

LESSON NOTES

Lower Intermediate S6 #7

When Did That Happen in Japan?

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KANJI

1. 生徒 1: 先生、栗林君は休みですか？
2. 先生: ああ、道場に行くときに、転んで足を折ったそうだ。
3. 生徒 1: ええ？転んで腰を打った？痛そう。
4. 那須実: なあ、聞いたか？うわさによると、栗林、道場に行ったときに、腰を折ったみたいだぞ。
5. 野沢菜味: ええ？大変！授業が終わってからみんなでお見舞いに行こうよ。
6. 大葉桜子: お見舞いに行く前に、お花を買わない？
7. 那須実: じゃ、この赤い花がいいよ。栗林、赤が好きだし。
8. 野沢菜味: お見舞いに行く時、赤い花を持っていっちゃいけないって聞いた事がある。
9. 那須実: へー。じゃ、他の色にしよう。
10. 桜子・菜味・実: こんにちは。これ、お見舞い。
11. 栗林豆太郎: お見舞い？
12. 那須実: 空手の練習中に腰を折ったって…。
13. 栗林豆太郎: 僕は、「道場に行くときに、転んで足を打った」って言ったんだけど…。

KANA

CONT'D OVER

1. せいと 1: せんせい、くりばやしくんはやすみですか？
2. せんせい: ああ、どうじょうにいくときに、ころんであしをおったそうだ。
3. せいと 1: ええ？ころんでこしをうった？いたそう。
4. なすみのる: なあ、きいたか？うわさによると、くりばやし、どうじょうにいったときに、こしをおったみたいだぞ。
5. のざわなみ: ええ？たいへん！じゅぎょうがおわってからみんなでおみまいにこうよ。
6. おおばさくらこ: おみまいにいくまえに、おはなをかわない？
7. なすみのる: じゃ、このあかいはながいいよ。くりばやし、あかがすきだし。
8. のざわなみ: おみまいにいくとき、あかいはなをもっていっちゃいけないってきいたことがある。
9. なすみのる: へー。じゃ、ほかのいろにしよう。
10. さくらこ・なあ
 じ・み: こんにちは。これ、おみまい。
11. くりばやしまめた
 ろう: おみまい？
12. なすみのる: からてのれんしゅうちゅうにこしをおったって…。
13. くりばやしまめた
 ろう: ぼくは、「どうじょうにいくときに、ころんであしをうった」っていったんだけど…。

ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. SEITO 1: Sensei, Kuribayashi-kun wa yasumi desu ka?
2. SENSEI: Ā, dōjō ni iku tokini, koronde ashi o otta sō da.
3. SEITO 1: Ee? Koronde koshi o utta? Itasō.
4. NASU MINORU: Nā, kiita ka? Uwasa ni yoru to, Kuribayashi, dōjō ni itta toki ni, koshi o otta mitai da zo.
5. NOZAWA NAMI: Ee? Taihen! Jugyō ga owatte kara minna de o-mimai ni ikō yo.
6. ŌBA SAKURAKO: O-mimai ni iku mae ni, o-hana o kawanai?
7. NASU MINORU: Ja, kono akai hana ga ii yo. Kuribayashi, aka ga suki dashi.
8. NOZAWA NAMI: O-mimai ni iku toki, akai hana o motte iccha ikenaitte kiita koto ga aru.
9. NASU MINORU: Hē. Ja, hoka no iro ni shiyō.
10. SAKURAKO.
NAMI. MINORU: Konnichiwa. Kore, o-mimai.
11. KURIBAYASHI
MAMETARŌ: Omimai?
12. NASU MINORU: Karate no renshūchū ni koshi o otta tte....
13. KURIBAYASHI
MAMETARŌ: Boku wa,(Dōjō ni iku toki ni, koronde ashi o utta) tte itta n dakedo...

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. STUDENT 1: Teacher, is Kuribayashi absent today?
2. TEACHER: Yeah, it seems like when went to the martial arts hall, he tripped and broke his leg.
3. STUDENT 1: Huh? He tripped and hit his hip? That's got to hurt.
4. MINORU NASU: Hey, did you hear? There's a rumor that when Kuribayashi went to the martial arts hall, he broke his hip.
5. NAMI NOZAWA: What? Yikes! Let's all go see him together after class is over.
6. SAKURAKO OBA: Should we buy some flowers when we go to visit him?
7. MINORU NASU: Okay, then let's go with these red flowers. Kuribayashi likes red.
8. NAMI NOZAWA: I've heard that you're not supposed to take red flowers when you go visit someone in the hospital.
9. MINORU NASU: Really? Then let's go with a different color.
10. SAKURAKO ·
NAMI · MINORU: Hello! This is a get-well gift for you.
11. MAMETARO
KURIBAYASHI: Get-well gift?
12. MINORU NASU: We heard that you broke your hip during karate practice...
13. MAMETARO
KURIBAYASHI: But I said that on the way to the martial arts hall, I tripped and hit my leg...

