

## LESSON NOTES

# Learning Japanese through Posters #80

# Learning Japanese Through Poster Phrases #1

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# 80

## KANJI

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4. - 「早くしないと売り切れちゃう」
5. - 過去8年 すべて売り切れ！

## KANA

1. - オータムジャンボ におくえん
2. - くがつにじゅうはちにち(げつ)から！まいすうげんていはつばい
3. - いますぐうりばへいかななくちゃ！
4. - 「はやくしないとうりきれちゃう」
5. - かこはちねん すべてうりきれ！

## ROMANIZATION

1. - Ōtamujanbo ni-oku-en
2. - Ku-gatsu nijūhachi-nichi (getsu) kara! Maisū gentei hatsubai
3. - Ima sugu uriba e ika nakucha!

CONT'D OVER

4. - Hayaku shinai to urikirechau.
5. - Kako hachi-nen subete urikire!

## ENGLISH

1. "Autumn Jumbo 2 Million Yen"
2. "A limited number of lottery tickets will go on sale starting Monday, September 28th."
3. "You've got to go the sales counter now!"
4. "If you don't hurry up, they'll sell out!"
5. "They have all sold out for the last eight years!"

## VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
億	おく	oku	hundred million
円	えん	en	Yen (Japanese currency)
枚数	まいすう	maisū	the number of flat things (like paper)
限定	げんてい	gentei	limit, restriction
発売	はつばい	hatsubai	go on sale
売り場	うりば	uriba	place where things are sold, sales floor, counter (in shop)

早く	はやく	hayaku	quickly, soon, hurry up; Adv
売り切れる	うりきれ	urikireru	to be sold out; V2

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

宝くじで1億円があたった。 <i>Takara-kuji de ichi-oku-en ga atatta.</i> I won 100 million yen in the lottery.	このノートは100円です。 <i>Kono nōto wa hyaku-en desu.</i> This notebook is 100yen.
このコインの枚数を数えてください。 <i>Kono koin no maisū o kazoete kudasai.</i> Please count the number of coins.	これは、夏限定のビールです。 <i>Kore wa, natsu gentei no bīru desu.</i> This beer is only for sale in summer.
次のマンガの発売はいつですか。 <i>Tsugi no manga no hatsubai wa itsu desu ka.</i> When does the next manga go on sale?	おもちゃ売り場はどこですか。 <i>Omocha uriba wa doko desu ka.</i> Where is the toy section?
私は早く結婚したいです。 <i>Watashi wa hayaku kekkon shitai desu.</i> I want to get married soon.	コンサートのチケットは売り切れた。 <i>Konsāto no chiketto wa urikireta.</i> The concert tickets were sold out.

## GRAMMAR

### ポスターで学ぶ漢字と日本語①

#### Learning Japanese Through Poster Phrases: "オータムジャンボ2億円"

This is a poster for a big lottery, which is called the Autumn Jumbo *Takarakuji*. If you win First prize in this lottery, you get 1.5 hundred-million yen. You can also receive 25 million yen each for the numbers before and after the winning number. That means you have a chance to win two-hundred-million yen in total. Two-hundred-million yen is 2 *oku-en* in Japanese. So, the poster refers to "Autumn Jumbo 2 *oku-en*."

2億円 (*ni-oku-en*) = "two hundred-million yen"

- 億 (*oku*) = "hundred-million"
- 円 (*en*) = "yen"

## 9/28(月)から！枚数限定発売

This means, "A limited number of lottery tickets will go on sale starting Monday, September 28" The seven days of the week are often indicated with only one kanji, 月火水木金土日. It goes in parentheses after the date, as in 9/28 (月). Please note the order: the month comes first, followed by the date. For example, 2/1 would be February 1.

枚数 (*maisū*) means "sheets of flat objects." In this case, a lottery ticket is a piece of paper, so we use 枚数 to refer to the number of lottery tickets.

限定 (*gentei*) means "limited." It follows a certain word to indicate that something is limited. In this case, 枚数限定 means "The number of available (tickets) is limited."

