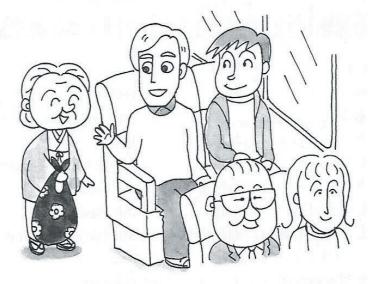


- 1 おばあさん: あの、すみません。このバスは市民病院へ行きますか。
- 2 ロバート: ええ、行きますよ……あの、おばあさん、どうぞ座ってください。
   3 おばあさん: いいえ、けっこうです。すぐ降りますから。

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。



## (I)

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 everyday.Robert: I understand. I'm sorry.

# $\mathbb{I}$

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.

# 

Old woman: Excuse me. Does this bus go to the city hospital? Robert: Yes, it does. Take this seat, ma'am. Old woman: No, thank you. I'll get off soon. Robert: Is that so? Then, shall I carry your bag? Old woman: Thank you. 116

					単 たん			五口				[11]
		V	0	C	a	b	U	I	a	r	У	
N	ouns											
	おかね				お金		m	oney				
*	おばあさ	i h					gı	andı	nothe	er; old	l woma	in
	おふろ		14		お風呂		ba	ath				
	かんじ				漢字		ka	anji;	Chin	ese cł	aracter	
*	きょうカ	·Lı		- May	教科書		te	xtbo	ok			
	こんしゅ	っう			今週		th	is w	eek			
*	しみんひ	ドよう	いん		市民病	院	Μ	lunic	ipal I	Hospi	tal	
*	つぎ				次		ne	ext				
	テレビケ	ーム					vi	deo g	game			
	でんき				電気		el	ectric	city			
	でんしゃ	•		h d	電車		tr	ain				
*	にもつ				荷物		ba	iggag	ge			
*	ページ						pa	age				
	まど				窓		w	indo	w			
	よる				夜		ni	ght				
	らいしゅ	うう			来週		ne	ext w	veek			
	らいねん	/			来年		ne	ext ye	ear			
な	- a d j	ec	tiv	r e								
*	たいへん	,(な)		1	大変		to	ugh	(situa	tion)		
U	-ver	bs										
	あそぶ			j	遊ぶ		to	play	; to s	spend	time p	leasantly
	いそぐ				急ぐ		to	hur	ry			
	おふろに	はい	る		お風呂	に入る	5 to	take	e a ba	th		
*	かえす			3	返す		to	retu	rn (tl	nings)		
							(	pers	on 12	thing	r を)	
	けす				消す		to	turn	off;	to era	ase (	~を)
	La				死ぬ		to	die				
*	すわる			)	座る		to	sit d	lown	(s	eat 12)	
	たつ				立つ		to	stan	d up			
	たばこを	すう		1	たばこ	を吸う	to	smo	ke			
*	つかう			1	使う		to	use	(~	~を)		
	てつだう			5	手伝う		to	help	. (	naven	n/task	z.)

\* Words that appear in the dialogue

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課◀	
-	1

	はいる	入る	to enter $(\sim l z)$
*	もつ	持つ	to carry; to hold $(\sim \varepsilon)$
*	やすむ	休む	(1) to be absent (from ) $(\sim \varepsilon)$
			(2) to rest
R	u - verbs	日日ノナフ	to open (something) $(\sim \varepsilon)$
	あける	開ける	to teach; to instruct
	おしえる	教える	(person に thing を)
*	おりる	降りる	to get off $(\sim \varepsilon)$
*	かりる	借りる	to borrow (person $\sub{thing} \mathfrak{E}$ )
	しめる	閉める	to close (something) $(\sim \varepsilon)$
	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 ( <i>person</i> に)
*	わすれる	忘れる	to forget; to leave behind $(\sim \mathfrak{E})$
1	rregular V	erbs	
			to bring (a person) $(\sim \varepsilon)$
*	もってくる	持ってくる	to bring (a thing) $(\sim \epsilon)$
A	dverbs and	d Other	Expressions
*	あとで	後で	later on
	おそく	遅く	(do something) late
*	~から		because
*	けっこうです	結構です	That would be fine.; That wouldn't
			be necessary.
	すぐ		right away
*		大山ですわ	Really?
	ほんとうですか	本当しりか	1000000000000 001 C1

# **文法**Grammar

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 fairly 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  $\tau$ .

ru-verbs 食べて

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

u-verbs with final  $\overline{\mathfrak{I}}, \mathfrak{I}$ , and  $\overline{\mathfrak{I}}$ 

