

LESSON NOTES

Lower Intermediate S6 #17

The Case of the Missing Japanese Diamond

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KANJI

1. アナウンサー: ニュースです。午後2時半頃、ILLジュエリーから1億円のダイヤが盗まれました。
2. 店員: 2時頃、65歳くらいの男性と若い女性のお客様が入ってきました。指輪を見に来たと言っていました。突然、男性のカバンから白い煙が出てきたんです。涙がたくさん出てきて、何も見えなくなりました。...え？その男性ですか？はい。もちろん、ダイヤを持って逃げていきました。
3. 女の子: 男の人が話しかけてきたんです。ILLジュエリーはどこかと聞かれました。引越してきたばかりで、道がわからないって言っていました。娘の指輪を見に行くんだけど、選んでくれませんかと言われてたんです。とてもやさしそうな人だったので、連れてきてあげたんです...。私、だまされたんですか。

KANA

1. アナウンサー: ニュースです。ごご2じはんころ、ILLジュエリーから1おくえんのダイヤがぬすまれました。

2. てんいん: 2じころ、65さいくらいのだんせいとわかいじょせいのおきやくさまがはいつてきました。
ゆびわをみにきたといっていました。
とつぜん、だんせいのカバンからしろいけむりがでてきたんです。
なみだがたくさんでてきて、なにもみえなくなりました。
...え？そのだんせいですか？はい。もちろん、ダイヤをもってにげていきました。
3. おんなのこ: おとこのひとがはなしかけてきたんです。
ILLジュエリーはどこかときかれました。
ひっこしてきたばかりで、みちがわからないってっていました。
むすめのゆびわをみにいくんだけど、えらんでくれませんかっっていわれたんです。
とてもやさしそうなひとだったので、つれてきてあげたんです...。
わたし、だまされたんですか。

ROMANIZATION

1. ANAUNSĀ: Nyūsu desu. Gogo ni-ji han goro, ILL juerī kara ichi-oku-en no daiya ga nusumaremashita.
2. TEN'IN: Ni-ji goro, rokujūgo-sai kurai no dansei to wakai josei no o-kyaku-sama ga haitte kimashita.
Yubiwa o mi ni kita to itte imashita.
Totsuzen, dansei no kaban kara shiroi kemuri ga dete kita n desu.
Namida ga takusan dete kite, nanimo mienaku narimashita.
... E? Sono dansei desu ka? Hai. Mochiron, daiya o motte nigete ikimashita.

3. ONNANOKO: Otoko no hito ga hanashikakete kita n desu.
 ILL juerī wa doko ka to kikaremashita.
 Hikkoshitekita bakaride, michi ga wakaranai tte itte imashita.
 Musume no yubiwa o mi ni iku n dakedo, erande kuremasenka tte
 iwareta n desu.
 Totemo yasashi sō na hito datta node, tsurete kite ageta n desu....
 Watashi, damasareta n desu ka.

ENGLISH

1. NEWSCASTER: This is the news. At around two-thirty p.m., a diamond worth one hundred million yen was stolen from ILL Jewelry.
2. SHOP ASSISTANT: At about two o'clock, two customers, a man aged about sixty-five and a young woman, came in.
 They said they'd come to look at rings.
 Suddenly, white smoke started coming out of the man's bag.
 Tears were streaming down my face, and I couldn't see anything.
 ...Huh? That man? Yes, of course...he took the diamond and ran off.
3. GIRL: A man came and started talking to me.
 He asked me where ILL Jewelry was.
 He said that he had only just moved here and didn't know where anything was.
 Then he said to me that he was going to look at rings for his daughter and asked whether I could pick one out for him.
 He seemed like a really nice person, so I brought him to the shop...
 Was I tricked?