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
道場	どうじょう	dōjō	training hall for martial arts, dōjō
空手	からて	karate	karate
他	ほか	hoka	other
赤	あか	aka	red; Noun
お見舞い	おみまい	o-mimai	visiting ill or otherwise troubled people, get-well gifts
授業	じゅぎょう	jugyō	class, lesson
噂	うわさ	uwasa	rumor, report, gossip
赤い	あかい	akai	red; Adj(i)
折る	おる	oru	to fold, to break; V1
腰	こし	koshi	lower back, hip
転ぶ	ころぶ	korobu	to trip over, to fall over; V1
練習	れんしゅう	renshū	practice

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>道場に入るとき、おじぎをしなければなら ない。 <i>Dōjō ni hairu toki, ojigi o shinakereba naranai.</i></p> <p>When you enter dojo, you have to bow.</p>	<p>6歳のとき、空手を始めました。 <i>Roku-sai no toki, karate o hajimemashita.</i></p> <p>I started doing karate at the age of six.</p>
<p>他の人はどこですか？ <i>Hoka no hito wa doko desu ka?</i></p> <p>Where are the other people?</p>	<p>何色が好きですか。赤が好きですか。 <i>Nani-iro ga suki desu ka. Aka ga suki desu ka.</i></p> <p>What color do you like? Do you like red?</p>
<p>お見舞いに来てくれてありがとう。 <i>O-mimai ni kite kurete arigatō.</i></p> <p>Thank you for the get-well visit.</p>	<p>日本語の授業が好きです。 <i>Nihongo no jugyō ga suki desu.</i></p> <p>I like Japanese class.</p>

<p>私もそのうわさ聞いたことがある。 <i>Watashi mo sono uwasa kiita koto ga aru.</i></p> <p>I've heard that rumor too.</p>	<p>その赤いかさは、だれのですか。 <i>Sono akai kasa wa dareno desu ka.</i></p> <p>Whose red umbrella is that?</p>
<p>紙を半分に折ってください。 <i>Kami o hanbun ni otte kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please fold the paper in half.</p>	<p>腰が痛いです。 <i>Koshi ga itai desu.</i></p> <p>My lower back hurts.</p>
<p>ミキは何度も転んだ。 <i>Miki wa nan-do mo koronda.</i></p> <p>Miki fell down many times.</p>	<p>ピアノの練習が大嫌いでした。 <i>Piano no renshū ga daikirai deshita.</i></p> <p>I hated piano practice.</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

(o)-mimai ((お)見舞い)

O-mimai or *mimai* is the action of "visiting people who are sick." It can also refer to "get-well letters" or "get-well gifts."

aka (赤) vs. akai (赤い)

We translate both *aka* and *akai* as "red" in Japanese. Since *akai* is an adjective, when you're talking about colors you like or hate, you should use the noun *aka* instead of *akai*.

For Example:

- Correct: **私は赤が好きです。**
Watashi wa aka ga suki desu.
Incorrect: 私は赤いが好きです。
Watashi wa akai ga suki desu.

Here are some other color-related adjectives and nouns.

For Example:

"English"	Adjective	Noun
"black"	<i>kuroi</i> (黒い)	<i>kuro</i> (黒)
"white"	<i>shiroi</i> (白い)	<i>shiro</i> (白)

"blue"	<i>aoi</i> (青い)	<i>ao</i> (青)
"yellow"	<i>kiiroi</i> (黄色い)	<i>kiiro</i> (黄色)

***renshū-chū* (練習中) "during practice"**

The *chū* (中) in *renshū-chū* is a suffix meaning "in the middle of..." This suffix *chū/jū* (中) has three different usages:

[period of time] + *jū* or *chū* (中) "throughout a period of time"

For Example:

1. *ichi-nichi-jū*
一日中
"the whole day," "throughout the day"
2. *ichi-nen-jū*
一年中
"the whole year," "throughout the year"
3. *gozen-chū*
午前中
"a.m.," "throughout the morning"

[place, group, area] + *jū* (中) "whole-," "all over," "everyone in that group"

For Example:

1. *sekai-jū*
世界中
"the whole world"
2. *nihon-jū*
日本中
"all over Japan"
3. *gakkō-jū*
学校中
"the whole school," "everyone at school"

[action] + *chū* (中) "in the middle of..."

For Example:

1. *kaigi-chū*
会議中
"in the middle of a meeting"
2. *denwa-chū*
電話中
"in the middle of a phone call," "on the phone"

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is The Usage of *Toki*, Meaning "At the Time When."

Dōjō ni iku toki ni, koronde ashi o utta.

道場に行くときに、転んで足を打った

"On the way to the martial arts hall, I tripped and hit my leg..."

In this lesson, you'll learn how to use *toki*, meaning "at the time when."

