



- 1 ロバート: すみません。はがきは、イギリスまでいくらですか。
- 2 郵便局員: 七十円です。
- 3 ロバート: じゃあ、七十円切手を二枚お願いします。それから、五十円切手を一枚 ななじゅうえんきって にまい ねが こじゅうえんきって いちまい

## I On Monday at school.

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。沖縄の海はとてもきれいでしたよ。
- 3 たけし: よかったですね。ぼくも海が大好きです。飛行機の切符は高かったで
- 5 ロバート: いいえ、あまり高くありませんでした。たけしさんのデートはどうで 6 したか。
- 7 たけし: .....

## $\left( I \right)$

Robert: Nice weather.

Ken: Yes. But it is a little hot. Robert: 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.

I

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.

## 

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: . . .

) ▶ 会話·文法編

	V	ο α	b u l	a r y	
N	ouns				
*	うみ	海	sea		
*	きって	切手	postal	stamps	
*	きっぷ	切符	ticket		
*	サーフィン		surfing	g	
	しゅくだい	宿題	homev	work	
	たべもの	食べ	物 food		
	たんじょうび	誕生	日 birthd	ay	
	テスト		test		
*	てんき	天気	weath	er	
	のみもの	飲み	物 drink		
*	はがき	葉書	postca	rd	
	バス		bus		
*	ひこうき	飛行材	幾 airplan	ne	
	くや	部屋	room		
*	ぼく	僕	I (used	l by men)	
	やすみ	休み	holida	y; day off; absend	ce
*	りょこう	旅行	travel		
L	- a dject	ives			
	あたらしい	新しい	new		
*	あつい	暑い		eather)	
	あつい	熱い	hot (ol		
	いそがしい	忙しい		people/days)	
	おおきい	大きい			
	おもしろい	面白い	interes	ting	
	こわい	怖い	frighte	ning	
	さむい	寒い	cold (v objects	veather—not used	l for
*	たのしい	楽しい		San an a	
	ちいさい	小さい	small		
	つまらない		boring		
	ふるい	古い		ing—not used for	people)
*	むずかしい	難しい			

第5課

やさしい		easy (problem); kind (person)
やすい	安い	inexpensive; cheap (thing)
な - a djectiv	es	
きらい(な)	嫌い	disgusted with; to dislike $(\sim \hbar^{\vec{s}})$
* きれい(な)		beautiful; clean
げんき(な)	元気	healthy; energetic
しずか(な)	静か	quiet
* すき(な)	好き	fond of; to like $(\sim n^{\sharp})$
だいきらい(な)	大嫌い	to hate
* だいすき(な)	大好き	very fond of; to love
にぎやか(な)		lively
ハンサム(な)		handsome
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 1:)
のる	乗る	to ride; to board $(\sim \iota)$
* やる		to do; to perform $(\sim \dot{\epsilon})$
Ru-verb		
でかける	出かける	to go out
Adverbs a	nd Othe	r Expressions
* いっしょに	一緒に	together
* 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	~枚	[counter for flat objects]
* ~まで		to (a place); as far as (a place); til
		(a time)

# 文法Grammar

Adjectives

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

w-adjectives:

 おもしろい映画
 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

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

 気気な先生
 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.

**L)-adjectives** *w*-adjectives change shape as follows. You will want to be very careful here, because the pattern is rather complicated.

おもしろい		affirmative	negative
	present	おもしろいです	おもしろくありません
		It is interesting.	It is not interesting.
	past	おもしろかったです	おもしろくありませんでした
		It was interesting.	It was not interesting.

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Unlike verbs, adjectives conjugate fairly regularly. The only irregularity worth noticing at this stage is the behavior of the adjective vvv (good). The first syllable of vvv is changed to  $\pm$  in all forms except the dictionary form and the long present tense affirmative form.<sup>2</sup>

LILI (irregular)	affirmative	negative
present	いいです	よくありません
past	よかったです	よくありませんでした

な-adjectives The conjugation pattern of z-adjectives is much more straightforward. It actually is exactly the same as the conjugation table of です which follows a noun, as discussed in Lesson 4.<sup>3</sup>

元気(な)		affirmative	negative
570 2	present		元気じゃありません
		She is healthy.	She is not healthy.
	past	元気でした	元気じゃありませんでした
		She was healthy.	She was not healthy.

The final syllable *x* is dropped in these long forms of *x*-adjectives.