<sup>1</sup>As we discussed in Lesson 3, some verbs that end with the *hiragana* 3 are *ru*-verbs and some others are *u*-verbs. The rule of thumb for determining which verb is which is to examine the vowel before the final 3 syllable. If the vowel is *a*, *o*, or *u*, the verb, without any exceptions, is an *u*-verb. If the vowel is either *i* or *e*, the verb can be either an *u*-verb or a *ru*-verb. Statistically speaking, there are many more *ru*-verbs, than *u*-verbs in the *iru* and *eru* camp, but there are many important verbs in the minority, such as  $\lambda 3$  (to enter), and  $\frac{1}{63}$  (to return).

$$\begin{cases} \dots & uru \\ \dots & oru \\ \dots & uru \end{cases} = always u-verbs \qquad \begin{cases} \dots & iru \\ \dots & eru \end{cases} = often, but not always, ru-verbs$$

As far as *te*-forms are concerned, we observe that *u*-verbs that end with 3 will have a small 9, *ru*-verbs that end with 3 do not.

とって とる u-verbs with final む, ぶ, and ぬ 読んで 読む > > 死ぬ 死んで u-verbs with final < 書いて > <u>書く</u> There is an important exception in this class: 行って 行< + u-verbs with final < 泳ぐ 泳いで  $\rightarrow$ u-verbs with final J 話す > 話して

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

irregular verbs		
する	<b>&gt;</b>	して
くる	$\rightarrow$	きて

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 ×会いて (see 会います) and ×読みて (see 読みます). It is probably easier, at this stage of learning, to memorize each verb as a set, as in 書 < 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.

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# 120) **▶**会話・文法編

## 2 ~てください

Use a verbal *te*-form together with ください to make a polite request to another person "please do . . . for me.<sup>2</sup>"

教科書のテープを聞いてください。 Please listen to the tape that goes with 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.)

## 3 ~てもいいです/~てはいけません

A verbal *te*-form plus t  $\cdots$   $\tau$  means "you may do  $\ldots$ ," which describes an activity that is permitted. To ask for permission, you can turn it into a question sentence,  $\sim \tau t$   $\cdots \tau \tau t$ .

教科書を見てもいいですか。	May I see the textbook?
はい、見てもいいですよ。	Yes, you may.

To deny somebody permission to do something, you can use the *te*-form plus  $dwlt \sharp \forall \lambda$ .

いいえ、教科書を見てはいけません。 No, you may not see the textbook.

### 4 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.)

ノートを借りて、コピーします。 *I will borrow her notebook and xerox it.* 

<sup>2</sup>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?

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今日は、六時に起きて、勉強しました。 Today I got up at six and studied.

食堂に行って、昼ごはんを食べましょう。 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。 <sup>311 か U1 かす</sup> *I am sorry for not bringing in the textbook.* (I left the book at home, and I am sorry.)

5 ~から

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

(situation)。(explanation) から。

私は今晩勉強します。あしたテストがありますから。 <sup>btl こんばん べんきょう</sup> *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.* 

~ましょうか

6

In Lesson 5 we learned ましょうか meaning "let's ...."ましょうか is also used in the sense of "let me do ...," in offering assistance. If you see somebody having a hard time opening the lid of a bottle, for example, you can offer help by saying:

(私が)やりましょうか。 I'll do it.

<sup>3</sup>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. 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?



### Expression Notes(7

羅く/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、	遅い朝ごはんを食べます。
レッうまっ い 、 とのう じ 、 、 と	$b \in b \in a \in $
きのう、遅く寝ました。	I went to bed late yesterday.

You can also apply this rule to  $\frac{1}{42}$   $\sqrt{2}$   $\sqrt{2}$   $\sqrt{2}$ 

**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."

 $\mathfrak{F}$  Many words that begins with  $\mathfrak{F}$  can also be used without it.  $\mathfrak{F}$  in such words simply adds smoothness and nuance of social refinement, without changing the meaning of the words.

