## Lesson 13

## I. Vocabulary

あそびます およぎます むかえます つかれます	遊びます 泳ぎます 迎えます 疲れます	enjoy oneself, play swim go to meet, welcome get tired (when expressing the condition
けっこんします かいものします しょくじします さんぽします [こうえんを~]	結婚します 買い物します 食事します 散歩します [公園を~]	of being tired, つかれました is used) marry, get married do shopping have a meal, dine
たいへん[な]	大変[な]	hard, tough, severe, awful
ほしい	欲しい	want (something)
ひろいせまい	広い狭い	wide, spacious narrow, small (room, etc.)
プールかわ	חן	swimming pool river
びじゅつ つり スキー	美術 釣り	fine arts fishing (~をします: fish, angle) skiing (~をします: ski)
しゅうまつ [お]しょうがつ	週末 [お]正月	weekend New Year's Day
~ごろ		about $\sim$ (time)
なにか どこか	何か	somewhere, some place

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#### れんしゅう **〈練習 C〉**

のどが かわきます

おなかが すきます

そうしましょう。

get thirsty (when expressing the condition of being thirsty, のどが かわきました is used)
get hungry (when expressing the condition of being hungry, おなかが すきました is used)
Let's do that. (used when agreeing

with someone's suggestion)

かい わ (会話)

ではいます。 で注文は? で注文は? 定はく 定か。 中 どん しょうしょう しょうしょう 一 少 々 ] お待ち ください。 ~で ございます。 ~ので ございます。

May I take your order?
set meal, table d´hôte
bowl of rice topped with beef
Please wait [a moment].
(polite equivalent of です)
separately

アキックス おはようテレビ a fictitious company a fictitious TV programme

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#### **II. Translation**

#### **Sentence Patterns**

- 1. I want a car.
- 2. I want to eat some sushi.
- 3. I'm going to France to study cooking.

#### **Example Sentences**

- 1. What do you want most right now?
  - ·····[I want] a new mobile phone.
- 2. Where do you want to go for your summer holiday?
  - ·····[I want to go to] Okinawa.
- 3. I feel tired today, so I don't want to do anything.
  - ·····I understand. Today's meeting was tough, wasn't it?
- 4. What are you doing at the weekend?
  - ·····I'm taking the children to Kobe to see the ships.
- 5. What did you come to study in Japan?
  - ·····I came to study art.
- 6. Did you go anywhere for your winter holiday?
  - ·····Yes, I went skiing in Hokkaido.

#### Conversation

#### Separately, please

Yamada: It's twelve o'clock already. Shall we go and have some lunch?

Miller: OK.

Yamada: Where shall we go?

Miller: Hmm..... I'd like to eat something Japanese today.

Yamada: OK, let's go to Tsuruya then.

Waitress: What would you like to order?

Miller: The tempura special for me.

Yamada: And I'll have the beef on rice.

Waitress: One tempura special and one beef on rice? Coming right up.

.....

.....

Cashier: That's 1,680 yen.

Miller: Sorry, but could we pay separately, please?

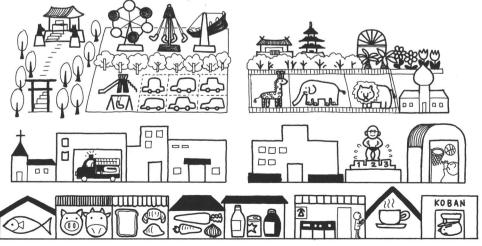
Cashier: Of course, the tempura special is 980 yen and the beef on rice is 700 yen.

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#### **III. Useful Words and Information**

<sup>まち</sup> 町の 中 Town

はくぶつかん博物館	museum	しゃくしょ 市役所	town hall, city hall
びじゅつかん 美術館	art museum, art gallery	がさつしょ警察署	police
としょかん図書館	library	こうばん 交番	police box
えいがかん 映画館	cinema, movie theater	けい 防署	fire station
かり 園	Z00	ちゅうしゃじょう 駐車場	car park, parking lot
しょくぶつえん 植物園	botanical garden		
ゆうえんち 遊園地	amusement park	大学	university
		こうこう	senior high school
お寺	Buddhist temple	ちゅうがっこう中学校	junior high school
神社	Shinto shrine	小学校	elementary school
教会	Christian church	ようちえん 幼稚園	kindergarten
モスク	Mosque	にくや	
K		肉屋	butcher's shop
たいいくかん 体育館	gymnasium	パン屋	bakery
プール	swimming pool	さかな や 魚屋 さか や	fishmonger's, fish store
こうえん 公園	park	酒屋	off-licence, liquor store
たいしかん		八百屋	greengrocer's, fruit and
大使館	embassy		vegetable store
こゅうこくかんりきょく 入国管理局	immigration bureau	き- さ ブ /	
		きっさてん 喫茶店	café, coffee shop
		コンビニ	convenience store
		スーパー	supermarket
		デパート	department store
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#### IV. Grammar Notes

## Nが 欲しいです

ほしい is an い-adjective, and its object is marked by が.

