

## LESSON NOTES

# Extra Fun #9

## SS5: Taxi... Bus... or...?

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# 9

## KANJI

1. 尊氏: 恵比寿までどうやって行こうか。
2. 英彦: タクシーで行こうか。
3. 尊氏: んん、、、いや、速いけど高いでしょ。バスは安いけど、ちょっと遅いし。
4. 英彦: じゃあ、やっぱり電車で行こうか。
5. 尊氏: そうだね、やっぱり速くて安いしね。満員電車乗るの嫌だけど。。。

## KANA

1. たかうじ: えびすまでどうやっていこうか。
2. ひでひこ: タクシーでいこうか。
3. たかうじ: んん、、、いや、はやいけどたかいでしょ。バスはやすいけど、ちょっとおそいし。
4. ひでひこ: じゃあ、やっぱりでんしゃでいこうか。
5. たかうじ: そうだね、やっぱりはやくてやすいしね。まんいんでんしゃのるのいやだけど。。。

## ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. TAKAUJI: Ebisu made dō yatte ikō ka.
2. HIDEHIKO: Takushī de ikō ka.
3. TAKAUJI: Nn,,, iya, hayai kedo takai desho. basu wa yasui kedo, chotto osoi shi.
4. HIDEHIKO: Jā, yappari densha de ikō ka.
5. TAKAUJI: Sō da ne, yappari hayakute yasui shi ne. manin densha noru no iya da kedo...

## ENGLISH

1. TAKAUJI: How should we get to Ebisu?
2. HIDEHIKO: Let's take a cab.
3. TAKAUJI: Hmm. That'll be quick, but expensive. Buses are cheap but they're slow.
4. HIDEHIKO: Then shall we take a train?
5. TAKAUJI: I guess so. Trains are fast and cheap, I don't like riding on packed trains though....

## VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
タクシー	タクシー	takushī	taxi
速い	はやい	hayai	fast, quick; i-Adj

高い	たかい	takai	high, tall, expensive;Adj(i)
安い	やすい	yasui	cheap
遅い	おそい	osoi	late
電車	でんしゃ	densha	electric train
満員	まんいん	manin	crowded
嫌	いや	iya	unpleasant, no way!;Adj(na)
早い	はやい	hayai	early

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>タクシー、おねがいします。 <i>Takushī, onegaishimasu.</i></p> <p>Please call me a taxi.</p>	<p>バスと電車、どちらのほうが速いですか。 <i>Basu to densha, dochira no hō ga hayai desu ka.</i></p> <p>Which is faster, a bus or a train?</p>
<p>ダイヤモンドは高いです。 <i>Daiyamondo wa takai desu.</i></p> <p>Diamonds are expensive.</p>	<p>嫌な天気ですね。 いやなてんきですね。</p> <p>It's an unpleasant weather, isn't it?</p>

## GRAMMAR

### (i) どうやって(*dō yatte*)

*Yatte* is the *te*-form of *yaru*, which is an extremely common, extremely flexible Japanese verb. It can be used to mean "to send/move someone/something to a far-off place" or "to give something (to someone/something of equal/lower status)." But in this case, *yaru* is used to mean "to perform an action or to act a certain way." So *dō yatte* is used to ask "how to perform an action or to do something."

### Examples:

日本語をどうやって勉強したのですか?  
*Nihongo o dō yatte benkyō shita no desu ka?*

How did you study Japanese?

ここまでどうやって来たのですか？  
*Koko made dō yatte kita no desu ka?*  
How did you come here?

(ii)バスは安いけど、ちょっと遅いし

When *shi* is placed at the end of a sentence, after a verb, *i*-adjective or one of the forms of the copula, it acts as a conjunction, and can mean among other things, what's more, not only a but also b. This conjunction is usually followed by a sentence, but in spoken Japanese to finish a statement with *shi* and allow conjecture about what is inferred from context is quite common. In the case of the sentence バスは安いけど、ちょっと遅いし in today's dialog, *shi* is used at the end of the sentence to weaken and obscure the reason.

### Examples:

明日は会議があるし、他にもたくさんやることがあるし。。。だから残業になるだろう。

*Ashita wa kaigi ga aru shi, hoka ni mo takusan yaru koto ga aru shi...Dakara zangyō ni naru darō.*

Tomorrow I'll have a meeting, and have a lot of things to do. So, I'll have to overwork.

なんで、彼女はそんなにもてるのかな？だって、彼女はきれいだし、頭がいいし。。。 *Nande, kanojo wa sonna ni moteru no ka na? Datte, kanojo wa kirei da shi, atama ga ii shi...*

How can she be so attractive? Because she is beautiful, and smart...

(iii) けど

*Kedo* is one of the informal forms of *keredomo* which is a disjunctive conjunctions marking the subordinate clause. It means "though" or "although" in English.

There also exist some abbreviated versions of *keredomo*, each one having a different level of politeness.

Most Polite ----- Least Polite  
*keredomo - keredo - kedomo - kedo*

### Formation:

[Subordinate clause + *keredomo/kedo*] + [main clause]

V.plain/plain past + *keredomo/kedo*  
走ったけれども/走ったけど; although someone run

*i*-adj + *keredomo/kedo*

かわいいけれども/かわいいけど; although someone is pretty

*na*-adj + *da/datta* + *keredomo/kedo*

熱心だけれども/熱心だけど; although someone is earnest

noun + *da/datta* + *keredomo/kedo*

歌手だけれども/だけど ; although someone is a singer

Like the sentence in today's dialog, "満員電車乗るの嫌だけど。"; *Manin densha noru no iya da kedo...*, " you can delete the main clause when it is understandable from the context or situation or when the speaker doesn't want to say the main clause because it would be too direct, impolite or some other reason. In this case, the main clause meaning as "I have no choice" is deleted, because it is understandable from the situation.

満員電車乗るの嫌だけど。(しかたがない。)

*Manin densha noru no iya da kedo... (shikata ga nai)*

I don't like riding on packed trains but... (I have to.)

### Examples:

「昨日はちゃんと学校に行ったの?」「うん、ちょっと遅れたけど。。。」

*Kinō wa chanto gakkō ni itta no? Un, chotto okureta kedo...*

Did you go to school yesterday? Yeah, but I got little late.

「あの人はどんな人?」「頭はいいけど。。。」

*Ano hito wa donna hito? Atama wa ii kedo...*

What kind of person he is? He is smart, but...