Example: <u>お</u>酒 <u>お</u>金 お風呂

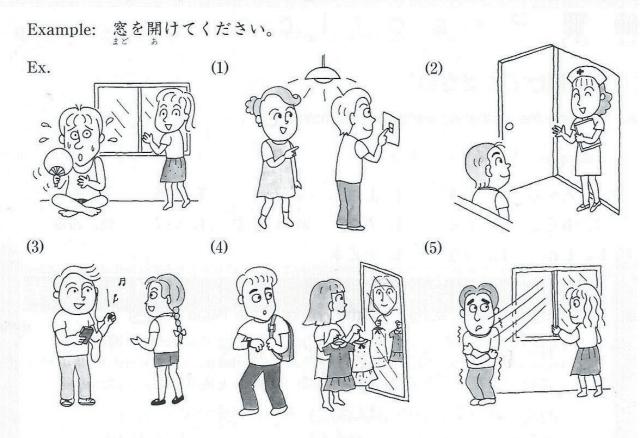
ractice 羽日 Ρ ①窓を開けてください A. Change the following verbs into te-forms. Example:  $5 \ge 3 \Rightarrow 5 \ge 7$ 1. たべる 2. かう 3. よむ 4. かく 5. くる 6. まつ 9. する 10. いそぐ 7. あそぶ 8. とる 11. いく 12. ねる 14. はなす 15. かえる 13. しぬ B. Let's sing a *te*-form song! (Battle Hymn of the Republic) あう あって まつ まって とる とって ▶1. よむ 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 むぶぬ んで く いて うつる って 12. (repeat twice) すして u-verb te-form C. What will you say when you want someone to do the following things? Example: to speak slowly  $\rightarrow$  ゆっくり話してください。 2. to write a letter 1. to call you tomorrow 4. to drink tea 3. to open the window

- 5. to teach you kanji
- 7. to wait for you
- 9. to go to a hospital
- 11. to bring a friend

- C . 1 · . . 1 · 1
- 6. to bring a drink
- 8. to come with you
- 10. to return your book
- 12. to stand up

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D. What would you say in the following situations?



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.

# 

A. You are staying with a host family. Ask your host family for permission to do the following things.

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

- 1. たばこを吸う<br/>す2. 電話をかける<br/>てんち3. 朝、お風呂に入る<br/>まき、まる<br/>はい4. 遅く帰る<br/>ちたきまえ5. 友だちを連れてくる<br/>とも<br/>っ6. 音楽を聞く<br/>おんかく き7. 夜、出かける<br/>ょる<br/>な8. テレビゲームをする

- B. What would you say in the following situations? Make sentences with ~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 want to smoke in a coffee shop, and there is someone sitting nearby.
  - 6. You are at a friend's house, and suddenly remember that you need to make a phone call.
  - 7. You have run into a celebrity. Conveniently, you have a camera with you.
  - 8. You have arrived at a classroom. The air is stuffy.
  - 9. You and your friend are in a dark room, and you feel somewhat uncomfortable.
- C. You are a strict parent. Tell your child not to do the following things using the cues in A.

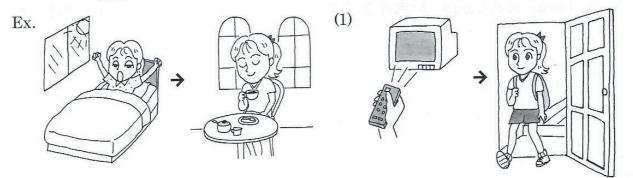
Example: テレビを見る  $\rightarrow$  テレビを見てはいけません。

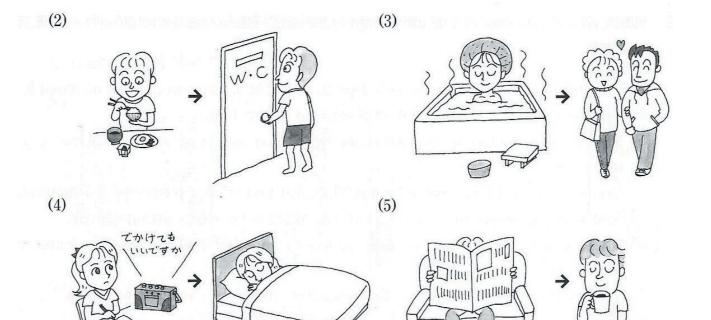
D. Tell the class what we can and can't do at school and at a host family's house.

Example: 学校でたばこを吸ってはいけません。 ホストファミリー (host family) のうちで朝お風呂に入ってもいいです。

# ■ 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.





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

Example:朝起きる→朝起きて、新聞を読みます。<br/>しんぶん1.友だちのうちに行く<br/>とも2.うちに帰る<br/>かえ3.電車を降りる<br/>てんしゃ お4.友だちに会う<br/>とも5.お風呂に入る<br/>ふる<br/>はい6.大学に行く<br/>たいがく<br/>い

# 

A. Add reasons to the following sentences.

Example: バスに乗ります。 → バスに乗ります。時間がありませんから。

- 先週は大変でした。
   まいかん
   2. あの映画を見ません。
   まいが み
- 3. あのレストランに行きました。 4. きのうクラスを休みました。
- 5. (name of a friend) が大好きです。

B. Pair Work-Ask each other why you think the following.

- 今週は大変です。
   こんしゅう たいへん
   あしたはひまです。
- 3. 週末、(name of a movie) を見ます。
- 4. きのう、(name of a restaurant) に行きました。
- 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。

# ⑦ テレビを消しましょうか

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

Example:	テレビを消す		
	→ 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、けっこうです。
1. 窓を厚	見ける	2. テレビをつける	3. 手伝う <sup>てった</sup>
4. 先生1	に聞く	5. 電話をかける	6. 荷物を持つ
7. 飲み物	物を持ってくる	8. 電気を消す	9. 写真を撮る
10. 窓を見	引める		

- I まとめの練習 (Review Exercises)
   A たししゅう
   (Review Exercises)
   (Review Exerci
- A. 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 are going on a trip tomorrow. You don't have money to lend to your friend.

