

LESSON NOTES

Upper Beginner S1 #8

What is Allowed in a Japanese Theater?

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KANJI

1. 大地: へー。夕菜の姉ちゃん女優なの？
2. 夕菜: うん。来週、舞台あるけど、行く？
3. 大地: 行く！行く！
(at a theater)
4. アナウンス: 本日はご来場、誠にありがとうございます。
開演の前に、お客様にお願いいたします。
喫煙、写真撮影、録音、録画は固くお断りいたします。
また、携帯電話はお切りください。
(buzzer)
間もなく、開演でございます。
5. 大地: 楽しみだな。で、夕菜の姉ちゃんは何の役なの？
6. 夕菜: 通行人 1。

KANA

1. だいち: へー。ゆうなのねえちゃんじょゆうなの？
2. ゆうな: うん。らいしゅう、ぶたいあるけど、いく？
3. だいち: いく！いく！
(at a theater)

CONT'D OVER

6. YŪNA: Tsūkōnin ichi

ENGLISH

1. DAICHI: Wow. Yūna, your big sis is an actress?

2. YŪNA: Yeah. Next week she's in a play. Do you want to go?

3. DAICHI: I want to go! I want to go!
(At a theater)

4. TANNOY: Thank you very much for your patronage today.
Before the play begins, we have a kind request for our guests.
Smoking, photography, audio recording, and video recording are strictly prohibited.
Furthermore, please turn off your mobile phones.
(Buzzer)
The play will begin shortly.

5. DAICHI: I'm looking forward to this. So, Yūna, what part's your big sis playing?

6. YŪNA: Passerby 1.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
通行人	つうこうにん	tūkōnin	passer, passerby
喫煙	きつえん	kitsuen	smoking
舞台	ぶたい	butai	stage, scene or setting (e.g., of novel, play, etc.)

女優	じょゆう	joyū	actress
録画	ろくが	rokuga	videotape, video recording
役	やく	yaku	role, casting role, part
断る	ことわる	kotowaru	to refuse, reject, V1
固く	かたく	kataku	firmly, strictly ; Adv
録音	ろくおん	rokuon	(audio)recording
開演	かいえん	kaien	curtain raising, starting (e.g., play, concert)

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>通行人に道を聞いた。 <i>Tsūkōnin ni michi o kiita.</i></p> <p>I asked a passerby for directions.</p>	<p>喫煙席に座りたくないです。 <i>Kitsuenseki ni suwaritakunai desu.</i></p> <p>I don't want to sit in the smoking section.</p>
<p>舞台は2054年のワシントンDCです。 <i>Butai wa 2054-nen no washinton DC desu.</i></p> <p>The setting is Washington DC in the year 2054.</p>	<p>ハリウッド女優みたいなドレスですね。 <i>Hariuddo joyū mitai na doresu desu ne.</i></p> <p>It's like a Hollywood actress's dress, isn't it?</p>
<p>録画は禁止されています。 <i>Rokuga wa kinshi sarete imasu.</i></p> <p>No videotaping is allowed.</p>	<p>ウェイターの役をもらった。 <i>Ueitā no yaku o moratta.</i></p> <p>I got the cast as the role of a waiter.</p>
<p>私は、デートの誘いを断った。 <i>Watashi wa, dēto no sasoi o kotowatta.</i></p> <p>I rejected the invitation to go on a date.</p>	<p>自分の国がワールドカップで勝つことを固く信じています。 <i>Jibun no kuni ga Wārudo Kappu de katsu koto o kataku shinjite imasu.</i></p> <p>I firmly believe that my country is going to win the World Cup.</p>

ジャーナリストはインタビューを録音していた。

Jānarisuto wa intabyū o rokuon shiteita.

The journalist was recording the interview.

開演は何時ですか。

Kaien wa nan-ji desu ka.

What time does the performance begin?

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

喫煙 (*kitsuen*) "smoking"

The first kanji, 喫 (*kitsu*), means "to consume," and the second kanji 煙 (*en*) means "smoke." The separation of smoking areas is currently being promoted in public facilities such as restaurants, stations, offices, and theaters. If you are a smoker, you need to look for a 喫煙所 (*kitsuenjo*) "smoking area."

録音 (*rokuon*) "audio recording"

録画 (*rokuga*) "video recording"

Both of these words start with the same kanji, 録 (*roku*), meaning "recording." When followed by the kanji meaning "sound," it means "audio recording." When followed by the kanji meaning "picture," it means "video recording."

また (*mata*) "also," "and"

Mata in this lesson's dialogue is a conjunction, and we use it to add more information.

間もなく (*ma mo naku*) "shortly," "soon"

We use this phrase as an adverb. *Ma* means "time," "interval," or "space." So this literally means "without any interval" or "without time," and it means "soon" or "before long" in natural English. This phrase is frequently used in announcements.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Listening to an Announcement at a Theater.

喫煙、写真撮影、録音、録画は固くお断りいたします。

Kitsuen, shashinsatsuei, rokuon, rokuga wa kataku o-kotowari itashimasu.

"Smoking, photography, audio recording, and video recording are strictly prohibited."

In this lesson, you'll learn how to warn people not to do something in an extra-formal situations using *o-kotowari itashimasu*.

O-Kotowari Itashimasu

Kotowaru is a verb that means "to refuse" or "to reject." The humble form of *kotowaru* is *o-kotowari-itashimasu*. (→ See Lesson 5, how to form the humble form of a verb). We often use sentence pattern [noun] *wa* (or *o*) *o-kotowari itashimasu* is often used to tell customers or clients not to do something, or to say "No ---" in an extra formal manner.

Formation

- $r = \text{"No [Noun]"/"[Noun] is prohibited"}$

Sample Sentences

1. 写真撮影はお断りいたします。
Shashin satsuei wa o-kotowari itashimasu.
Literal translation: "We humbly refuse picture taking."
"No photography allowed."
2. 飲食はお断りいたします。
Inshoku wa o-kotowari itashimasu.
Literal translation: "We humbly refuse drinking and eating."
"No food or beverages."
3. 男性のお客様(のご利用)はお断りいたします。
Dansei no o-kyaku-sama (no go-riyō) wa o-kotowari itashimasu.
Literal translation: "We humbly refuse male customers."
"Women only."
4. 両替はお断りいたします。
Ryōgae wa o-kotowari itashimasu.
Literal translation: "We humbly refuse money exchange."
"We do not exchange money."

We can insert the adverb *kataku*, meaning "firmly," to strengthen the message.

For Example:

1. 写真撮影は固くお断りいたします。
Shashin satsuei wa kataku o-kotowari itashimasu.
Literal translation: "We strictly refuse picture taking."
"Photography is strictly forbidden."

2. リンクは固くお断りいたしません。
*Rinku wa **kataku** okotowari itashimasu.*
Literal translation: "We strictly refuse linking."
"Linking is strictly forbidden."

Reference

Please also review the following Grammar Points.

- *itashimasu* ⇒ Lesson 4
- *o-kotowari itashimasu* (*o-[masu stem] itashimasu*) ⇒ Lesson 5
- *o-kiri kudasai* (*o-[masu stem] kudasai*) ⇒ Lesson 6
- *de gozaimasu* ⇒ Lesson 6

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Theater in Japan

Kabuki, *Nō*, and *Bunraku* are the three most well-known types of traditional theater in Japan. Along with these famous three, there are many more types of traditional theater in Japan that are deeply rooted in Japanese society.