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
一億	いちおく	ichioku	one hundred million
選ぶ	えらぶ	erabu	to choose, to select;V1

だます	だます	damasu	to trick, to cheat, to deceive; V1
涙	なみだ	namida	tear, tears
指輪	ゆびわ	yubiwa	ring, finger ring
話しかける	はなしかける	hanashikakeru	to talk (to someone)
突然	とつぜん	totsuzen	sudden, suddenly, at all once
ダイヤ	ダイヤ	daiya	diamond
引越す	ひっこす	hikkosu	to move (house), to change residence; V1
煙	けむり	kemuri	smoke, fume, fog
逃げる	にげる	nigeru	to escape, to run away; V2
女性	じょせい	josei	woman, female
盗む	ぬすむ	nusumu	to steal; V1

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>世界に69億人くらいの人がいる。 <i>Sekai ni 69oku-nin kurai no hito ga iru.</i></p> <p>There are about 6 billion and 9 hundred people in the world</p>	<p>一つ選んでください。 <i>Hitotsu erande kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please choose one.</p>
<p>あの男は私をだました。 <i>Ano otoko wa watashi o damashita.</i></p> <p>That man deceived me.</p>	<p>アレルギーで涙が出る。 <i>Arerugī de namida ga deru.</i></p> <p>My eyes water because of allergy.</p>
<p>どんな結婚指輪がいいと思いますか。 <i>Don'na kekkon yubiwa ga ii to omoimasu ka.</i></p> <p>What kind of wedding band do you think is good?</p>	<p>あの人に話しかけたい。 <i>Ano hito ni hanashikaketai.</i></p> <p>I want to talk to that person.</p>

<p>突然ですが、私結婚します。 <i>Totsuzen desu ga, watashi kekkon shimasu.</i></p> <p>I know it's sudden, but I'm getting married.</p>	<p>妻はダイヤのブレスレットを欲しがっている。 <i>Tsuma wa daiya no buresuretto o hoshigatte iru.</i></p> <p>My wife wants a diamond bracelet.</p>
<p>もっと広いアパートに引越したい。 <i>Motto hiroi apāto ni hikkoshi tai.</i></p> <p>I want to move to a larger apartment.</p>	<p>タバコの煙が大嫌いです。 <i>Tabako no kemuri ga dai kirai desu.</i></p> <p>I hate cigarette smoke.</p>
<p>逃げるな！ <i>Nigeru na!</i></p> <p>Don't run away!</p>	<p>男性より女性のほうが長く生きる。 <i>Dansei yori josei no hō ga nagaku ikiru.</i></p> <p>Women live longer than men.</p>
<p>人のものを盗んではいけない。 <i>Hito no mono o nusunde wa ikenai.</i></p> <p>You should not steal someone's belongings.</p>	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

oku (億) "hundred million"

Oku is a unit for a "hundred million."

For Example:

- *ichi oku* (一億) = 100,000,000 ("one hundred million")
- *jū oku* (十億) = 1,000,000,000 ("one billion")
- *hyaku oku* (百億) = 10,000,000,000 ("ten billion")
- *issen oku* (一千億) = 100,000,000,000 ("hundred billion")

daiya (ダイヤ) "diamond"

This is an abbreviation of *daiyamondo* (ダイヤモンド), meaning "diamond." In conversation,

we shorten ダイヤモンド to *daiya* (ダイヤ) or *daia* (ダイア).

hanashikakeru (話しかける) "to talk to," "to speak to"

This verb was originally made up of two verbs: *hanasu*, meaning "to chat" or "to talk," and *shikakeru*, meaning "to commence" or "to set." So this means "to start a conversation" or "to talk to someone." The particle *ni* marks the person who is talked to.

For Example:

1. *Watashi no haha wa, yoku shiranai hito ni hanashi kakemasu.*
私の母は、よく知らない人に話しかけます。
"My mother often talks to people she doesn't know."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is *Te Iku* and *Te Kuru*.

Daiya o motte nigete ikimashita.

ダイヤを持って逃げていきました。

"He took the diamond and ran off."

In this lesson, you'll learn the usage of *iku* and *kuru*.

Review: Verbs *Iku* and *Kuru*

So far, you have learned that the verb *iku* means "to go" and *kuru* means "to come." However, in Japanese, we use *iku* and *kuru* based on the speaker's viewpoint. So *iku* and *kuru* don't always exactly match the English "to come" and "to go."

- *iku* (行く) ⇒ drawing away from the speaker's position
- *kuru* (来る) ⇒ approaching the speaker's position

Sample Sentences

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1. *Yokattara, ashita, uchi ni kimasen ka?*
よかったら、明日、家に来ませんか。
"Do you want to come to my house tomorrow?"

2. *Arigatō gozaimasu. Ja, san-ji goro ikimasu.*
 ありがとうございます。じゃ、3時ごろ行きます。
 "Thank you. I'll come at around three then."

Te Iku and Te Kuru

When *iku* or *kuru* follows the *te* form of another verb, it expresses the movement after that action.

