

## LESSON NOTES

# Upper Beginner S1 #9

## What Time is Curfew at the Japanese Game Arcade?

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# 9

## KANJI

1. (ゲームセンター)
2. 夕菜:                   ね、大地、プリクラ、撮ろう！  
(ピンポンパンポン)
3. アナウンス:           ご来場、誠にありがとうございます。  
お客様にご案内いたします。  
当店では、午後7時以降、16才未満のお客様のご利用をお断りしております。  
16才未満のお客様は、午後7時までに、ゲームを終了してくださいませよう、お願いいたします。
4. 大地:                   やべ。俺、まだ15なんだよね。帰らなくちゃ。
5. 夕菜:                   あ、そうか。私はもう16だけど...。  
ねえ、16才未満って16才もダメなの？

## KANA

1. (ゲームセンター)
2. ゆうな:                   ね、だいち、プリクラ、とろう！  
(ピンポンパンポン)

CONT'D OVER

3. アナウンス:                   ごらいじょう、まことに ありがとうございます。  
    おきゃくさま に ごあんない いたします。  
    とうてん で は、ごご 7じ いこう、16さい みまん の おき  
    ゃくさま の ごりよう を おことわり して おります。  
    16さい みまん の おきゃくさま は、ごご しちじ まで  
    に、ゲーム を しゅうりょう して くださいますよう、おねが  
    い いたします。
4. だいち:                           やべ。おれ、まだ15 なんだ よね。かえらなくちゃ。
5. ゆうな:                           あ、そうか。わたし は もう 16 だけど...。  
    ねえ、16さい みまん って 16さい も ダメ なの？

## ROMANIZATION

1. ( Gēmusementā)
2. YŪNA:                           Ne, Daichi, purikura, torō!  
    (Pinponpanpon)
3. ANAUNSU:                       Go-raijō, makoto ni arigatō gozaimasu.  
    O-kyaku-sama ni go-annai itashimasu.  
    Tōten de wa, gogo shichi-ji ikō, jūroku-sai miman no o-kyaku-sama  
    no go-riyō o o-kotowari shite orimasu.  
    Jūroku-sai miman no o-kyaku-sama wa, gogo shichi-ji made ni,  
    gēmu o shūryō shite kudasaimasuyō, onegai itashimasu.
4. DAICHI:                           Yabe. Ore, mada jūgo nan da yo ne. Kaeranakucha.
5. YŪNA:                           A, souka. Watashi wa mō jūroku da kedo....  
    Nee, jūroku-sai miman tte jūroku-sai mo dame na no?

## ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. (Arcade)
2. YŪNA: Hey, Daichi, let's take purikura!  
(Chime)
3. ANNOUNCEMENT:  
T: Thank you very much for your patronage today.  
This is an announcement for our guests.  
At this establishment, we do not allow customers under the age of sixteen to enter after 7 P.M.  
Those customers under the age of sixteen, please kindly finish your games before 7 P.M.
4. DAICHI: Uh oh. I'm still only fifteen, you know. I have to go home.
5. YŪNA: Oh, really? I'm already sixteen, but...  
Hey, does "under the age of sixteen" mean that sixteen is also out?

## VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
プリクラ	プリクラ	puriura	a photo sticker booth
誠に	まことに	makoto ni	indeed, really ;Adv
当店	とうてん	tōten	this store
案内	あんない	an'nai	information, guidance
終了	しゅうりょう	shūryō	end, completion
利用	りょう	riyō	use, utilization
以降	いこう	ikō	thereafter, since, from- onward, after
ゲームセンター	ゲームセンター	gēmu sentā	game arcade
未満	みまん	miman	less than, under, below

撮る

とる

toru

to take (a photo), to  
make (a film); V1

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>日本に行ったら、プリクラで写真を撮りたいです。 <i>Nihon ni ittara, purikura de shashin o toritai desu.</i></p> <p>I'd like take a picture in a photo sticker booth when I go to Japan.</p>	<p>誠に申し訳ございません。 <i>Makoto ni mōshiwake gozaimasen.</i></p> <p>We're deeply sorry.</p>
<p>当店は、朝9時から営業しています。 <i>Tōten wa asa ku-ji kara eigyō shite imasu.</i></p> <p>Our store is open from 9 in the morning.</p>	<p>電話番号案内は104です。 <i>Denwa bangō annai wa ichi rei yon desu.</i></p> <p>The telephone number for information is 104.</p>
<p>私は、去年日本語コースを終了しました。 <i>Watashi wa, kyonen Nihon-go kōsu o shūryō shimashita.</i></p> <p>I finished a Japanese course last year.</p>	<p>毎日インターネットを利用しますか。 <i>Mainichi intānetto o riyō shimasu ka.</i></p> <p>Do you use the internet every day?</p>
<p>それ以降、彼と会っていない。 <i>Sore ikō, kare to atte inai.</i></p> <p>Since then, I haven't met him.</p>	<p>ゲームセンターで1万円使ってしまった。 <i>Gēmu sentā de ichi-man-en tsukatte shimatta.</i></p> <p>I spent 10,000 yen at a game arcade.</p>
<p>ケンには友達以上、恋人未満だ。 <i>Ken wa tomodachi ijō, koibito miman da.</i></p> <p>Ken is more than a friend, but less than a boyfriend.</p>	<p>写真を撮ってください。 <i>Shashin o totte kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please take a picture.</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### 誠に [makoto ni] "indeed" "really"

This is an adverb that means almost same as *hontō ni*, meaning "really." Although *hontō ni* can be used in either formal or informal situations, "*makoto ni*" should be reserved for extra formal situations.

