S 0

刊 A Trip to Okinawa

Dialog 話 U

Robert and Ken are vacationing in Okinawa. Mo5-01/02

1ロバート: いい天気ですね。

2 け ん: そうですね。でも、ちょっと暑いですね。 3 ロバート: ええ。わあ、きれいな海!

4 け ん: 泳ぎましょう。

5 け ん: ロバートさんはどんなスポーツが好きですか。

6 ロバート: サーフィンが好きです。

 ました一緒にやりましょうか。

 まけん:
 でも、難しくないですか。

9 ロバート: 大丈夫ですよ。



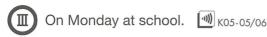
At the post office. (10) K05-03/04

すみません。はがきは、イギリスまでいくらですか。 1ロバート:

郵便局員: 七十円です。

じゃあ、七十円切手を二枚お願いします。それから、五十円切手をななというえんきってにまいねが

一枚ください。



1 たけし: ロバートさん、はがき、ありがとう。旅行は楽しかったですか。
2 ロバート: ええ。沖縄の海はすごくきれいでしたよ。
3 たけし: よかったですね。ぼくも海が大好きです。

4 飛行機の切符は高かったですか。 5 ロバート: いいえ、あまり高くなかったです。たけしさんのデートはどうでし

ったけし:

Ι

Robert: Nice weather.

Ken: Yes. But it is a little hot. Robert: Yes. Wow, beautiful sea!

Ken: Let's swim.

Ken: What kind of sports do you like, Robert?

Robert: I like surfing. Shall we do it together tomorrow?

Ken: But isn't it difficult?

Robert: No.

П

Robert: Excuse me. How much is a postcard to Britain?

Person at the post office: 70 yen.

Robert: Then, two 70-yen stamps, please. And one 50-yen stamp, please.

${\rm I\hspace{-.1em}I}$

Takeshi: Robert, thank you for the postcard. Did you enjoy the trip?

Robert: Yes. The sea was very beautiful in Okinawa.

Takeshi: Good. I like the sea very much, too. Was the airline ticket expensive?

Robert: No, it wasn't so expensive. How was your date, Takeshi?

Takeshi: . . .



b C a Y

Nouns

	-	
	1	/.
~	,	0

* きって

* きっぷ

* サーフィン しゅくだい

たべもの

たんじょうび

テスト

* てんき のみもの

* はがき

バス

* ひこうき ヘや

* ぼく

やすみ

* りょこう

海

切手

postal stamps

sea

切符 ticket

surfing homework 宿題

食べ物 food

誕生日 birthday

test

天気 weather 飲み物 drink

葉書 postcard

bus

飛行機 airplane

部屋 room

僕 I (used by men)

休み holiday; day off; absence

旅行 travel

U - adjectives

あたらしい

* あつい

あつい いそがしい

おおきい

おもしろい

かっこいい

こわい

さむい * たのしい

ちいさい つまらない

ふるい * むずかしい 新しい

暑い 熱い

忙しい

大きい

面白い

怖い

寒い

楽しい 小さい

古い

new

small

hot (weather) hot (thing)

busy (people/days)

large interesting; funny

good-looking (conjugates like \\\\)

frightening

cold (weather—not used for things)

fun

boring

old (thing—not used for people)

難しい difficult

やさしい easy (problem); kind (person) やすい 安い inexpensive; cheap (thing) な - adjectives きらい(な) 嫌い disgusted with; to dislike (~ 1) * きれい(な) beautiful; clean げんき(な) 元気 healthy; energetic しずか(な) 静か quiet * すき(な) fond of; to like (~ 1) 好き だいきらい(な) 大嫌い to hate (~が) * だいすき(な) 大好き very fond of; to love $(\sim h^{\varsigma})$ にぎやか(な) lively ひま(な) 暇 not busy; to have a lot of free time U-verbs * およぐ 泳ぐ to swim きく 聞く to ask (person []) のる to ride; to board (~ 12) 乗る * やる to do; to perform (~を) Ru-verb でかける 出かける to go out Adverbs and Other Expressions *いっしょに 一緒に together * すごく extremely * それから and then * だいじょうぶ 大丈夫 It's okay.; Not to worry.; Everything is under control. とても very * どんな what kind of . . . * ~まい [counter for flat objects] ~枚 * ~まで to (a place); as far as (a place); till (a time)

文 法 G r a m m a r

Adjectives

There are two types of adjectives in Japanese. One type is called " ι '-adjectives," and the other type " ι '-adjectives." ι ' and ι ' are their last syllables when they modify nouns.

\ \-adjectives:

<u>おもしろい</u>映画 an interesting movie

きのう、おもしろい映画を見ました。 I saw an interesting movie yesterday.

こわい先生 a scary teacher

山下先生はこわい先生です。 Professor Yamashita is a scary teacher.