① わたしは 友達が 欲しいです。

② 今何がいちばん欲しいですか。 …… 章が欲しいです。

③ 子どもが 欲しいですか。 ……いいえ、欲しくないです。

I want some friends.

What do you want most right now? ·····I want a car.

Do you want to have children? ·····No, I don't.

#### Vます -form たいです

1) Vます -form

The form a verb takes when used with  $\sharp f$  (e.g. the  $\dagger i$ ) of  $\dagger i$  is called its ます -form.

2) Vます-form たいです

The pattern Vます -form たいです is used to express the speaker's desire to do something. The object of  $\sim t_{\text{c}}$  can be marked either with the particle  $\xi$  or with the particle  $t^{*}$ .  $\sim t_{5}$  inflects in the same way as  $\cdot$  -adjectives.

わたしは 沖縄へ 行きたいです。

I want to go to Okinawa.

わたしは てんぷらを 養べたいです。 I'd like to eat some tempura.

⑥ 神戸で 何を 質いたいですか。 What do you want to buy in Kobe? (が) ......靴を 質いたいです。 ......I want to buy some shoes.

⑦ おなかが 痛いですから、何も 食べたくないです。

My stomach hurts, so I don't want to eat anything. (See Lesson 17.)

[Note 1] ほしいです and たいです can only be used when talking about what the speaker or listener wants. They cannot be used to talk about what a third person wants. [Note 2] Neither ほしいですか nor V ます -form たいですか should be used when が ほしいですか or コーヒーが のみたいですか are not proper ways of asking someone if they would like a cup of coffee. In this case, an expression such as  $\supset$  — ヒーは いかがですか or コーヒーを のみませんか should be used.

# 3. $N(\text{place}) \sim \begin{cases} V \text{ ま } form \\ N \end{cases}$ に 行きま $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}$ に 行きます f(x

The purposes of the actions いきます, きます and かえります are marked by に.

⑧ 神戸へインド料理を食べに行きます。

I'm going to Kobe to have some Indian food.

When the verb before  $\[ c]$  is  $\[ N \cup \exists t \]$  (e.g.  $\[ h]$  or  $\[ N \in \cup \exists t \]$  (e.g.  $\[ h]$  it is used in the form  $\[ N \cup \Box t \]$  or  $\[ h]$  it is used in the form  $\[ N \cup \Box t \]$  or  $\[ h]$  it is used in the form  $\[ h]$  in  $\[ h]$  is  $\[ h]$  or  $\[ h]$  or

(9) 神戸へ 買い物に 行きます。

I'm going shopping in Kobe.

⑩ 日本へ 美術の 勉強に 来ました。 I came to Japan to study art.

[Note] When a noun denoting an event such as a festival or concert comes before  $\mathbb{C}$ , the purpose of the action is usually interpreted as being seeing the festival, listening to the concert, etc.

① あした <sup>きょうと</sup> 都の お祭りに 行きます。 I'm going to see a festival in Kyoto tomorrow.

## **4.** どこか/何か

 $\mathcal{E} \subset \mathcal{H}$  means 'anywhere' or 'somewhere', and  $\mathcal{L} \subset \mathcal{H}$  means 'anything' or 'something'. The particle  $\wedge$  comes after  $\mathcal{E} \subset \mathcal{H}$  and the particle  $\mathcal{E}$  after  $\mathcal{L} \subset \mathcal{H}$ , but either of these can be omitted.

② 客休みは どこか[へ] 行きましたか。 ……はい。北海道へ スキーに 行きました。

Did you go anywhere for your winter holiday?

·····Yes, I went skiing in Hokkaido.

[Note] It can be added to a word expressing time in order to make it the topic of a sentence.

③ のどが かわきましたから、荷か[を] 飲みたいです。 I'm thirsty; I'd like something to drink.

## **5.** ご∼

i shows respect.

個 ご 注 文は?

May I take your order?