

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Intermediate S5 #18

## Please Listen to My Japanese Sales Pitch!

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# **18**

# KANJI

1. テーマソング
2. オカダ社長: はい、今日ご紹介する新製品は、こちら！  
シャープの電子レンジ「ヘルカロ」です！
3. アシスタント  
(女): 大変人気の商品ですね。
4. オカダ社長: そうです！塩と油の量を減らすことができるので、とても健康に良いんです。
5. アシスタント: なるほど。
6. オカダ社長: たとえば、から揚げを作りましょう。
7. アシスタント: はい。
8. オカダ社長: このヘルカロは余分な油を落とします。  
見えますか？油が落ちていきますよね。
9. アシスタント: うわー、本当ですね。ぽたぽた落ちてる・・・。
10. オカダ社長: このように、ヘルシーにから揚げを揚げることもできるんです。  
はい、どうぞ。食べてください。
11. アシスタント: (もぐもぐ) おいしい！ヘルシーなのに、おいしく揚がるんですね。
12. オカダ社長: そうなんですよー。しかも、この「ヘルカロ」はビタミンなども壊しません。

CONT'D OVER

13. アシスタント: 栄養素がこわれないのは素晴らしいですね。
14. オカダ社長: さらに！温めた料理のカロリーは、自動で表示されます。
15. アシスタント: それは、便利な機能ですね！さすが、「ヘルカロ」！  
で、気になるお値段は？
16. オカダ社長: 今回も驚きの価格！！  
なんと、39800円！どうでしょう！

## KANA

1. テーマソング
2. オカダしゃちょう: はい、きょうごしょうかいするしんせいひんは、こちら！  
シャーポのでんしれんじ「ヘルカロ」です！
3. アシスタント: たいへんにんきのしょうひんですね。
4. オカダしゃちょう: そうです！しおとあぶらのりょうをへらすことができるので、とてもけんこうにいいんです。
5. アシスタント: なるほど。
6. オカダしゃちょう: たとえば、からあげをつくりましょう。
7. アシスタント: はい。
8. オカダしゃちょう: このヘルカロはよぶんなあぶらをおとします。  
みえますか？あぶらがおちていますよね。

CONT'D OVER

9. アシスタント: うわー、ほんとうですね。ぽたぽたおちてる・・・。
10. オカダしゃちょう: このように、ヘルシーにからあげをあげることもできるんです。はい、どうぞ。たべてください。
11. アシスタント: (もぐもぐ) おいしい！ヘルシーなのに、おいしくあがるんですね。
12. オカダしゃちょう: そうなんですよー。しかも、この「ヘルカロ」はビタミンなどもこわしません。
13. アシスタント: えいようそがこわれないのはすばらしいですね。
14. オカダしゃちょう: さらに！あたためたりょうりのカロリーは、じどうでひょうじされます。
15. アシスタント: それは、べんりなきのうですね！さすが、「ヘルカロ」！で、きになるおねだんは？
16. オカダしゃちょう: こんかいもおどろきのかかく！！  
なんと、さんまんきゅうせんはっぴゃくえん！どうでしょう！"

## ROMANIZATION

1. Tēmasongu
2. OKADA SHACHŌ: Hai, kyō go-shōkai suru shinseihin wa, kochira!  
Shāpo no denshirenji (Herukaro) desu!
3. ASHISUTANTO: Taihen ninki no shōhin desu ne.

CONT'D OVER

4. OKADA SHACHŌ: Sō desu! Shio to abura no ryō o herasu koto ga dekiru no de, totemo kenkō ni ii n desu.
5. ASHISUTANTO: Naruhodo.
6. OKADA SHACHŌ: Tatoeba, karaage o tsukurimashō.
7. ASHISUTANTO: Hai.
8. OKADA SHACHŌ: Kono herukaro wa yobun na abura o otoshimasu. Miemasu ka? Abura ga ochite imasu yo ne.
9. ASHISUTANTO: Uwā, hontō desu ne. Potapota ochite ru....
10. OKADA SHACHŌ: Kono yō ni, herushī ni karaage o ageru koto mo dekiru n desu. Hai, dōzo. Tabete kudasai.
11. ASHISUTANTO: (Mogumogu) Oishii! Herushī na noni, oishiku agaru n desu ne.
12. OKADA SHACHŌ: Sō na n desu yō. Shikamo, kono (Herukaro) wa bitamin nado mo kowashimasen.
13. ASHISUTANTO: Eiyōso ga kowarenai no wa subarashii desu ne.
14. OKADA SHACHŌ: Sarani! Atatameta ryōri no karorī wa, jidō de hyōji saremasu.
15. ASHISUTANTO: Sore wa, benri na kinō desu ne! Sasuga, (Herukaro)! De, ki ni naru o-nedan wa?
16. OKADA SHACHŌ: Konkai mo odoroki no kakaku!! Nanto, sanmankyūsenhappyaku-en! Dō deshō!"

## ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. Theme song
2. COMPANY PRESIDENT OKADA: Okay! Today, the product we'll be introducing is this! A microwave called Herukaro from Sharpo!
3. ASSISTANT: This is an extremely popular item!
4. COMPANY PRESIDENT OKADA: That's right! With it, you can reduce the amount of salt and oil in your food, so it's very good for your health.
5. ASSISTANT: I see!
6. COMPANY PRESIDENT OKADA: As an example, let's make some fried chicken.
7. ASSISTANT: Okay.
8. COMPANY PRESIDENT OKADA: This Herukaro model takes away any excess oil. Can you see? The oil is dripping down.
9. ASSISTANT: Wow, you're right! It's dripping right down.
10. COMPANY PRESIDENT OKADA: You can make healthy fried chicken just like this! Here you are. Please try it.
11. ASSISTANT: (munch munch) It's good! Even though it's healthy, it's fried in a way that makes it delicious!

CONT'D OVER

12. COMPANY PRESIDENT OKADA: That's right. And what's more, this Herukaro does not break down any of the vitamins!
13. ASSISTANT: That's wonderful that the nutrients stay intact.
14. COMPANY PRESIDENT OKADA: And that's not all! The number of calories in the food that's been heated up is automatically displayed!
15. ASSISTANT: That's quite a convenient feature! Just as we'd expect from Herukaro!  
And how about the price everyone wants to know about?
16. COMPANY PRESIDENT OKADA: This time we have another surprising price!  
Just 39,800 yen! How about it?

## VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
電子レンジ	でんしレンジ	denshirenji	microwave
揚がる	あがる	agaru	to be fried
栄養素	えいようそ	eiyōso	nutrient
ポタポタ	ぽたぽた	potapota	dripping, drop by drop
減らす	へらす	herasu	to decrease
揚げる	あげる	ageru	(food) to deep fry in hot oil
壊れる	こわれる	kowareru	to be broken, to break
壊す	こわす	kowasu	to break

落とす	おとす	otosu	to drop;V1
落ちる	おちる	ochiru	to fall down, to drop
油	あぶら	abura	oil
機能	きのう	kinō	function, feature
余分	よぶん	yobun	excess

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>電子レンジを購入した。 <i>Denshi renji o kōnyū shita.</i></p> <p>I purchased a microwave.</p>	<p>なすは、すぐ揚がります。 <i>Nasu wa sugu agarimasu.</i></p> <p>Eggplants are quick to fry.</p>
<p>この食品の栄養素は何ですか。 <i>Kono shokuhin no ei-yōso wa nan desu ka.</i></p> <p>What nutrients does this food contain?</p>	<p>天井から、水がポタポタと落ちてくる。 <i>Tenjō kara mizu ga potapota to ochite kuru.</i></p> <p>Water falls drop by drop from the ceiling.</p>
<p>排気ガスの排出量を減らすことが大切だ。 <i>Haiki gasu no haishutsuryō o herasu koto ga taisetsu da.</i></p> <p>It is important to reduce emissions of exhaust gases.</p>	<p>てんぷらを揚げた。 <i>Tenpura o ageta.</i></p> <p>I fried the tempura.</p>
<p>このパソコンは壊れている。 <i>Kono pasokon wa kowarete iru.</i></p> <p>This computer is broken.</p>	<p>お気に入りの傘を壊した。 <i>Okiniiri no kasa o kowashita.</i></p> <p>I broke my favorite umbrella.</p>
<p>落としましたよ。 <i>Otochimashita yo.</i></p> <p>You dropped something.</p>	<p>ベランダから洗濯物が落ちる。 <i>Beranda kara sentakumono ga ochiru.</i></p> <p>The laundry fell off the balcony.</p>
<p>油の温度を上げてください。 <i>Abura no ondo o agete kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please heat up the oil.</p>	<p>この電気ポットは、保温機能がついている。 <i>Kono denki potto wa, hoon kinō ga tsuiteiru.</i></p> <p>This electric water pot has a feature that keeps the water warm.</p>

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余分なお金を、貯金する。  
*Yobun na o-kane o chokin suru.*

I save up extra money.

