

会話 Dialogue

1 In the class. (1) K06-01/02

1 山下先生: ロバートさん、次のページを読んでください。

2 ロバート: ……

3 山下先生: ロバートさん、起きてください。クラスで寝てはいけませんよ。 キャー まんだけんせん ない ログラスで寝てはいけませんよ。

4ロバート: 先生、教科書を忘れました。

5 山下先生: 教科書を持ってきてくださいね。毎日使いますから。 ***によっか しょ も も も まいによっか

6ロバート: はい、すみません。

II After class. W KO6-03/04

1ス 一: ロバートさん、今日は大変でしたね。

2 ロバート: ええ。後でスーさんのノートを借りてもいいですか。

3スー: いいですよ。

4ロバート: ありがとう。すぐ返します。

5ス ー: ロバートさん、あしたテストがありますよ。

6 ロバート: えっ。本当ですか。

7ス 一: ええ。ロバートさん、金曜日に休みましたからね。

8 ロバート: じゃあ、今日は家に帰って、勉強します。 べんきょう いえ かえ

On the bus. (10) K06-05/06

1 おばあさん: あの、すみません。このバスは市民病院へ行きますか。

2 ロバート: ええ、行きますよ。……あの、どうぞ座ってください。

3 おばあさん: いいえ、けっこうです。すぐ降りますから。

4 ロバート: そうですか。じゃあ、荷物を持ちましょうか。 5 おばあさん: あ、どうもすみません。



Ι

Prof. Yamashita: Robert, please read the next page.

Robert: . . .

Prof. Yamashita: Robert, please wake up. You cannot sleep in the class.

Robert: Mr. Yamashita, I forgot to bring the textbook.

Prof. Yamashita: Please bring your textbook with you. We use it every day.

Robert: I understand. I'm sorry.

П

Sue: Robert, you had a hard time today.

Robert: Yes. May I borrow your notebook later, Sue?

Sue: Yes.

Robert: Thank you. I'll return it soon.

Sue: Robert, we will have a test tomorrow.

Robert: Really?

Sue: Yes. You were absent from the class last Friday. (That's why you didn't know about it.)

Robert: Well then, I'll go home and study today.

 \blacksquare

Old woman: Excuse me. Does this bus go to the city hospital?

Robert: Yes, it does. Take this seat, please.

Old woman: No, thank you. I'll get off soon.

Robert: Is that so? Then, shall I carry your bag?

Old woman: Thank you.

单加加

語



Vocabulary

Nouns

おかね お金 money おふろ お風呂 bath

かんじ 漢字 kanji; Chinese character

* きょうかしょ 教科書 textbook cんしゅう 今週 this week CD (シーディー) CD

* しみんびょういん 市民病院 municipal hospital

シャワー shower

* つぎ 次 next でんき 電気 electricity でんしゃ 電車 train baggage

* にもつ 荷物 baggage personal computer

* ページ page まど 窓 window よる 夜 night らいしゅう 来週 next week

来年

な - adjective

* たいへん(な) 大変 tough (situation)

U-verbs

らいねん

あそぶ 遊ぶ to play; to spend time pleasantly いそぐ 急ぐ to hurry おふろにはいる お風呂に入る to take a bath to return (a thing) (person に thing を)

next year

けす 消す to turn off; to erase (~を) しぬ 死ぬ to die

* すわる 座る to sit down (seat に)