***Toki/Toki Ni* ("at the time when")**

[Sentence 1] *toki* [Sentence 2]

= When [Sentence 1], [Sentence 2] or [Sentence 2] when [Sentence 1]

Formation

- [Verb, *i* adjective; informal form] + *toki*
- [*na* adjective; *-na*, *-datta*] + *toki*
- [noun; *no*, *datta*] *toki*

Particle Usage

Particle *Ga*

When the subjects of sentence 1 and sentence 2 are different, the particle *ga* should mark the subject of sentence 1.

For Example:

1. *Watashi wa daigakusei no toki, kaisha o tsukutta.*
私は大学生のとき、会社をつくった。
"When I was a college student, I formed a company."
2. *Watashi ga daigakusei no toki, otōto wa kaisha o tsukutta.*
私が大学生のとき、弟は会社をつくった。
"When I was a college student, my younger brother formed a company."

Particle Ni

We add the particle *ni* after *toki* to give emphasis.

For Example:

1. *Watashi wa daigakusei no toki ni, kaisha o tsukutta.*
私は大学生のとき**に**、会社を作った。
"It was when I was a college student that I formed a company."

Tense Before Toki

1) [State/Situation] + Toki

The tense of the whole sentence is controlled by the sentence ending (sentence 2). So when talking about the past, the clause before *toki* (sentence 1) can be in either the non-past or past tense.

For Example:

1. **"When I was a college student, I formed a company."**
→ *Watashi wa daigakusei no toki, kaisha o tsukutta.*
私は**大学生のとき**、会社を作った。
→ *Watashi wa daigakusei datta toki, kaisha o tsukutta.*
私は**大学生だったとき**、会社を作った。
"When the Euro was cheap (weak), I went to Europe."
→ *Yūro ga yasui toki, (watashi wa) yōroppa ni itta.*
ユーロが**安いとき**、(私は) ヨーロッパに行った。
→ *Yūro ga yasukatta toki, (watashi wa) yōroppa ni itta.*
ユーロが**安かったとき**、(私は) ヨーロッパに行った。

2) [Action] + Toki

[informal non-past] *toki* = "right before ...," "before..."

When *toki* follows an action in its non-past form, it means the action in the *toki* clause hasn't taken place when the action of the main clause occurs.

For Example:

1. *Heya o sōji suru toki, mado o akeru.*
部屋を掃除するとき、窓を開ける。
"I'll open the window right before I clean the room."
2. *Heya o sōji suru toki, mado o aketa.*
部屋を掃除するとき、窓を開けた。
"I opened the window right before I cleaned the room."

[informal past] *toki* = "right after ...," "after..."

When *toki* follows the action in the past form, it means the action in the *toki* clause has already taken place when the action of the main clause occurs.

For Example:

1. *Heya o sōji shita toki, mado o akeru.*
部屋を掃除したとき、窓を開ける。☆
"I'll open the window right after I clean the room."
2. *Heya o sōji shita toki, mado o aketa.*
部屋を掃除したとき、窓を開けた。
"I opened the window right after I cleaned the room."

When the non-past form of verbs indicating movements, such as *iku*, *kuru*, or *kaeru*, precedes *toki*, it could mean "on the way to..."

For Example:

1. *Amerika ni iku toki omiyage o kau.*
アメリカに行くときお土産を買う。
"I'll buy a souvenir **before** I leave for the United States." / "I'll buy a souvenir **on my way to** the United States."
2. *Amerika ni iku toki omiyage o katta.*
アメリカに行くときお土産を買った。
"I bought a souvenir right **before** I left for the United States." / "I bought a souvenir **on my way to** the United States."

☆ Note that in this example sentence **部屋を掃除したとき**、窓を開ける。 , even though the first part of the sentence is in the past tense, we are not talking about actions in the past. The entire tense of the sentence is determined by the tense of the final verb, which in this case is **開ける**.

Practice Question

Can you tell the difference between following two sentences? When are you supposed to contact the speaker, before leaving for Japan or after arriving in Japan?

For Example:

1. *Nihon ni kuru **toki** renraku o kudasai.*
日本に来るとき、連絡をください。
2. *Nihon ni kita **toki** renraku o kudasai.*

日本に来たとき、連絡をください。

Answer:

- 1 → You are expected to contact the speaker before leaving for Japan.
- 2 → You are expected to contact the speaker after arriving in Japan.

Reference

- *-chū*, suffix → Beginner Season 5 Lesson 9
- *-te kara* → Beginner Season 5 Lesson 12
- *-mae* → Beginner Season 5 Lesson 12
- *-mirai* → Beginner Season 5 Lesson 24
- *-ta koto ga aru* → Beginner Season 5 Lesson 13
- *-ni suru* → Beginner Season 4 Lesson 8

CULTURAL INSIGHT

O-mimai, a "Get-Well Gift"

When Japanese people go to visit someone who is sick or injured, they usually bring *o-mimai*, or a "get-well gift." The most common get-well gifts are flowers and fruit. However, potted plants, chrysanthemums, and red flowers are considered inappropriate, so be careful when choosing *omimai*.