な-adjectives:

きれいな写真 a beautiful picture

京都できれいな写真を撮りました。 I took a beautiful picture in Kyoto.

元気な先生 an energetic teacher

山下先生は元気な先生です。 Professor Yamashita is an energetic teacher.

Japanese adjectives conjugate for tense (present and past), polarity (affirmative and negative), and so forth, just as verbs do. The two types of adjectives follow different conjugation patterns.

Unadjectives Unadjectives change shape as follows.

さむい		
present	affirmative さむ <u>いです</u>	negative さむ <u>くないです</u>
		(or さむ <u>くありません</u>)
	It is cold.	It is not cold.
past	さむ <u>かったです</u>	さむ <u>くなかったです</u> (or さむ <u>くありませんでした</u>)
	It was cold.	It was not cold.

Unlike verbs, adjectives conjugate fairly uniformly. The only irregularity worth noticing at this stage is the behavior of the adjective vvv (good). The first syllable of vvv is changed to \mathcal{L} in all forms except the dictionary form and the long present tense affirmative form.

いい (irregular)		
present	affirmative いいです	negative <u>よ</u> くないです (or <u>よ</u> くありません)
past	<u>よ</u> かったです	<u>よ</u> くなかったです (or <u>よ</u> くありませんでした)

Compound adjectives like t > 2 \tag{1}\tag{1}\tag{1}\tag{2}\tag{1}\tag{2}\tag{1}\tag{2}\t

 \uppi -adjectives The conjugation pattern of \uppi -adjectives is exactly the same as the conjugation table of \uppi which follows a noun, as discussed in Lesson 4.

元気(な)		
	affirmative	negative
present	元気 <u>です</u>	元気じゃないです
	.,,,,	(or 元気 <u>じゃありません</u>)
	She is healthy.	She is not healthy.
past	元気 <u>でした</u>	元気じゃなかったです
	げん さ	(or 元気 <u>じゃありませんでした</u>)
	She was healthy.	She was not healthy.

The final syllable t is dropped in these long forms of t-adjectives. The two forms shown in the negative column are the colloquial and the conservative variants, respectively. In addition to these two forms in the negative, you can also substitute t for t as in t and t and t and t and t and t are more often used in the written language than in the spoken language.

There actually are alternate forms, よい and よいです, but they are much less frequently used than いい and いいです in the spoken language.

If you want to say things like "very hot," and "a little hot," you can add "degree adverbs" like すごく (extremely), とても (very) and ちょっと (a little; slightly) before adjectives.

沖縄の海は<u>とても</u>きれいでした。

The sea was very beautiful in Okinawa.

この部屋はちょっと暑いです。

This room is a little hot

好き(な)/きらい(な)

In this lesson, we learn two \dot{x} -adjectives that are very important from the grammatical point of view. They are 好き(な) (to be fond of; to like), and きらい(な) (to be disgusted with; to dislike). The meaning of these adjectives is relational, and you need two terms: a person to like or dislike something on the one hand, and a person or a thing on the other hand that is liked or disliked. In sentences, these two terms usually appear with the particles は and が, respectively.²

ロバートさんは日本語のクラスが好きです。

Robert likes his Japanese classes.

山下先生は魚がきらいです。 やましたせんせい さかな Professor Yamashita dislikes fish.

The item that is liked or disliked can also be a person. You may want to be cautious using these words in reference to your preference for a specific person, however, because 好きです is usually taken to be an admission of one's romantic interest.³

Takeshi is in love with Mary.

² In contexts where you are contrasting two or more items, the particle \sharp is used instead of \sharp . Thus, 私は野菜は好きですが、肉はきらいです。 I like vegetables, but I don't like meat.

 $^{^3}$ In the expression of romantic or familial affection, the complex particle $\mathcal{O} \subset \mathcal{L} \, \mathcal{h}^\varsigma$ can replace \mathcal{h}^ς . Thus, たけしさんはメアリーさん<u>のことが</u>好きです。 =メアリーさん<u>が</u>好きです。

Let us note three more things about 好き(な) and きらい(な) before we go on. One, if you like or dislike something (or somebody) very much, you can use the intensified forms of 好 きです and きらいです, namely, 大好きです (like very much) and 大きらいです (hate), which are more often used than the degree modifier とても in combination with 好きです and きらいです.

たけしさんはコーヒーが大好きです。

Takeshi likes coffee a lot.

キムさんはなっとうが大きらいです。

Ms. Kim hates natto (a Japanese fermented soybean delicacy).

Furthermore, when Japanese people want to say that they neither like nor dislike something, they usually say:

好きでもきらいでもないです。

I neither like nor dislike (it).

Three, you can use 好きな and きらいな as modifiers of nouns. For example, you can say things like:

これは私の好きな本です。

This is my favorite book.