たつ 立つ to stand up たばこをすう たばこを吸う to smoke

* つかう	使う	to use $(\sim \varepsilon)$
てつだう	手伝う	to help(person/task を)
はいる	入る	to enter (~ 10)
* も つ	持つ	to carry; to hold $(\sim \mathcal{E})$
* やすむ	休む	(1) to be absent (from) $(\sim \varepsilon)$
		(2) to rest
Ru-verbs		
あける	開ける	to open (something) $(\sim \xi)$
おしえる	教える	to teach; to instruct
		(person に thing を)
* おりる	降りる	to get off $(\sim \mathcal{E})$
* かりる	借りる	to borrow(person に thing を)
しめる	閉める	to close (something) $(\sim \ \ \ \ \ \ \)$
シャワーをあびる	シャワーを	to take a shower
	浴びる	
つける		to turn on $(\sim \varepsilon)$
., •		()
でんわをかける	電話をかける	to make a phone call (~ 12)
	電話をかける 忘れる	
でんわをかける	忘れる	to make a phone call (~ 12)
でんわをかける * わすれる	忘れる	to make a phone call (~ 12)
でんわをかける * わすれる Irregular V	忘れる erbs	to make a phone call (~ 10) to forget; to leave behind (~ 5)
でんわをかける * わすれる Irregular V つれてくる	忘れる erbs 連れてくる 持ってくる	to make a phone call (~ 10) to forget; to leave behind (~ 5) to bring (a person) (~ 5) to bring (a thing) (~ 5)
でんわをかける * わすれる Irregular V つれてくる * もってくる	忘れる erbs 連れてくる 持ってくる	to make a phone call $(\sim \mathfrak{t})$ to forget; to leave behind $(\sim \mathfrak{t})$ to bring (a person) $(\sim \mathfrak{t})$
でんわをかける * わすれる Irregular V つれてくる * もってくる Adverbs an	忘れる erbs 連れてくる 持ってくる d Other	to make a phone call $(\sim lC)$ to forget; to leave behind $(\sim \mathcal{E})$ to bring (a person) $(\sim \mathcal{E})$ to bring (a thing) $(\sim \mathcal{E})$ Expressions
でんわをかける * わすれる Irregular V つれてくる * もってくる Adverbs an * あとで	忘れる erbs 連れてくる 持ってくる d Other	to make a phone call (~15) to forget; to leave behind (~\$\varepsilon\$) to bring (a person) (~\$\varepsilon\$) to bring (a thing) (~\$\varepsilon\$) Expressions later on
でんわをかける * わすれる Irregular V つれてくる * もってくる Adverbs an * あとで おそく	忘れる erbs 連れてくる 持ってくる d Other	to make a phone call (~に) to forget; to leave behind (~を) to bring (a person) (~を) to bring (a thing) (~を) Expressions later on (do something) late
でんわをかける * わすれる Irregular V つれてくる * もってくる Adverbs an * あとで おそく * ~から	忘れる erbs 連れてくる 持つでくる ででく	to make a phone call (~15) to forget; to leave behind (~\$\varepsilon\$) to bring (a person) (~\$\varepsilon\$) to bring (a thing) (~\$\varepsilon\$) E x p r e s s i o n s later on (do something) late because
でんわをかける * わすれる Irregular V つれてくる * もってくる Adverbs an * あとで おそく * ~から	忘れる erbs 連れてくる 持つでくる ででく	to make a phone call (~に) to forget; to leave behind (~を) to bring (a person) (~を) to bring (a thing) (~を) Expressions later on (do something) late because That would be fine.;
でんわをかける * わすれる Irregular V つれてくる * もってくる Adverbs an * あとで おそく * ~から * けっこうです	忘れる erbs 連れてくる 持つでくる ででく	to make a phone call (~に) to forget; to leave behind (~を) to bring (a person) (~を) to bring (a thing) (~を) Expressions later on (do something) late because That would be fine.; That wouldn't be necessary.

文 法 G r a m m a r

1 Te-form

The main topic of this lesson is a new conjugation of verbs called the "te-form." Te-forms are a very important part of Japanese grammar. In this lesson, we will learn, among their various uses, to use them in:

- making requests ("..., please.")
- giving and asking for permission ("You may . . . /May I . . . ?")
- stating that something is forbidden ("You must not . . .")
- forming a sentence that describes two events or activities. ("I did this and did that.")

The conjugation paradigm of te-forms is complex, as we need to learn separate rules for ru-, u-, and irregular verbs. Furthermore, the rule for u-verbs is divided into five subrules.

First, with *ru*-verbs, the rule is very simple: Take 3 off and add 7.

$$ru$$
-verbs $食べる \rightarrow & 食べて$

U-verbs come in several groups, based on the final syllable of their dictionary forms.

As we discussed in Lesson 3 (see page 89), some verbs that end with the *hiragana* \Im are *ru*-verbs and some others are *u*-verbs. Review the discussion on how the vowel before the final \Im syllable determines which verb belongs to which class. As far as *te*-forms are concerned, we observe that *u*-verbs that end with \Im will have a small \Im , *ru*-verbs that end with \Im do not.

The irregular verbs $\dagger 3$ and $\langle 3$, and compound verbs built with them, conjugate as follows.

