# 第6課 L E S S O N ------6 □八一トさんの一日 A Day in Robert's Life

# 会話 Dialogue

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(I) In the class.

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。

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。

6 ロバート: はい、すみません。

# After class.

1スー: 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: ええ、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スー: 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。

## On the bus.

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。



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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.

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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.

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たん	무무

(((1)

### Vocabulary

N	0	U	14	C
	-	-	-	- 20

おかね お金 money

\* おばあさん grandmother; old woman

おふろ お風呂 bath

かんじ 漢字 kanji; Chinese character

\* しみんびょういん 市民病院 Municipal Hospital

\* つぎ 次 next

テレビゲーム video game

でんき 電気 electricity でんしゃ 電車 train

\* にもつ 荷物 baggage

\* ページ page

まど 窓 window よる 夜 night

らいしゅう 来週 next week らいねん 来年 next year

#### な - adjective

\* たいへん(な) 大変 tough (situation)

#### U-verbs

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

\* かえす 返す to return (things)

(person に thing を)

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 (~を)

てつだう 手伝う to help (person/task を)

<sup>\*</sup> Words that appear in the dialogue

		(-)-)
はいる	入る	to enter (~15)
* もつ	持つ	to carry; to hold (~を)
* やすむ	休む	(1) to be absent (from ) (~を)
		(2) to rest
Ru-verbs	200	
あける	開ける	to open (something) $(\sim \varepsilon)$
おしえる	教える	to teach; to instruct (person に thing を)
* おりる	降りる	to get off (~を)
* かりる	借りる	to borrow (person 12 thing &)
しめる	閉める	to close (something) (~を)
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 (person 12)
* わすれる	忘れる	to forget; to leave behind (~を)
Irregular		
つれてくる	連れてくる	to bring (a person) (~を)
* もってくる	持ってくる	to bring (a thing) $(\sim \mathcal{E})$
Adverbsa	nd Other	Expressions
* あとで	後で	later on
おそく	遅く	(do something) late
* ~から		because

That would be fine.; That wouldn't

slowly; leisurely; unhurriedly

be necessary.

right away Really?

\* すぐ

\* けっこうです

\* ほんとうですか

ゆっくり

# 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 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 z off and add  $\tau$ .

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

<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 3 (to return).

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

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

The irregular verbs \$\forall 2\$ and \$\lambda 5\$, 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  $\times$ 会いて (see 会います) and  $\times$ 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.

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### 2 ~てください

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

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  $t \in \mathcal{T}$  means "you may do . . . ," which describes an activity that is permitted. To ask for permission, you can turn it into a question sentence,  $\sim 7 t \in \mathcal{T}$  .

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 はいけません.

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.

窓を開けて。

Open the window, will you?

<sup>&</sup>lt;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.

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。

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

### ~から

A sentence that ends with b's (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。

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

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.

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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>The explanation clause may also precede the situation clause. Thus the first example above can also be paraphrased as:

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

遅く/遅い▶ Although both 遅い and 遅く mean "late," they have different usages, since 遲い is an adjective and 遲く is an adverb. 遲い 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.

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."

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

Example: お酒 お金かか

# 練習 Practice

### ①窓を開けてください

A. Change the following verbs into te-forms.

Example: おきる → おきて

- 1. たべる 2. かう 3. よむ 4. かく 5. くる 6. まつ
- 7. あそぶ 8. とる 9. する 10. いそぐ 11. いく 12. ねる
- 13. しぬ 14. はなす 15. かえる
- B. Let's sing a te-form song! (Battle Hymn of the Republic)
  - ♪1. あう あって まつ まって とる とって
    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

♪2. うつる って むぶぬ んで く いて ぐ いで (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 → ゆっくり話してください。

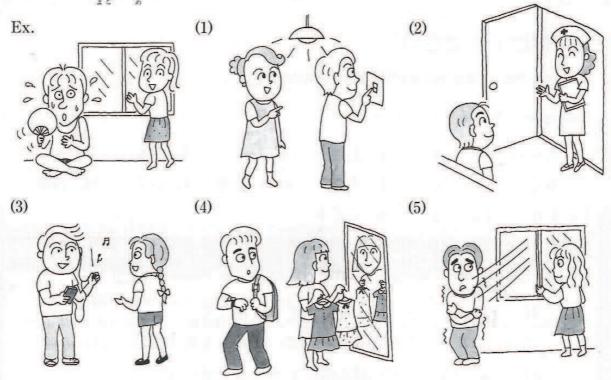
- 1. to call you tomorrow
- 3. to open the window
- 5. to teach you kanji
- 7. to wait for you
- 9. to go to a hospital
- 11. to bring a friend