<sup>1</sup>Some speakers follow a more regular conjugation, where です is inert in both polarities. For these speakers, the chart looks like the following:

	affimative	negative
present	~いです	~くないです
past	~かったです	~くなかったです

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>As with V3-adjectives, some speakers prefer an alternative paradigm, such as the following:

affirmativenegativepresent~です~じゃないですpast~でした~じゃなかったです

## 2 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  $\mathcal{X}$  and  $\dot{\mathcal{Y}}$ , respectively.<sup>4</sup>

$$X は Y が \left\{ \begin{array}{c} rac{Gree}{s} \\ rac{s}{s} \\ 
m e S & S \end{array} 
ight\} です。 X \left\{ \begin{array}{c} likes \\ likes \\ likes \end{array} 
ight\} Y.$$

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。 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.<sup>5</sup>

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 and 大きらいです. These forms are more common than the combinations of 好き(な) and きらい(な) and the degree modifier とても, to which we will turn shortly.

Two, 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ありません。 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:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>In contexts where you are contrasting two or more items, the particle は is used instead of が. 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>In the expression of romantic or familial affection, the complex particle のことが can replace が. 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。 *Takeshi is in love with Mary.* 

これは<u>私の好きな</u>テレビです。 This is <u>my favorite</u> TV program.

#### **3** Degree Expressions

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

沖縄の海はとてもきれいでした。 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.

Instead of having とても added to them, 好き(な) and きらい(な) have their own intensified forms, 大好き(な) (like very much) and 大きらい(な) (hate).

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).

## 4 ~ましょう/~ましょうか

Take a long form of a verb and replace the ending with  $\sharp \ \ \ \ )$  or  $\sharp \ \ \ )$  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?

#### **Counting**

There are two important things you should know about counting items in Japanese. One, 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. Two, number words often come *after*, rather than *before*, the items counted in a sentence.

リーさんは 切手を 三枚 買いました。 <sup>きって</sup> item number

Lee bought three stamps.

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The number word,  $\equiv \underbrace{k}_{3,430}$ , is made up of the numeral  $\equiv \underset{3,4}{\equiv}$  and the "counter"  $\underbrace{k}_{300}$ . 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) ト忙しい 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).

たけしさんは忙しいです。 東京はにぎやかです。 <sup>とうきょう</sup>

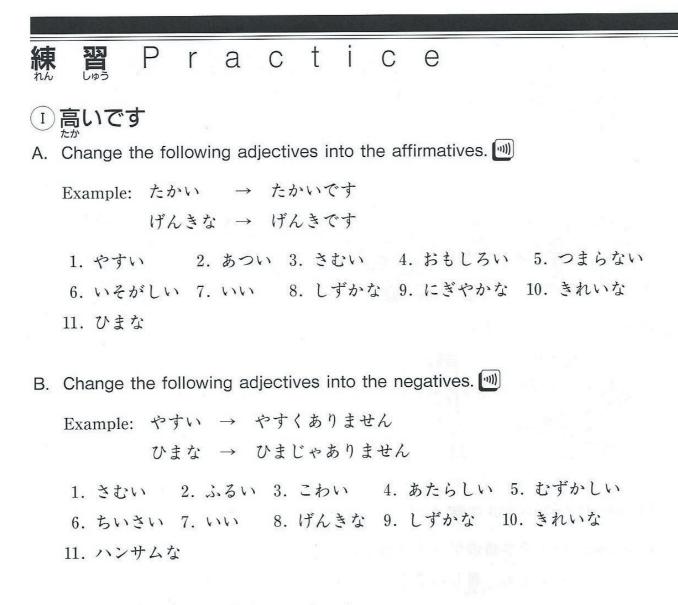
ノート

Takeshi is busy. Tokyo is busy/lively.

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

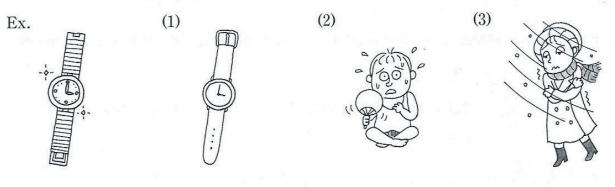
日曜日は忙しいです。 =日曜日は(私は)忙しいです。 I am busy on Sunday.