~ましょう/~ましょうか

Take a long form of a verb and replace the ending with ましょう or ましょうか and you will get the Japanese expression for "let's . . . ," which you can use to suggest a plan of action.

一緒に図書館で勉強しましょう。
Let's study in the library together.

喫茶店でコーヒーを飲みましょうか。

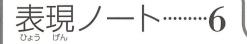
Shall we drink coffee at a coffee shop?



4 Counting

There are two important things you should know about counting items in Japanese. Firstly, we use different number words for different kinds of items; the words used for counting people are different from the words used for counting books, for example. Secondly, number words often come *after*, rather than *before*, the items counted in a sentence.

The number word, 三枚, is made up of the numeral \equiv and the "counter" 枚. This counter is used for sheets of paper and other flat objects. There will be other counters in later lessons—for people, for books, for sticklike objects, and so forth.



Expression Notes 6

忙しい/にぎやか(な) 🌬 にい is used when we describe people and is not used for places. When you want to say that Tokyo is busy, you should use にぎやか(な).

Note that the sentence below is also acceptable, since the susbject "I" is omitted in the sentence.

日曜日は忙しいです。 = 日曜日は(私は)忙しいです。
$$I$$
 am busy on Sunday.

Practic е

ⅰ高いです

A. Change the following adjectives into the affirmatives.

(M) K05-08

Example: たかい → たかいです げんきな → げんきです

- ヤすい
 おもしろい
 ふるい
 にぎやかな

- 2. あつい 5. つまらない 8. いい 11. きれいな

- 3. さむい 6. いそがしい 9. しずかな 12. ひまな

B. Change the following adjectives into the negatives. W KO5-09

Example: やすい → やすくないです ひまな → ひまじゃないです

- 1. さむい 4. あたらしい 7. ちいさい 10. しずかな

- 2. ふるい 5. むずかしい 8. いい 11. きれいな

- 3. こわい 6. かっこいい 9. げんきな 12. にぎやかな

C. Look at the pictures below and make sentences.

Example:

この時計は安くないです。

Ex.



¥100,000

(1)

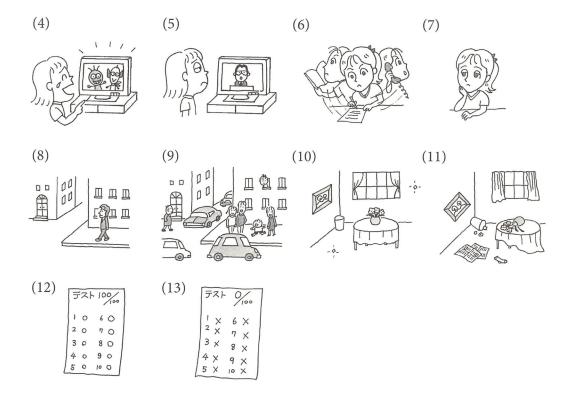


¥480

(2)







D. Answer the following questions.

Example:

Q:日本語のクラスは難しいですか。 A:ええ、難しいです。/いいえ、難しくないです。

- 4. 部屋はきれいですか。

- 8. あなたの町は静かですか。

Pair Work—Make affirmative and negative sentences with your partner.

Example: きれいな

- → 友だちの部屋はきれいです。でも、私の部屋はきれいじゃないです。
- 1. おもしろい3. こわい5. 高い7. 元気な2. いい4. おいしい6. かっこいい8. ひまな

F. Pair Work-Make your own sentences on the topics below using adjectives, and tell your partner.

Example: テストは難しくないです。やさしいです。

- 私は
 私のとなりの人は
 私の町は
 私の部屋は
 ハワイ (Hawaii) は

□高かったです

A. Change the following adjectives into the past affirmatives. W_{K05-10}

Example: たかい → たかかったです げんきな → げんきでした

- 1. やすい 4. おもしろい 7. たのしい 10. にぎやかな
- 2. あつい 5. つまらない 8. いい 11. きれいな

- 3. さむい 6. いそがしい 9. しずかな 12. ひまな

B. Change the following adjectives into the past negatives. M_{K05-11}

Example: やすい → やすくなかったです ひまな → ひまじゃなかったです

- 1. たかい 4. つまらない 7. いそがしい 10. しずかな

- 2. たのしい 5. おおきい 8. かっこいい 11. きれいな

- 3. やさしい 6. いい 9. にぎやかな 12. げんきな

C. This is what Robert wrote down about the trip to Okinawa. Look at the memo and make sentences. W K05-12

沖縄は暑かったです。 Example:

Ex. Okinawa—hot

4. hotel—new

- food—not expensive
 restaurant—not quiet
 food—delicious
 sea—beautiful

- 3. hotel—not big
- 7. surfing—interesting



D. Pair Work—Practice a dialogue with your partner, substituting the underlined parts. A and B are talking about A's vacation.