Note that te-forms and stems (the forms you find before ます) are totally different constructs in the u-verb camp. A common mistake is to assume that the simple paradigm provided by the ru-verbs (食べて and 食べます) covers the u-verbs also, thus coming up with unwarranted forms such as $\times \overset{\iota}{\underset{\delta}{\circ}}$ (see 会います) and $\times \overset{\iota}{\underset{\delta}{\circ}}$ \times (see 読みます). It is probably easier, at this stage of learning, to memorize each verb as a set, as in 書く一書きます一書いて, than to apply the conjugation rules on the spot. Refer to the verb conjugation table at the end of this volume (p. 382).

2 ~てください

Use a verbal te-form together with $\langle f : v \rangle$ to make a polite request to another person "please do . . . for me.²"

教科書を読んでください。

Please read the textbook.

すみません。ちょっと教えてください。

Excuse me. Please teach me a little. (= Tell me, I need your advice.)

² If you are talking to a very close friend or a member of your family, a *te*-form, by itself, can be used as a request. 窓を開けて。 *Open the window, will you?*

3 ~てもいいです

A verbal te-form plus $t \in \mathcal{T}$ means "you may do . . . ," which describes an activity that is permitted. To ask for permission, you can turn it into a question sentence, $\sim 7 t \in \mathcal{T}$ th. If somebody asks for permission and if you want to grant it, you can either repeat the whole verb te-form plus $t \in \mathcal{T}$ construction, or just say $t \in \mathcal{T}$ and $t \in \mathcal{T}$ do not stand alone.

4 ~てはいけません

A verbal te-form plus $tinite \pm k$ means "you must not do . . . ," a strong prohibition statement, as in rules and regulations.

ここで写真を撮ってはいけません。 You must not take pictures here.

5 Describing Two Activities

You can use a te-form if you want to combine two or more verbs, as in describing a sequence of events or actions ("I did this and then I did that"). In other words, the te-form does the work of "and" with verbs. (Note that two verbs cannot be joined by \succeq , which only connects nouns.) This te-form conjunction can be used for present and future, as in the first and third examples below, and for the past, as in the second example. The tense of the verb at the end of each sentence determines when these events take place.

³ In casual speech, you can drop も and say 食べていいです as well as 食べてもいいです. In contrast, は in the construction てはいけません, which is discussed in the next section, cannot be dropped.

ノートを借りて、コピーします。

I will borrow her notebook and photocopy it.

今日は、六時に起きて、勉強しました。 きょう ろくじ は ベルきょう

Today I got up at six and studied.

食堂に行って、昼ご飯を食べましょう。

Let's go to the cafeteria and have lunch.

The *te*-form of a verb can also be used to connect a verb more "loosely" with the rest of a sentence. In the first example below, the verb in the *te*-form describes the manner in which the action described by the second verb is performed. In the second example, the *te*-form describes the situation for which the apology is made.

バスに乗って、会社に行きます。

I go to work by bus. (I take a bus to work.)

教科書を忘れて、すみません。

I am sorry for not bringing in the textbook. (I left the book at home, and I am sorry.)

6~から

A sentence that ends with $\hbar \dot{b}$ (because) explains the reason or the cause of a situation, a proposal, and so forth.

(situation)。(explanation) から。4

私は今晩勉強します。あしたテストがありますから。

I will study this evening. (Because) we will have an exam tomorrow.

バスに乗りましょう。タクシーは高いですから。

Let's go by bus. (Because) taxis are expensive.

⁴ The explanation clause may also precede the situation clause. Thus the first example above can also be paraphrased as:

あしたテストがありますから、私は今晩勉強します。 We will discuss this further in Lesson 9.

7 ~ましょうか

I'll do it.

Or to a person who is carrying a heavy bag:

荷物を持ちましょうか。

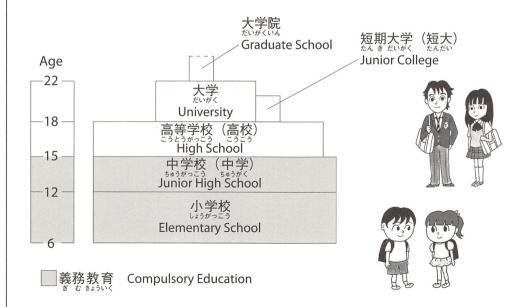
Shall I carry your bag?

Culture Note

日本の教育制度(1) Japan's Educational System (1)

Most children in Japan attend kindergartens or nursery schools before entering elementary school. Compulsory education comprises six years of elementary school and three years of junior high school. Although not compulsory, over 95% of junior high students go on to high school for three years. About half of high school graduates attend a university or junior college. Admission to high schools and universities is usually based on an entrance exam.

