

LESSON NOTES

Extra Fun #28

SS24: Tissue Time!

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KANJI

- ティッシュ配りの メンズカットサロン「サブロー」です。よろしくお願いま～す。
男性:
- 女性: ティッシュ、ください。
- ティッシュ配りの (男の人に配りたいんだけどなあ。まあ、いいや。) はい、どうぞ。
男性:
- 女性: ティッシュ忘れちゃって、困っていたの。ちょうどよかったにやー!
- ティッシュ配りの あ、はあ。。(この季節は、みんな風邪ひいているから ティッシュ
男性: ュを受け取るのか・・・。)

KANA

- ティッシュくばりのだんせい:メンズカットサロン「サブロー」です。よろしくおねがいします。
- じょせい: ティッシュ、ください。
- ティッシュくばりのだんせい: (おとこのひとにくばりたいんだけどなあ。まあ、いいや。) はい、どうぞ。
- じょせい: ティッシュわすれちゃって、こまっていたの。ちょうどよかったにやー!
- ティッシュくばりのだんせい:あ、はあ。。(このきせつは、みんなかぜひいているから ティッシュをうけとるのか・・・。)

ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. TISSHU KUBARI NO DANSEI: Menzu katto saron (Saburō) desu. Yoroshiku o-negai shimasu.
2. JOSEI: Teisshu, kudasai.
3. TISSHU KUBARI NO DANSEI: (Otoko no hito ni kubaritai n da kedo nā. Mā, ii ya.) Hai, dōzo.
4. JOSEI: Teisshu wasure chatte, komatte ita no. Chōdo yokatta nyā!
5. TISSHU KUBARI NO DANSEI: A, hā.. (Kono kisetsu wa, minna kaze hiite iru kara teisshu o uketoru no ka....)

ENGLISH

1. A GUY GIVING AWAY TISSUES: This is a men's cut salon "Saburo". We're looking forward to seeing you.
2. WOMAN: Can I have a tissue?
3. A GUY GIVING AWAY TISSUES: (I want to give them to men...ah, whatever) Here you are.
4. WOMAN: How convenient! I forgot my tissues and was in need of some.
5. A GUY GIVING AWAY TISSUES: Ah, I see...(In this season, they take tissues because everybody has a cold...)

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
メンズカットサロン	メンズカットサロン	menzu katto saron	hair salon for men

配る	くばる	kubaru	to distribute, to deliver
困る	こまる	komaru	to be bothered, to have a problem;V1
ちょうど	ちょうど	chōdo	just, right
風邪をひく	かぜをひく	kaze o hiku	to catch a cold
受け取る	うけとる	uketoru	to receive, to get
忘れる	わすれる	wasureru	to forget, to leave carelessly, to be forgetful of, to forget about, to forget (an article)

SAMPLE SENTENCES

困ったなあ。 <i>Komatta nā.</i> That's a real pain.	今日、給料を受け取った。 <i>Kyō, kyūryō o uketotta.</i> I got paid today.
いけない！お財布を忘れた！ <i>Ikenai! O-saifu o wasureta!</i> Oh no! I forgot my wallet!	

GRAMMAR

Today's grammar point is *-te ita* (～ていた) used in "*komatte ita* (困っていた)." *-te ita* (～ていた) is the past tense of "*te*-form of a verb + *iru* (～ている)".

"*Te*-form of a verb + *iru* (～ている)" expresses the idea that (i) an action is progressing at the present time or (ii) someone or something is continuing in a state created some time ago.

When *-te ita* (～ていた), the past tense of *-te iru*, is used, the speaker talks about a certain time in the past, and expresses that (i) an action was progressing at a certain time in the

past or (ii) someone or something was continuing in a state which had been created before that point in time.

Today's example below is the case (ii). *Komatte ita* (困っていた) expresses that she was in need of tissues when she received the tissue from the guy on the street.

Today's Example:

ティッシュ忘れちゃって、困っていたの。

Tisshu wasurechatte, komatte ita no.

I forgot my tissues, so I was in a bind.

Formation:

* *Te*-form of a verb + *ita* (いた)

Case (i): an action was progressing at certain time in the past

聞いていた; *kiite ita*; was listening at certain time in the past

話していた; *hanashite ita*; was speaking at certain time in the past

Case (ii): continuation of the state created before certain time in the past

開いていた; *aite ita*; was open (being open) at certain time in the past

壊れていた; *kowarete ita*; was broken (being broken) at certain time in the past

Examples:

Japanese	English
朝、窓の外を見た。雪が積もっていた。 <i>Asa, mado no soto o mita. Yuki ga tsumotte ita.</i>	I looked out the window in the morning. The snow had accumulated. (= The snow was in a state of accumulation before and up to the time I looked out the window.)
私が会社に来たとき、窓が開いていた。 <i>Watashi ga kaisha ni kita toki, mado ga aite ita.</i>	When I came into the office, the window was (already) open. (= Someone had opened the window and it was still open when I got to the office.)
昨日、彼女は泣いていた。 <i>Kinō, kanojo wa naite ita.</i>	She was crying yesterday.