## 以降 [ ikō ] "from" "on and after"

*Ikō* follows a time expression and means "since ---" or "after ----". The opposite expression is *izen* (以前).

### For example:

1. 11時以降、外出しないでください。  
*Jū-ichi-ji ikō, gaishutsu shinaide kudasai.*  
"Do not go out after 11 o'clock."
2. 1998年以降、彼と会っていない。  
[ 1998-nen ikō, kare to atte inai. ]  
I haven't seen him since 1998.

## 未満 [ miman ] "less than" "under"

When *miman* follows an amount, it's translated as "less than," and when it follows an age, it's translated as "under." Note that the number preceding *miman* is not included—for example, 18才未満 refers to people *under* the age of 18, and 18 is not included.

### For example:

1. 18才未満の人はこの映画はみられません。  
*Jū-hassai miman no hito wa kono eiga wa miraremasen.*  
Literal translation: "People under 18 years old cannot see this movie."  
"People age 17 and under cannot see this movie."
2. その女優は「1000ドル未満のプレゼントはいらない」と言った。  
*Sono joyū wa "issen-doru miman no purezento wa iranai" to itta.*  
"That actress said 'I don't want a present worth less than 1000 dollars.'"

## やべ [ yabe ] "uh-oh"

*Yabe* is one of the variations of the slangy expression *yabai* meaning "uh-oh" or "yikes." It's mainly used by young male speakers.

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of this Lesson is Listening to an Announcement at a Game Arcade

16才未満のお客様は、午後7時までに、ゲームを終了していただきますよう、お願いいたします。

*16-sai miman no o-kyaku-sama wa, gogo 7-ji made ni, gēmu o shūryō shite kudasaimasu yō onegai itashimasu.*

## "Those customers under the age of sixteen, please kindly finish your games before 7 P.M."

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In this lesson, you'll learn how to ask someone to do something in an extra formal situation using *-te kudasaimasu yō onegai itashimasu*. You'll also learn the usage of prefix *tō-* meaning "this."

### *Kudasaimasu yō onegai itashimasu*

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The literal translation of [te-form of a verb] + *kudasai masu yō onegai itashimasu* is "I humbly ask you do [action] for me", and is an extra formal way to say [Te-form of a verb] + *kudasai* meaning "please [verb]."

The extra formal expressions *o* + [masu stem of a verb] + *kudasai* and *o/go* + [noun indicates action] + *kudasai* become even more formal by adding *masu yō onegai itashimasu* at the end.

### Formation

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- [te-form of a verb] + *kudasaimasu yō onegai itashimasu*
- *o* + [masu stem of a verb] + *kudasaimasu yō onegai itashimasu*
- *o/go* + [noun indicating an action] + *kudasaimasu yō onegai itashimasu*

Please note that this *kudasaimasu yō onegai itashimasu* is too polite to use in a daily conversation between friends. It should be reserved for extra formal situations, such as public announcements or business letters.

### Sample Sentences

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1. 月曜日までに結果を知らせてくださいますよう、お願いいたします。  
*Getsuyōbi made ni kekka o shirasete kudasaimasu yō onegai itashimasu.*  
"We request that you kindly let us know the results by Monday."

2. もう少し、お待ちくださいますよう、お願いいたします。  
*Mō sukoshi, o-machi kudasaimasu yō onegai itashimasu.*  
 "We request that you wait a little while longer."
3. ご理解くださいますよう、お願いいたします。  
*Go-rikai kudasaimasu yō onegai itashimasu.*  
 Literally: "We kindly request your understanding."  
 "We appreciate your understanding."

## Tō- "this-"

"Tō" is a prefix meaning "this" and refers to a group or organization the speaker belongs to. It's frequently used in business situations and announcements.

Japanese	"English"
当ホテル, <i>tōhoteru</i>	"this hotel," "our hotel"
当社, <i>tōsha</i>	"this company," "our company"
当店, <i>tōten</i>	"this store," "our store"
当駅, <i>tōeki</i>	"this station," "our station"

## Reference

Please also review the following Grammar Points.

- *torō* (volitional form of a verb) ⇒ Beginner Season Lesson4 Lesson33
- *-nakucha* (*-nakute wa ikenai*) ⇒ Beginner Season Lesson6 Lesson11

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

## What are *gēmu sentā* and *purikura*?

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*Gēmu sentā* or "game center" corresponds to "game arcade" in English and is quite a popular place among young people. It's often shortened and called *gēsen* in casual conversation. *Purikura* is an abbreviation of *purinto kurabu*, or "print club," which is a photo sticker booth. *Purikura* became a big hit in the late 90s and is still popular today, especially among girls.