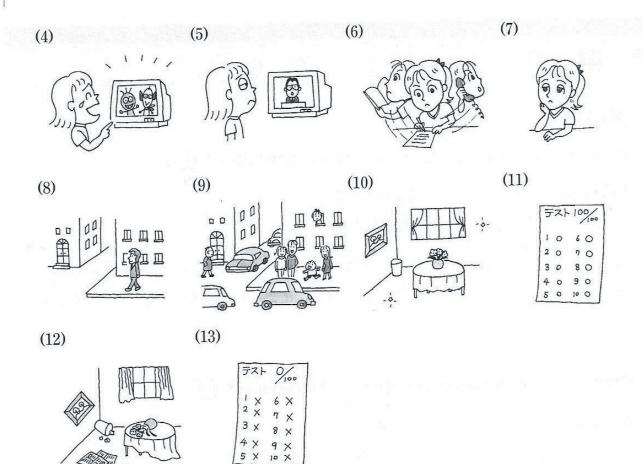
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C. Look at the pictures below and make sentences.

Example: この時計は高いです。 とけいたか この時計は安くありません。





## D. Answer the following questions.

Example:	Q:日本語のクラスは難し <sup>1: 13んご</sup> A:ええ、難しいです。/ v		
1. 今日は	ひまですか。		先生はやさしいですか。
/	大きいですか。		部屋はきれいですか。
	食べ物はおいしいですか。	6.	日本の食べ物は安いですか。

E. Pair Work-Make affirmative and negative sentences with your partner.

Britamprov 4	いな		
$\rightarrow$	友達の部屋はきれい	いです。でも、私の	の部屋はきれいじゃあり
	ません。		
1. おもしろい	2. 1111	3. こわい	4. おいしい
5. 高い	6. ハンサムな	7. 元気な	8. ひまな

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

Example:テストは難しくありません。やさしいです。<br/> type1. 私は2. 私の町は<br/> btl3. 私のとなりの人は<br/> btl4. 私の部屋は5. 東京は<br/> type6. ハワイは

## ■ 高かったです

A. Change the following adjectives into the past affirmatives.

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 2. あつい 3. さむい 4. おもしろい 5. つまらない
6. いそがしい 7. いい 8. しずかな 9. にぎやかな 10. きれいな
11. ひまな

B. Change the following adjectives into the past negatives.

Example: やすい → やすくありませんでした げんきな → げんきじゃありませんでした

 たかい 2. たのしい 3. やさしい 4. つまらない 5. おおきい
 いい 7. いそがしい 8. にぎやかな 9. しずかな 10. きれいな
 ひまな

- C. This is what Robert wrote down about the trip to Okinawa. Look at the memo and make sentences.
  - Ex. Okinawa—hot
    1. food—not expensive
    2. food—delicious
    3. hotel—not big
    4. hotel—new
    5. restaurant—not quiet
    6. sea—beautiful
    7. surfing—interesting

Example:

沖縄は暑かったです。



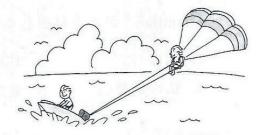
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D. Pair Work—Use the chart below and practice a dialogue with your partner, substituting the underlined parts. A and B are talking about A's vacation.

Example: A is Robert.

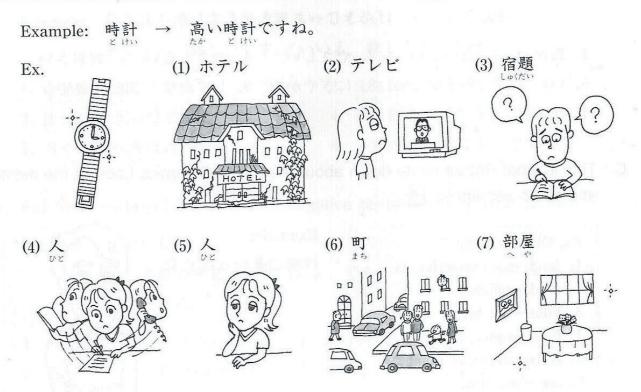
A:休みに<u>沖縄に行きました</u>。
 B:そうですか。どうでしたか。
 A:<u>とても暑かったです</u>。



Ex. Robert	went to Okinawa	very hot
(1) Mary	saw a movie	scary
(2) Takeshi	stayed home(うちにいる)	very boring
(3) Sue	went to a party	not fun
(4) Mr. Yamashita	went to flea market (フリーマーケット)	not cheap
(5) 私		112.9.1



A. Look at the pictures and make comments on them.



B. Answer the questions using the given cues.

- 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.