The Japanese school year starts in April and ends in March, with a long vacation in summer and two shorter breaks in winter and spring.



遅く/遅い▶ Although both 遅い and 遅く mean "late," they have different usages, since 遅い is an adjective and 遅く is an adverb. 遅い modifies nouns or works as a predicate, and 遅く modifies verbs.

A: きのう一時に寝ました。 I went to bed at one o'clock yesterday.
B:遅いですね。 It's late.

週末には、十時ごろ起きて、遅い朝ご飯を食べます。

On weekends, I get up around 10:00 and eat late breakfast.

きのう、遅く寝ました。

I went to bed late yesterday.

You can also apply this rule to 早く/早い.

どうも▶どうも is normally used with ありがとう, as in どうもありがとう (Thank you very much), or with すみません, as in どうもすみません (I am very sorry/Thank you very much). When used alone, it is an abbreviation of どうもあ りがとう or どうもすみません. Therefore, when you want to show your gratitude or regret, you can just say どうも instead of saying a long sentence. どうも functions in many ways, depending on the situation. Some people use どうも as "hello" or "good-bye."

お Many words that begin with お can also be used without it. お in such words simply adds smoothness and nuance of social refinement, without changing the meaning of the words.

Example: <u>お</u>酒

Practice

1 窓を開けてください

A. Change the following verbs into *te*-forms. KO6-08

Example: おきる → おきて

1. たべる 4. かく 7. あそぶ 10. いそぐ 13. しぬ

2. かう 5. くる 8. とる 11. いく 14. はなす

3. よむ

6. まつ 9. する

12. ねる 15. かえる

B. Let's sing a te-form song! (Battle Hymn of the Republic) | | KO6-09

あう あって まつ まって とる とって ♪ 1.

よむ よんで あそぶ あそんで しぬ しんで

かく かいて けす けして いそぐ いそいで

みんな u-verb te-form

うつる って むぶぬ んで く いて ぐ いで ♪ 2.

(repeat twice)

すして u-verb te-form

C. Make polite requests. M_{K06-10}

日本語を話してください。 Example:

Ex. Please speak Japanese.

- 1. Please stand up.
- 2. Please listen.
- 3. Please read the book.
- 4. Please look at me.
- 5. Please bring the textbook.

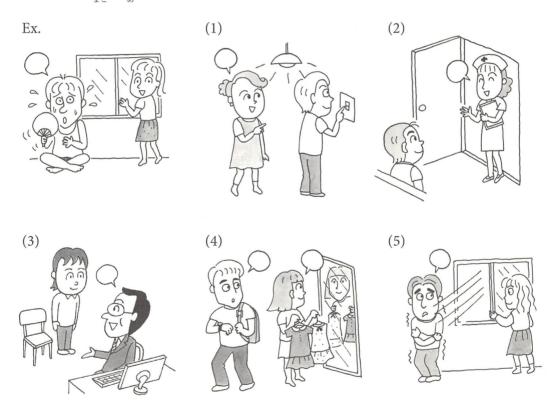


- 6. Please teach me kanji.
- 7. Please return my book.
- 8. Please speak slowly.
- 9. Please come with me.
- 10. Please call me tomorrow.
- 11. Please bring your friend.



D. What are they saying in the following situations?

Example: 窓を開けてください。



E. Pair Work—Make your own request, such as "Please stand up" and "Please take a picture," and ask your partner to act it out.

Example: A: コーヒーを飲んでください。 \rightarrow B pretends to drink coffee.

◉ テレビを見てもいいですか

A. You are staying with a host family. Ask your host family for permission to do the following things. [10] K06-11

Example: テレビを見る \rightarrow テレビを見てもいいですか。

たばこを吸う
 遅く帰る
 変を閉める
 支だちを連れてくる
 パソコンを使う
 専業を聞く
 自転車を借りる

- B. What would you say in the following situations? Make sentences with \sim てもい いですか.
 - 1. You are in class. You realize you need to go to the bathroom as soon as possible.
 - 2. You are in class. You feel sick and want to return home.
 - 3. You have forgotten to do the homework. You are sure you can bring it in tomorrow.
 - 4. You want to ask your teacher something, but you cannot phrase it in Japanese.
 - 5. You have run into a celebrity. Conveniently, you have a camera with you.
 - 6. You and your friend are in a dark room, and you feel somewhat uncomfortable.
- C. Pair Work—Ask your partner if it is all right to do the following things.