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## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### 油 "oil"

The radical (left part) of this kanji stands for "water." The right part stands for a pot with a long neck. Combining these two parts together indicates oil that is dripping from the pot. There is a unique expression, 油を売る(あぶらをうる), whose literal meaning is "to sell the oil." It expresses "to waste time" or "to mess about." The origin of this expression comes from merchants who sold hair oil and chatted with customers like wives do for a long time about everyday life in the old days.

#### For Example:

1. 油を売っていないで、仕事をしなさい。  
"Stop messing about, and get back to work."

### 栄養素 "nutrients"

This word is made up of two words: 栄養(えいよう), meaning "nutrition," and 素(そ), meaning "principle." Together they mean "nutrients." The first word, 栄養, is especially common in phrases like 栄養がある ("to be nutritious") and 栄養がない ("to not be nutritious").

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson Is Transitive and Intransitive Verbs.

オカダ社長:そうです!塩と油の量を減らすことができるので、とても健康に良いんです。

*Sō desu! Shio to abura no ryō o herasu koto ga dekiru no de, totemo kenkō ni ii n desu.*

"That's right! With it you can reduce the amount of salt and oil, so it's very good for your health."

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The focus of this lesson is transitive and intransitive verb pairs in Japanese. In the previous lesson, we went over the difference between two verbs: *suru* and *naru*. Please remember

that the main focus of *suru* is the performer of the action whereas the concern of *naru* centers on a change of state. Transitive verbs correspond to the verb *suru*, where we mention the doer of the action: "John opens the door" and "She boiled the water" are such examples in English. On the other hand, intransitive verbs are similar to the verb *naru*, where emphasis is on the result of the action (the sentence does not mention the subject or the performer). Some examples are "the door opened" and "the water boiled."

## Construction

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For most transitive verbs, *o* marks the object, and *ga* marks the subject. For intransitive verbs, *ga* marks the thing that changes.

### Constructions:

#### For Example:

1. 健二は、氷を溶かした。  
*Kenji wa kōri o tokashita.*  
"Kenji melted the ice." (transitive)
2. 氷が溶けた。  
*Kōri ga toketa.*  
"The ice melted." (intransitive)

## Transitive and Intransitive Verb Pairs

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There are many pairs of transitive and intransitive verbs in Japanese. Generally speaking, we have three rules that can tell us whether a verb is transitive or intransitive:

- All the verbs that end in *-aru* are intransitive verbs (Group A).
- All the verbs that end in *-reru* are intransitive verbs (Group B-1 and Group B-2).
- All the verbs that end in *-su* are transitive verbs (Group C-1 and Group C-2).

#### For Example:

Verb Group	Intransitive	Transitive
<b>Group A</b> ●All the verbs ending with <i>-aru</i> are intransitive verbs ●Change <i>-aru</i> into <i>-eru</i> to make transitive verbs	<b>上がる</b> ("to rise," "to go up")	<b>上げる</b> ("to raise")
<b>下がる</b> ("to go down")		<b>下げる</b> ("to lower")
<b>止まる</b> ("to stop")		<b>止める</b> ("to stop something")
<b>曲がる</b> ("to be bent")		<b>曲げる</b> ("to bend")
<b>見つかる</b> ("to be found")		<b>見つける</b> ("to find")
<b>決まる</b> ("to be decided")		<b>決める</b> ("to decide")
<b>閉まる</b> ("to be closed")		<b>閉める</b> ("to close")
<b>集まる</b> ("to gather")		<b>集める</b> ("to collect")
<b>始まる</b> ("to begin")		<b>始める</b> ("to begin something")
<b>終わる</b> ("to end")		<b>終わる</b> ("to end something")
<b>Group B-1</b> ●All the verbs ending with <i>-reru</i> are intransitive verbs ●Change <i>-reru</i> into <i>-su</i> to make transitive verbs	<b>壊れる</b> ("to be broken")	<b>壊す</b> ("to break")