- 2. to write a letter
- 4. to drink tea
- 6. to bring a drink
- 8. to come with you
- 10. to return your book
- 12. to stand up

# ▶会話·文法編

#### D. What would you say 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。 → B pretends to drink coffee.

# ■ テレビを見てもいいですか/テレビを見てはいけません

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 → テレビを見てもいいですか。

- たばこを吸う
   電話をかける
   みに入ります。
   基本のであります。
   本本のであります。
   本本のではなります。
   本本のではなります。
   本のではなります。
   本のではなりまする。
   本のではなります。
   本のではなりまする。
   本のではなりまする。<

- 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. [11]

Example: テレビを見る → テレビを見てはいけません。

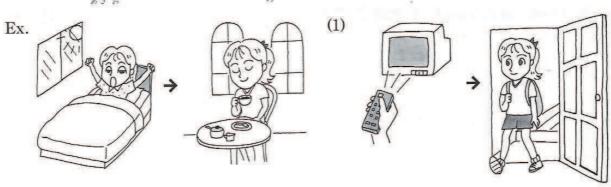
D. Tell the class what we can and can't do at school and at a host family's house.

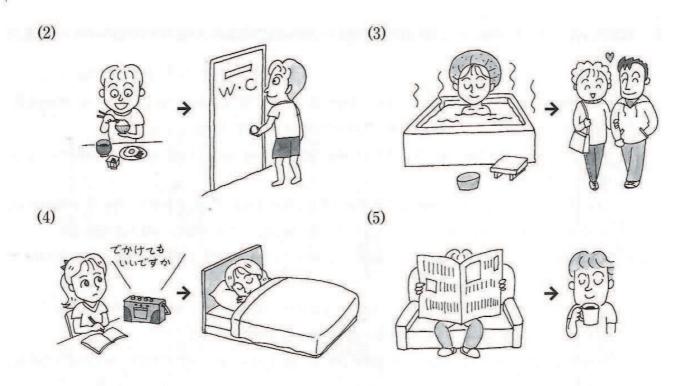
Example: 学校でたばこを吸ってはいけません。 ホストファミリー (host family) のうちで朝お風呂に入ってもいいです。

# ■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.

Example: 朝起きて、コーヒーを飲みます。





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

→ 朝起きて、新聞を読みます。 Example: 朝起きる

- 4. 友だちに会う 5. お風呂に入る

# Ⅳ バスに乗ります。時間がありませんから。

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。

- 1. 先週は大変でした。
- 2. あの映画を見ません。
- 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.

Example: 朝ごはんを食べません。

→ A:私は朝ごはんを食べません。

A:あまりお金がありませんから。B さんは?

B:私も朝ごはんを食べません。朝、忙しいですから。

- 1. 今週は大変です。
- 2. 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。
- 7. 来週、(name of a place) に行きます。

# ♥ 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. 窓を開ける

- テレビをつける
   電話をかける
   荷物を持つ
   電気を消す
   写真を撮る

10. 窓を閉める

## w まとめの練習 (Review Exercises)

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. (4)

#### 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.

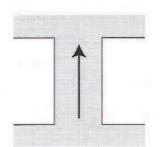
#### B. Answer the following questions.

- 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。
- 4. 電車の中でたばこを吸ってもいいですか。
- 5. 大学に何を持ってきますか。
- 6. よく電車に乗りますか。
- 7. 先週、宿題を忘れましたか。
- 8. 子供の時、どこで遊びましたか。
- 9. 子供の時、よくお母さんを手伝いましたか。
- 10. 図書館でよく本を借りますか。
- 11. よくクラスを休みますか。

# 道を聞く/教える

### Directions

#### **Useful Expressions**



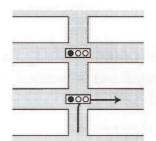
まっすぐ行く (go straight)



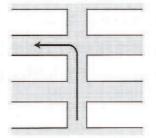
右に曲がる (turn right)



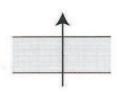
左に曲がる (turn left)



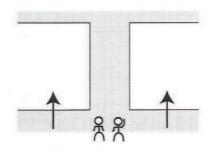
一つ目の信号を右に曲がる turn right at the first signal)



二つ目の角を左に曲がる (turn left at the second corner)



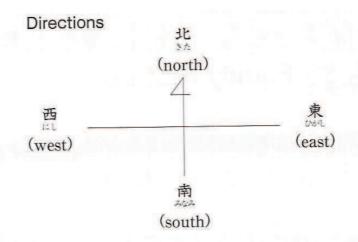
道を渡る (cross the street)



道の左側

道の右側

(left side of the street) (right side of the street)



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.