たばこを吸う Example:

→ A:たばこを吸ってもいいですか。

B:ええ、いいですよ。どうぞ。/すみません。ちょっと……。

- 夜、電話をかける
 ペンを借りる
- 3. 窓を開ける
- 5. (your partner's name) さんの電話を使う
- 6. (your partner's name) さんの部屋に行く

ランビを見てはいけません

A. You are a strict parent. Tell your child not to do the following things using the cues in II-A. (19) KO6-12

Example: テレビを見る \rightarrow テレビを見てはいけません。

Tell the class what we can and can't do at school and at a place you live.

学校でたばこを吸ってはいけません。 Example: ホストファミリーのうちで朝シャワーを浴びてもいいです。 (host family)

C. Pair Work—Ask your partner if it is all right to do the following things.

図書館で電話をかける Example:

A:図書館で電話をかけてもいいですか。 B:はい、電話をかけてもいいです。/

いいえ、電話をかけてはいけません。

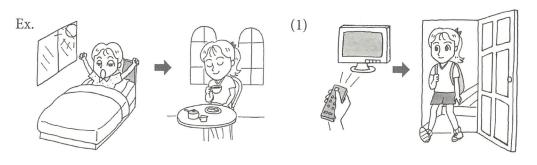
- 1. 飛行機でたばこを吸う
- 2. クラスで寝る
- 3. ここでコーヒーを飲む

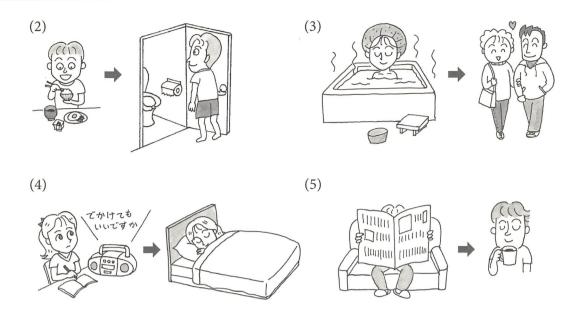
- 図書館で食べる
 学校へ犬を連れてくる
- 7. あなたの国で十八歳の人は お酒を飲む

♥朝起きて、コーヒーを飲みます

A. Look at the pictures below and combine the pictures using te-forms. $\boxed{40}_{K06-13}$

朝起きて、コーヒーを飲みます。 Example:





Change the following into *te*-forms and make the rest of the sentences.

朝起きる → 朝起きて、新聞を読みます。 Example:

- 1. 友だちのうちに行く

- 表だちに会う
 お風呂に入る
 大学に行く
- C. Pair Work-Make questions using the following cues. When you answer, use \sim T .

Example: あしたの夜

→ A:あしたの夜、何をしますか。

B:図書館で勉強して、家に帰ります。

- 今日の夜
 ままりのよる
 あしたの朝
 きのうの朝

- 4. きのうの夜ょる

v)勉強します。あしたテストがありますから。

A. Add reasons to the following sentences.

勉強します。 → 勉強します。あしたテストがありますから。 Example:

- 1. 先週は大変でした。
- 2. あの映画を見ません。
- 3. よくあのレストランに行きます。
- 4. きのうクラスを休みました。
- 5. (name of a friend) が大好きです。
- 6. 友だちに教科書を借りました。
- B. Pair Work—Ask each other why you think the following.

Example:

A:あまりお金がありませんから。Bさんは?