Group B-1

●All the verbs ending with *-reru* are intransitive verbs

●Change *-reru* into *-su* to make transitive verbs

**倒れる**  
("to fall over")

**倒す**  
("to knock over")

Group B-1

●All the verbs ending with *-reru* are intransitive verbs

●Change *-reru* into *-su* to make transitive verbs

**汚れる**  
("to get dirty")

**汚す**  
("to make dirty")

Group B-1

●All the verbs ending with *-reru* are intransitive verbs

●Change *-reru* into *-su* to make transitive verbs

**つぶれる**  
("to get smashed")

**つぶす**  
("to smash")

Group B-1

●All the verbs ending with *-reru* are intransitive verbs

●Change *-reru* into *-su* to make transitive verbs

**流れる**  
("to flow")

**流す**  
("to spill")

**Group B-2**

●All the verbs ending with *-reru* are intransitive verbs

●Change *-reru* into *-ru* to make transitive verbs

**売れる**  
("to be sold")

**売る**  
("to sell")

Group B-2

●All the verbs ending with *-reru* are intransitive verbs

●Change *-reru* into *-ru* to make transitive verbs

**切れる**  
("to break off")

**切る**  
("to cut")

Group B-2

●All the verbs ending with -reru are intransitive verbs

●Change -reru into -ru to make transitive verbs

釣れる  
("to be fished")

釣る  
("to fish")

Group B-2

●All the verbs ending with -reru are intransitive verbs

●Change -reru into -ru to make transitive verbs

割れる  
("to be broken")

割る  
("to break")

Group C-1

●All the verbs ending with -su are transitive verbs

●Change -su into -ru to make intransitive verbs

写る  
("to be photographed")

写す  
("to photograph")

Group C-1

●All the verbs ending with -su are transitive verbs

●Change -su into -ru to make intransitive verbs

帰る  
("to go home")

帰す  
("to send someone home")

Group C-1

●All the verbs ending with -su are transitive verbs

●Change -su into -ru to make intransitive verbs

出る  
("to leave")

出す  
("to put out")

Group C-1

●All the verbs ending with -su are transitive verbs

●Change -su into -ru to make intransitive verbs

直る  
("to be fixed")

直す  
("to fix")

Group C-1

- All the verbs ending with -su are transitive verbs
- Change -su into -ru to make intransitive verbs

残る  
("to be left")

残す  
("to leave behind")

Group C-1

- All the verbs ending with -su are transitive verbs
- Change -su into -ru to make intransitive verbs

回る  
("to turn")

回す  
("to turn something")

Group C-1

- All the verbs ending with -su are transitive verbs
- Change -su into -ru to make intransitive verbs

戻る  
("to return")

戻す  
("to return something")

Group C-2

- All the verbs ending with -asu are transitive verbs
- Change -asu into -eru to make intransitive verbs

遅れる  
("to be late")

遅らす  
("to delay")

Group C-2

- All the verbs ending with -asu are transitive verbs
- Change -asu into -eru to make intransitive verbs

溶ける  
("to melt")

溶かす  
("to melt something")

Group C-2

- All the verbs ending with -asu are transitive verbs
- Change -asu into -eru to make intransitive verbs

ぬれる  
("to get wet")

ぬらす  
("to wet")

---

Group C-2

●All the verbs ending with -asu are transitive verbs

●Change -asu into -eru to make intransitive verbs

冷える  
("to grow cold")

冷やす  
("to chill")

---

Group C-2

●All the verbs ending with -asu are transitive verbs

●Change -asu into -eru to make intransitive verbs

増える  
("to increase")

増やす  
("to increase something")

---

Group C-2

●All the verbs ending with -asu are transitive verbs

●Change -asu into -eru to make intransitive verbs

消える  
("to disappear")

※消す  
("to extinguish")

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※ 消す is irregular.

※※ Note that we covered the pairs in the chart whose rules are useful to remember because they can apply to many verbs. We still have other pairs of transitive and intransitive verbs that do not follow the rules above.

### Sample Sentences

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1. パーティーは、夜8時から始まります。

*Pātī wa yoru hachi-ji kara hajimarimasu.*

"The party starts at eight at night."

2. それでは、パーティーを始めます。

*Sore de wa pātī o hajimemasu.*

"Then we'll start the party."

3. このジュースは、とてもよく売れています。

*Kono jūsu wa totemo yoku urete imasu.*

"This soft drink sold very well."

4. パソコンを自分で直した。

*Pasokon o jibun de naoshita.*

"I fixed my computer."

5. 急に電気が消えた。

*Kyū ni denki ga kieta.*

"The light went out suddenly."

6. 寝るために、電気を消した。

*Neru tame ni denki o keshita.*

"I switched off the light to sleep."