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。あした、旅行に行きますから。

### (1)

#### 1-A

You have a date tomorrow and want to borrow a car from your friend.

#### 1-B

You just bought a brand-new car 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 asked to return your friend's video today, but you forgot to bring it. You want to return it tomorrow.

#### 3-B

You asked your friend to return your video today. You need it today because you want to watch it together with another friend.

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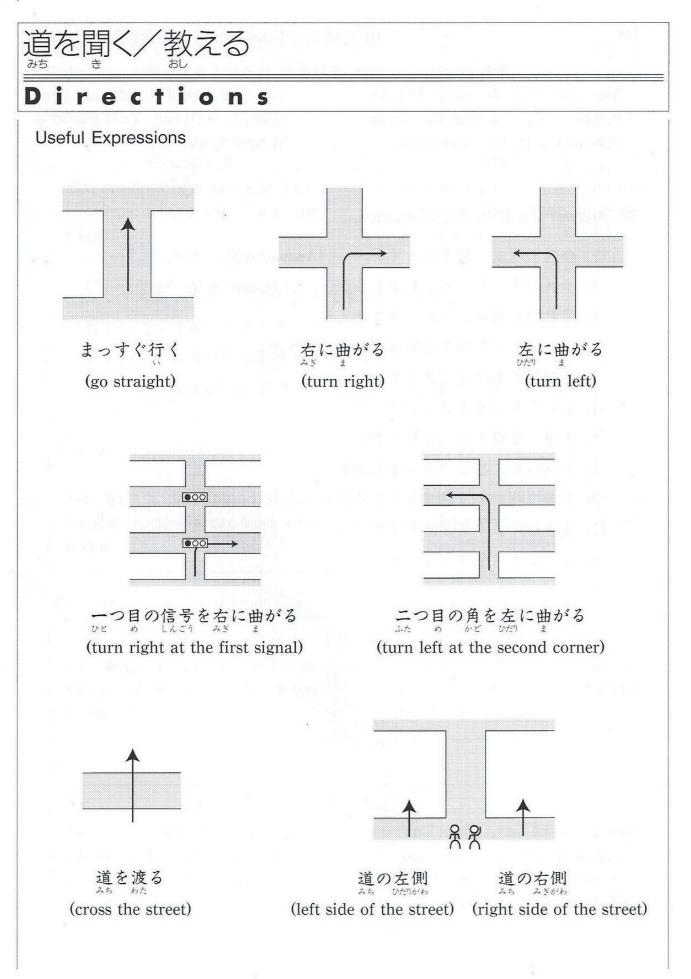
4-A You are now in your friend's house. You see a cake that looks very delicious. You love cakes. 4-B

You just baked a cake for your mother's birthday. Your friend is in your house now.

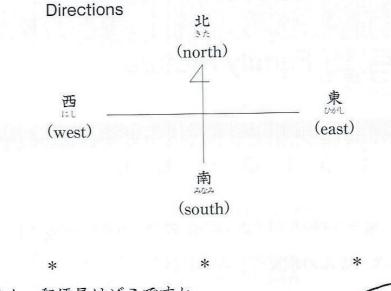
B. Answer the following questions.

1. 今週の週末、何をしますか。 (Answer with "~て、~。") 2. 子供の時、よく何をしましたか。 (Answer with "~て、~。") 3. 図書館で何をしてはいけませんか。  $\varepsilon_{14}\varepsilon_{15}\varepsilon$ 

11. よくクラスを休みますか。

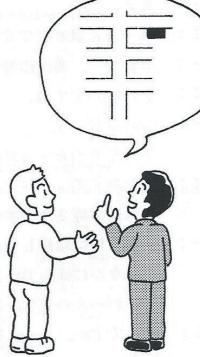


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- A: すみません。郵便局はどこですか。 Excuse me, where is a post office?
- B: まっすぐ行って、三つ目の角を右に曲がって ください。郵便局は道の右側にありますよ。 Go straight and turn right at the third corner. The post office is on the right side of the street.

A: どうもありがとうございます。 Thank you very much.





(13)