B:私も昼ご飯を食べません。クラスがありますから。

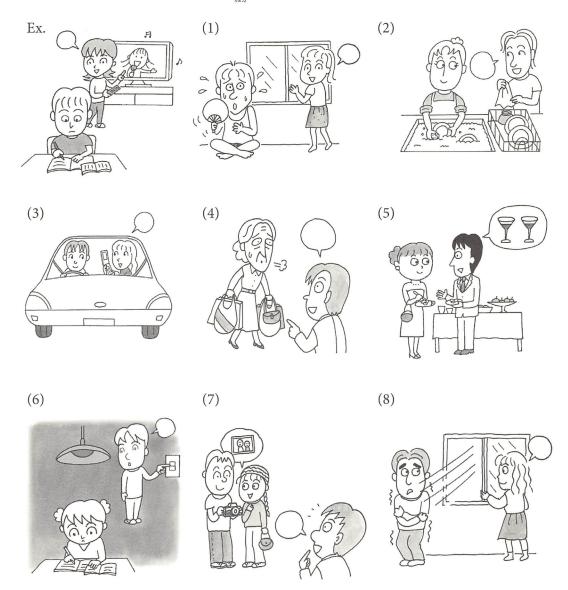
- 1. 今週は大変です。
- 2. (name of a place) が好きです。
- 3. 週末、(name of a movie) を見ます。
- 4. (name of a celebrity) がきらいです。
- 5. お金がぜんぜんありません。
- 6. 来年は日本語を勉強しません。
- 7. 来週、(name of a place) に行きます。
- 8. 自転車を買います。

☞ テレビを消しましょうか

A. Pair Work—Propose to do the following things, using ましょうか. 🗐 K06-14

Example: A:テレビを消しましょうか。

B:すみません。お願いします。/いいえ、だいじょうぶです。



B. Pair Work—Make a conversation in the following situations.

Example: You and your partner are in a room. Your partner looks hot.

→ A:窓を開けましょうか。 B:ありがとう。お願いします。

- 1. You and your partner are in a room. Your partner looks cold.
- 2. Your partner is going to have a party.
- 3. Your partner has trouble with Japanese homework.
- 4. You are talking with a Japanese (= your partner) in English, but he doesn't seem to understand English.
- 5. You come into a room. The room is dark and your partner is studying there.
- 6. Your partner forgot to bring glasses and cannot read the menu on the wall of a restaurant.

呵まとめの練習 (Review Exercises)

Role Play—Play the roles of A and B with your partner.

Example:

Example-A

You are short of money and want to borrow some money from your friend.

Example-B

You don't have money to lend to your friend because you went on a trip last week.

A: すみませんが、お金を借りてもいいですか。

B:お金ですか。どうして。

A:あしたは友だちの誕生日ですから。

B:でも、私もお金がありません。先週、旅行に行きましたから。

(1)

1-A

You have a date tomorrow and want to borrow a car (くるま) from your friend.

1-B

You just bought a car (くるま) and don't want anyone to use it.

(2)

2-A

You lost your Japanese textbook, but you need to study for a test tomorrow.

2-B

You have a big test in Japanese and need your textbook to prepare for the test.

(3)

3-A

You are now in your friend's house. You see a cake $(\tau - +)$ that looks very delicious. You love cakes.

3-B

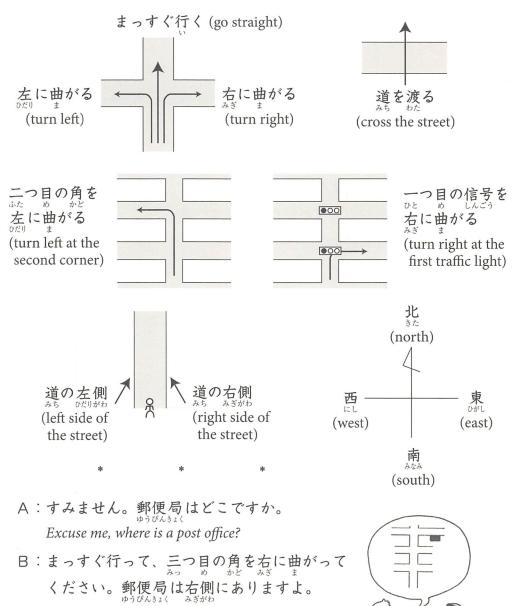
You just baked a cake $(\tau - \ddagger)$ for your mother's birthday. Your friend is in your house now.

B. Answer the following questions.

- 1. 今晩、何をしますか。 (Answer with "~て、~。")
- 2. 図書館で何をしてはいけませんか。
- 3. 電車の中でたばこを吸ってもいいですか。
- 4. 大学に何を持ってきますか。
- 5. よく電車に乗りますか。
- 6. 先週、宿題を忘れましたか。
- 7. 子供の時、どこで遊びましたか。
- 8. 子供の時、よくお母さんを手伝いましたか。
- 9. 図書館でよく本を借りますか。
- 10. よくクラスを休みますか。

道を聞く/教える

Directions



A:どうもありがとうございます。
Thank you very much.

The post office is on the right.

Go straight and turn right at the third corner.