For Example:

1. *Patī ni wain o katte ikimasu.*
 パーティーにワインを買って行きます。
 (Literal translation: "I'm going to buy some wine and go to the party.")
 "I'll bring some wine to the party."
2. *Ima no oto nani? Chotto mite kimasu.*
 今の音何? ちょっと見て来ます。
 (Literal translation: "What's that sound? I'll take a look and come back.")
 "What's that sound? I'll go and take a look."
3. *Asa-gohan o tabete kimashita.*
 朝ごはんを食べて来ました。
 (Literal translation: "I had breakfast and came.")
 "I've already had breakfast (before coming here)."

When a verb indicating movement precedes *iku* or *kuru*, *te iku* or *te kuru* expresses the direction of that movement.

"English"	Te Form	Iku/Kuru	Meaning
"to move"	<i>hikkoshite</i> (引越し て)	<i>iku</i> (行く)	to move out (away from the area of the speaker)
"to move"	<i>hikkoshite</i> (引越し て)	<i>kuru</i> (来る)	to move in (into the area of the speaker)
"to enter"	<i>haitte</i> (入って)	<i>iku</i> (行く)	to enter (a place and draw away from the speaker)

"to enter"	haitte (入って)	kuru (来る)	to enter (the place where the speaker is)
"to escape," "to flee"	nigete (逃げた)	iku (行く)	to run away or to flee (and draw away from the speaker)
"to escape," "to flee"	nigete (逃げた)	kuru (来る)	to flee (to the place where the speaker is)

Comparison

Please compare the following sentences.

1. *Inu ga hashitte **iku**.*
犬が走って行く。
2. *Inu ga hashitte **kuru**.* 犬が走って来る。

The first sentence expresses that the dog is running **away** from the speaker, whereas the second sentence expresses that the dog is running **toward** the speaker.

Let's look at more examples.

1. *Kanojo wa boku no heya kara dete **itta**.*
彼女は僕の部屋から出て行った。
2. *Kanojo wa boku no heya kara dete **kita**.*
彼女は僕の部屋から出て来た。

In the first sentence, the speaker was still in his room, so it means the girl left the speaker when she went out from the room.

In the second sentence, the speaker was outside his room, so this sentence means the girl came out of his room and into the speaker's area/line of vision.

Sample Sentences

1. *Tonari no heya ni kirei na josei ga hikkoshite **kita**.*
隣の部屋にきれいな女性が引越してきた。
"A beautiful woman moved into the room next to mine."
2. *Demo, ikkagetsu go, sono hito wa hikkoshite **itta**.*
でも、一カ月後その人は引越していった。
"But she moved out after a month."
3. *Sengetsu, takusan hataraita node, o-kane ga takusan haitte **kita**.*
先月たくさん働いたので、お金がたくさん入ってきた。
Literal translation: "Since I worked a lot last month, a lot of money came into my pocket."
"Since I worked a lot last month, I earned a lot."
4. *Demo ryokō o shita node o-kane ga dete **itta**.*
でも、旅行をしたので、お金が出ていった。
Literal translation: "But since I went traveling, the money went away from me."
"But since I went traveling, I spent all my money."

Practice

Choose the appropriate word.

1. *Boku ga "koi!" to itta node, inu wa hashitte (ikimashita · kimashita).*
僕が「来い!」と言ったので、犬は走って (行きました · 来ました)。
"I said 'Come!' so the dog came running."
2. *Imōto wa chichi ni "watashi no heya ni haitte (konaide · ikanaide)" to iimashita.*
妹は父に「私の部屋に入って (行かないで · 来ないで)」と言いました。
"My little sister said to our father, 'Don't come into my room.'"

Answer: 1) *kimashita*, 2) *konaide*

Reference

- Passive → Beginner Season 6 Lessons 22, 23; Lower Intermediate Season 6 Lessons 10, 11
- *to itte imashita* → Beginner Season 4 Lesson 46

- *te ageru* → Beginner Season 6 Lesson 6

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Counting and Currency in Japanese

Due to the nature of the yen, when talking about prices and how much something costs, it is easy to get into very big numbers. Even in everyday conversation, you will find yourself using big units such thousand (千, *sen*), ten thousand (万, *man*), million (百万, *hyaku man*), one hundred million (一億, *ichi oku*), and more. Please take a look at the vocabulary section for information on even bigger units!