [masu stem]</i> <i>suru</i>	<i>o [masu stem]</i> <i>itasu</i>
"to write"	書く (<i>kaku</i>)	お書きする (<i>o-kaki suru</i>)	お書きいたす (<i>o-kaki itasu</i>)
"to speak"	話す (<i>hanasu</i>)	お話しする (<i>o-hanashi suru</i>)	お話しいたす (<i>o-hanashi itasu</i>)
"to inform"	知らせる (<i>shiraseru</i>)	お知らせする (<i>o-shirase suru</i>)	お知らせいたす (<i>o-shirase itasu</i>)
"to borrow"	借りる (<i>kariru</i>)	お借りする (<i>o-kari suru</i>)	お借りいたす (<i>o-kari itasu</i>)

* In a conversation, we usually use *suru* and *itasu* in their *masu* form, *shimasu* and *itashimasu*.

* Please note that we usually use *kenjō-go* or "humble language" to indicate the speaker's or speaker's in-group's actions or states.

Sample Sentences

1. ちょっと、これをお借りします。
Chotto, kore o o-kari shimasu.
"I'm going to borrow this for a minute."
2. 社長に理由をお話しいたしました。
Shachō ni riyū o o-hanashi itashimashita.
"I told the company president the reason."

Extra-Formal Expressions from the Dialogue (Review)

This sentence structure is *go* + [noun describes action] + *kudasai*, which is an extra-formal way to ask someone to do something or to suggest that someone do something. It corresponds to "please---" in English, and sometimes we use it with *dōzo*. We covered this sentence structure in Lesson 3.

For Example:

1. どうぞご安心ください。
Dōzo go-anshin kudasai.
"Please don't panic." ["Please rest assured."]

Itashimashita is the formal past tense of the humble verb *itasu*, meaning "to do." If you replace *itashimashita* with *shimashita*, this sentence becomes less formal. We covered the usage of *itasu* in Lesson 4.

For Example:

1. マグニチュード3の地震が発生いたしました。
Magunichūdo san no jishin ga hassei itashimashita.
"There was a magnitude three earthquake."

This sentence structure is [*te* form of passive] + *orimasu*. We covered the usage of the passive in Lesson 2.

Orimasu is the *masu* form of the humble verb *oru*, meaning "to exist" or "to be." We covered the usage of *-te orimasu* in Lesson 3.

For Example:

1. 震度は3と推測されております。
Shindo wa san to suisoku sarete orimasu.
"It is estimated to have been a three on the Japanese earthquake scale."

Reference

Please also review the following Grammar Points.

Humble form of a verb ⇒ Beginner Season 5 Lesson 24

CULTURAL INSIGHT

What's *Shindo*?

Shindo is a Japanese measurement system for earthquakes. The first kanji, 震 (*shin*), means "shake" or "tremble," and the second kanji, 度 (*do*), means "degree." *Shindo* tells you how intense the earthquake is in a certain area, whereas the magnitude tells you the overall size

of the earthquake. We commonly use both *shindo* and the magnitude when talking about earthquakes in Japan.