- 1. Foods: meat/なっとう (fermented beans)/ice cream (アイスクリーム)
- 2. Sports: aerobics (エアロビクス)/skiing (スキー)/skating (スケート)
- 3. Music: hard rock (ハードロック)/jazz (ジャズ)/classical music (クラシック)
- 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ありません。

#### B. Answer the following questions.

- 1. どんなスポーツが好きですか。
- 2. どんな食べ物が好きですか。
- 3. どんな飲み物が好きですか。
- 4. どんな映画が好きですか。
- 5. どんな音楽が好きですか。

▼ 映画を見ましょう

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A. Change the following into ましょう sentences. 🗐

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

Example: 寒いですね。  $\rightarrow$  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。
- 2. 十二時ですね。
- 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。

 T まとめの練習
 (Review Exercises)

 Review Exercises

A. 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

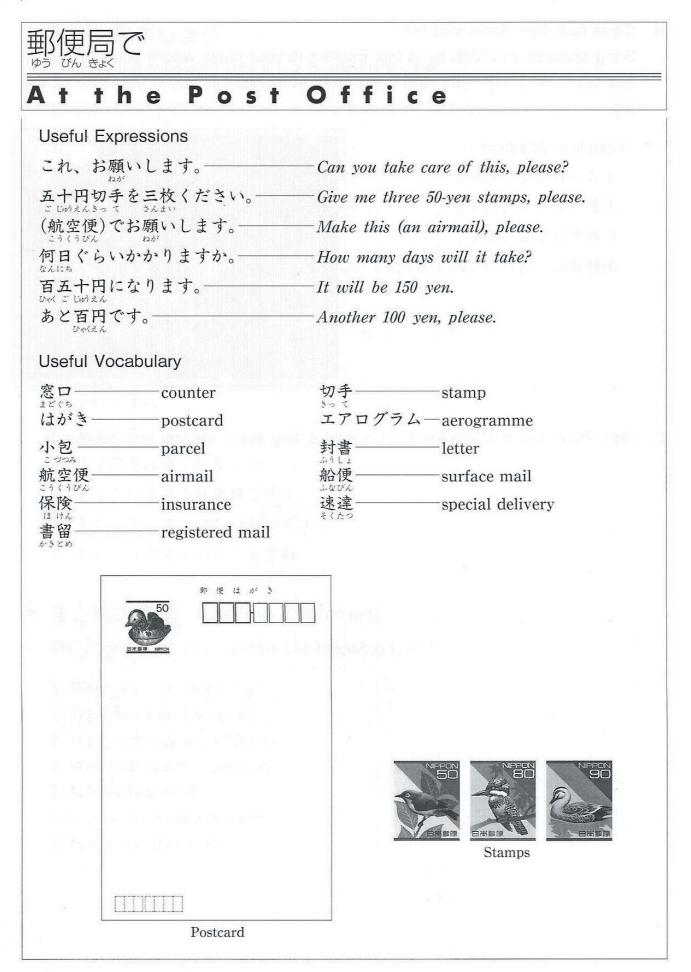
Bring pictures you took on a trip. Explain to your class where you went, what you did, how it was, etc. And later, other students will ask in detail about the trip.

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-Using Dialogue I as a model, buy some stamps and postcards.



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4		五	("
1.2	1.6.	10	- Service
012	Un	1-	

#### hoto Shop P d A t

Customer :	すみません。焼き増しお願いしま Excuse me. I'd like a reprint, plea		
Shop clerk :	はい。光沢ありでよろしいですか <i>Certainly. Would the glossy finish</i>		
Customer:	ltv. Yes.		
Shop clerk:	ここに名前と電話番号をお願いし Please fill in your name and telep	ます。 ohone number here.	
Customer:	いつできますか。 When will it be ready?		
Shop clerk:	仕上がりは十五日の三時です。 <sup>し あ</sup> It will be ready at three o'clock o	n the 15th.	
	この引き換え券を持ってきてくた Please bring this receipt.	ごさい。	
Customer:	わかりました。じゃ、お願いしま All right. Thank you.	きす。	
Shop clerk :	ありがとうございました。 Thank you very much.		
Useful Vocabu			
焼き増し——	reprint 5591		PE
現像			ation
光沢あり――	glossy finish		
光沢なし――	——mat finish		
and the second sec	——panoramic		
スライド――	slide		rôar alu a
プリント――	print	ネガーーーー	-negative
仕上がり――		フィルム	—film
24枚撮り――	——————————————————————————————————————	電池	-battery
Service Service	ラ――disposable camera	引き換え券 ひ か けん	-receipt