Example:

went to Okinawa — very hot

→ A:休みに<u>沖縄に行きました</u>。

B: そうですか。どうでしたか。

A:<u>とても暑かったです</u>。



— scary

2. stayed home (うちにいる) — very boring

3. went to a party

— not fun

4. went to a restaurant

not delicious

5. (your own)

■高い時計ですね

A. Look at the pictures and make comments on them. MK05-13

Example: 時計 → 高い時計ですね。



(1) ホテル



(2) テレビ



(3) 宿題



¥100,000





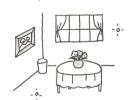
(5) 人



(6) 町



(7) 部屋



B. Answer the questions using the given cues. W K05-14

Q:メアリーさんはどんな人ですか。

A:メアリーさんはやさしい人です。

Ex. メアリー







(3) たけし



kind

beautiful

interesting

∞魚が好きですか

A. Pair Work—Choose the items from the following categories and ask your partners whether they like them.

Example: A:魚が好きですか。
B:はい、好きです/大好きです。
いいえ、きらいです/大きらいです。

- 1. Foods: meat / なっとう (fermented beans) /アイスクリーム (ice cream)
- 2. Sports: サッカー (soccer) /スキー (skiing) /ゴルフ (golf)
- 3. Music: ロック (rock) /ジャズ (jazz) /クラシック (classical music)
- 4. School work: test / Japanese class / homework
- 5. Drinks: sake / green tea / coffee

*If you neither like it nor dislike it, you can use 好きでもきらいでもないです.

- B. Answer the following questions.
 - 1. どんなスポーツが好きですか。

 - どんな食べ物が好きですか。
 どんな飲み物が好きですか。
 どんな映画が好きですか。
 どんな音楽が好きですか。

w 映画を見ましょう

A. Change the following into ましょう sentences. 🐠 коз-15

Example: テニスをする → テニスをしましょう。

- 1. いっしょに帰る
- 2. 先生に聞く
- 4. おみやげを買う

- 8. 写真を撮る9. バスに乗る
- 10. 六時に会う





Pair Work—Make follow-up suggestions using ましょうか. В.

Example: 寒いですね。

→ A:寒いですね。お茶を飲みましょうか。 B:そうしましょう。

- 1. 暑いですね。
- 3. この宿題は難しいですね。
- 4. あしたは先生の誕生日ですよ。
- 5. あのレストランはおいしいですよ。
- 6. あしたはテストがありますね。

wまとめの練習 (Review Exercises)

Pair Work—Ask your partner the following questions.

- 1. Were you busy last week?
- 2. Were you fine last week?
- 3. Was your high school big/old?
- 4. Was your watch expensive?
- 5. Is your bag new?
- 6. Is your room small/clean?
- 7. Is your teacher kind?

B. Class Activity—Show and tell

Bring pictures you took on a trip. Explain to your class where you went, what you did, how it was, etc. And later, other students will ask in detail about the trip.

Example questions:

どこに行きましたか。 天気はどうでしたか。 だれと行きましたか。 飛行機の切符はいくらでしたか。



C. Role Play—Use Dialogue II as a model, buy some stamps and postcards.



日本の祭り Japanese Festivals

There are many festivals in Japan. Some are famous, while others are known only to the locals. Some are very traditional, while others are rather new. Here are some examples of well-known festivals. Where do you want to visit?

札幌雪祭り

The Sapporo Snow Festival is held for a week in early February. It features large snow sculptures constructed in a park on the main avenue.



京都 祇園祭

The Kyoto Gion Festival is held in July. On the 17th, beautifully decorated floats parade on the main streets in Kyoto.



青森 ねぶた祭り

The Aomori Nebuta Festival is held August 2–7. Huge colorful lanterns are pulled through the streets, accompanied by people dancing and playing flutes and drums.



徳島 阿波踊り

The Tokushima Awa Dance Festival is held August 12–15. Groups of people form lines and dance around the center of town.



仙台 七夕祭り

The Sendai Tanabata Festival is held August 6–8, and is famous for its large, elaborate decorations made with colorful Japanese paper.

Useful Expressions

郵便局で

At the Post Office

Expressions

これ、お願いします。———— Can you take care of this, please?

五十円切手を三枚ください。 — Give me three 50-yen stamps, please.

(航空便)でお願いします。 — Make this (an airmail), please.

何日ぐらいかかりますか。 — How many days will it take?

百五十円になります。 — It will be 150 yen.

Vocabulary

マーーー counter 船便—— surface mail

はがき――― postcard 速達―― special delivery

刀手——— postal stamps 書留——— registered mail

N包———parcel 保険———insurance

航空便———— airmail