### Examples:

数量限定 (*sūryō gentei*) = "limited quantity"

期間限定 (*kikan gentei*) = "limited period of time"

## 今すぐ売り場へ行かなくちゃ！

This literally means, "You've got to go the sales counter now!" *Ikanakucha* (行かなくちゃ) is a casual way of saying *ikanakutewa ikenai* (行かなくてはいけない), which means "have to go" or "must go." In casual speech, the sound of *tewa* often changes to *cha* as in *ikanakucha*. In this phrase, the second part, *ikenai*, is omitted. Due to these changes, this phrase sounds like very colloquial Japanese.

The structure of *ikanakutewa ikenai* (行かなくてはいけない) is

[*te*-form of a negative form of *iku* (行く) meaning "to go" + *wa* + *ikenai*].

The phrase *ikenai* means that it is not acceptable or permitted to do something. So, this double negative structure results in a pattern roughly equivalent to the English "have to" or "must do" something.

### Examples:

Verb	Negative Form	<i>te</i> -form (neg)	+ <i>wa ikenai</i>	- <i>te wa -&gt; cha</i>	"English"
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話す <i>hanasu</i>	話さない	話さなくて	話さなくて はいけない	話さなくち ゃ	"have to talk"
食べる <i>taberu</i>	食べない	食べなくて	食べなくて はいけない	食べなくち ゃ	"have to eat"
寝る <i>neru</i>	寝ない	寝なくて	寝なくて はいけない	寝なくちゃ	"have to sleep"

## 早くしないと売り切れちゃう！

This means, "If you don't hurry up, they'll sell out!" This sentence structure is [sentence 1 + *to* + sentence 2].

This *to* (と) is a subordinate conjunction, which we use to create a conditional sentence such as, "If the condition in sentence 1 is fulfilled, sentence 2 will take place."

In this case, sentence 1 is *hayaku shinai* (早くしない), which means "to not hurry up." And sentence 2 is *urikirechau* (売り切れちゃう), which means "will sell out." So the whole sentence means, "if you don't hurry up, they'll sell out!"

### Examples:

Sentence 1	<i>to</i>	Sentence 2	"English"
早くしない <i>hayaku shinai</i>	と	売り切れちゃう <i>urikirechau</i>	If you don't hurry up, it'll be sold out.
食べない <i>tabenai</i>	と	やせる or やせちゃう <i>yaseru/yasechau</i>	If you don't eat, you'll lose weight.
早く寝ない <i>hayaku nenai</i>	と	朝起きられない <i>asa okirarenai</i>	If you don't go to bed early, you won't be able to get up in the morning.

**\*Note:** *Urikirechau* (売り切れちゃう) is a casual way of saying *urikirete shimau* (売り切れちゃう). The phrase *-te shimau* (-てしまう) is *te*-form of a verb + *shimau* (しまう).

*Shimau* (しまう) is a verb that means "to finish." When we use *shimau* (しまう) as an auxiliary verb following the *-te* form of another verb, it expresses or emphasizes the completion of an action or a feeling of regret that the action takes place. The sound of *-te shimau* (-てしまう) changes to *chau* (ちゃう) in casual speech.

## 過去8年 すべて売り切れ!

This means, "They have all sold out for the last eight years!" This is not a complete sentence because it's a catch phrase. If it were written out fully, it would be *Kako 8-nen, subete urikire mashita* (過去8年、すべて売り切れしました). In a catch phrase, we often omit particles, copula, or the *masu* part of verbs.

### Examples:

Catch phrase	Full sentence	"English"
締め切り、真近! <i>Shimekiri, majika!</i>	締め切りが真近です。 <i>Shimekiri ga majika desu.</i>	"The deadline is approaching!"
貼り紙、お断り! <i>Harigami, o-kotowari!</i>	貼り紙はお断りします! <i>Harigami wa o-kotowari shimasu.</i>	"You are not allowed to post fliers here."