

LESSON NOTES

Learning Japanese through Posters #83

Learning Japanese Through Poster Phrases #2

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KANJI

1. 急がず 慌てず ゆっくりと
2. 事故やケガにつながりますので
3. 駆け込み乗車はおやめください。

KANA

1. いそがず あわてず ゆっくりと
2. じこやケガにつながりますので
3. かけこみじょうしゃはおやめください。

ROMANIZATION

1. Isogazu awatezu yukkuri to
2. Jiko ya kega ni tsunagarimasu node
3. kakekomi jōsha wa o-yame kudasai.

ENGLISH

1. Please go slowly without hurrying and rushing.
2. Please do not run to catch the train, as this leads to accidents and injuries.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
急ぐ	いそぐ	isogu	to hurry, to rush;V1
慌てる	あわてる	awateru	to panic, to lose one's cool, to be flustered
ゆっくり	ゆっくり	yukkuri	slowly
事故	じこ	jiko	accident
つながる	つながる	tsunagaru	connect, link
けが	ケガ	kega	injury
駆け込む	かけこむ	kakekomu	to rush in
乗車	じょうしゃ	jōsha	boarding a form of transportation
やめる	やめる	yameru	to stop, to cease

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>急いでください。 <i>Isoide kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please hurry up.</p>	<p>私は、慌てて帰った。 <i>Watashi wa, awatete kaetta.</i></p> <p>I went home in a rush.</p>
<p>ゆっくり話して下さい。 <i>Yukkuri hanashite kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please speak slowly.</p>	<p>事故で、道が込んでいます。 <i>Jiko de michi ga konde iru.</i></p> <p>The road is congested because of an accident.</p>
<p>小さいミスが大きい問題につながる。 <i>Chiisai misu ga ōkii mondai ni tsunagaru.</i></p> <p>A small mistake can lead to a serious problem.</p>	<p>ゆびのケガが、まだ治らない。 <i>Yubi no kega ga, mada naoranai.</i></p> <p>My finger has not healed yet.</p>
<p>閉店5分前にスーパーに駆け込んだ。 <i>Heiten 5-fun mae ni sūpā ni kake konda.</i></p> <p>I rushed into the supermarket just 5 minutes before it closed.</p>	<p>ご乗車ありがとうございます。 <i>Go-jōsha arigatō gozaimasu.</i></p> <p>Welcome aboard.</p>

タバコをやめるのはむずかしい。
Tabako o yameru no wa muzukashii.

It's tough to quit smoking.

GRAMMAR

ポスターで学ぶ漢字と日本語②

Learning Japanese Through Poster Phrases: "急がず 慌てず ゆっくりと"

This poster tells people not to run to catch the train right before it's about to leave. You often see these kinds of posters at train stations because it is common for people to try to rush into the train as the doors are closing, creating a dangerous situation and causing the train to get behind schedule. You often see this happening, especially during rush hour in the morning and evening, because people don't want to be late for work and school.

急がず 慌てず ゆっくりと

This phrase literally means, "No hurry, no rush, slowly." It can be paraphrased in Japanese as, *isoganai de, awatenai de, yukkuri to* (急がないで、慌てないで、ゆっくりと). *Isoganai de* is a formation of an informal negative form of a verb, *isogu* (急ぐ) meaning to "hurry up" + *de*. This *-nai de* means "without doing something" or "do not do something, and ---." It is interchangeable with *zu ni*, which is the informal negative form of a verb (without *nai*), + *zu* + *ni*. So, you can also phrase it *isogazu ni, awatezu ni, yukkuri to* (急がずに、慌てずに、ゆっくりと) with *ni*. Both of them mean "Please go slowly without hurrying and rushing." You can sometimes omit the *ni* in *isogazu ni* and *awatezu ni* without any change in meaning.

Formation:

informal negative form of a verb (without *nai*) + *zu* + *ni* = informal negative form of a verb + *de*

Note: We can omit *ni*.

Dictionary Form	Informal Negative	Inf. Neg + <i>de</i>	Inf. Neg., w/o <i>nai</i> + <i>zu ni</i>	"English"
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急ぐ <i>isogu</i>	急がない <i>isoganai</i>	急がないで <i>isoganai de</i>	急がず(に) <i>isogazu (ni)</i>	"without hurrying"
慌てる <i>awateru</i>	慌てない <i>awatenai</i>	慌てないで <i>awatenai de</i>	慌てず(に) <i>awatezu (ni)</i>	"without rushing"
食べる <i>taberu</i>	食べない <i>tabenai</i>	食べないで <i>tabenai de</i>	食べず(に) <i>tabezu (ni)</i>	"without eating"
する <i>suru</i>	しない <i>shinai</i>	しないで <i>shinai de</i>	*せず(に) <i>sezu (ni)</i>	"without doing"

Examples:

1. わたしは、毎日休まずに、学校へ行く。(わたしは、毎日休まず、学校へ行く。)
Watashi wa, mainichi yasumazu ni, gakkō e iku.
"I go to school everyday without missing any classes."
2. 彼は、お昼ご飯も食べずに、働いた。(彼は、お昼ご飯も食べず、働いた。)
Kare wa, o-hiru go-han mo tabezu ni, hataraita.
"He kept working without eating lunch."

ゆっくりと

The particle *to* (と) of *yukkuri to* (ゆっくりと) is a particle we use to indicate how something is done, as in *hakkiri to hanasu* (はっきりと話す), which means "to speak clearly." In many cases you can do without this *to*, such as in *hakkiri hanasu* (はっきり話す).

Examples:

Adverb	Particle <i>to</i>	Move Slowly	"English"
ぐっすり <i>gussuri</i>	と <i>to</i>	眠る <i>nemuru</i>	"to sleep well"
しっかり <i>shikkari</i>	と <i>to</i>	閉める <i>shimeru</i>	"to close something tightly"

のろのろ *noronoro* と *to*

動く *ugoku*

"to move very slowly"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Rushing into the Trains: 駆け込み乗車

It is rather common for people to rush into the train cars seconds before it leaves, right as the doors are closing. This has become a problem not only because it results in the trains running behind schedule, but also because it has been known to result in injury. In one instance, the emergency button on the platform had to be pushed to save a baby that was in a baby stroller that had been caught in the train doors.

Many stations play music or sound a bell to signal that the doors are about to close, but it has been pointed out that this might actually encourage people to rush into the train. Stations are looking into other ways to help prevent people from rushing into the train.