

Lesson 14

I. Vocabulary

つけますⅡ		turn on
けしますⅠ	消します	turn off
あけますⅡ	開けます	open
しめますⅡ	閉めます	close, shut
いそぎますⅠ	急ぎます	hurry
まちますⅠ	待ちます	wait
もちますⅠ	持ちます	hold
とりますⅠ	取ります	take, pass
てつだいますⅠ	手伝います	help (with a task)
よびますⅠ	呼びます	call
はなしますⅠ	話します	speak, talk
つかいますⅠ	使います	use
とめますⅡ	止めます	stop, park
みせますⅡ	見せます	show
おしえますⅡ	教えます [住所を～]	tell [an address]
[じゅうしょを～]		
すわりますⅠ	座ります	sit down
たちますⅠ*	立ちます	stand up
はいりますⅠ	入ります [喫茶店に～]	enter [a café]
[きっさてんに～]		
でますⅡ*	出ます [喫茶店を～]	go out [of a café]
[きっさてんを～]		
ふりますⅠ	降ります [雨が～]	rain
[あめが～]		
コピーしますⅢ		copy
でんき	電気	electricity, light
エアコン		air conditioner
パスポート		passport
なまえ	名前	name
じゅうしょ	住所	address
ちず	地図	map
しお	塩	salt
さとう	砂糖	sugar

もんだい	問題	question, problem, trouble
こたえ	答え	answer
よみかた	読み方	how to read, way of reading
〜かた	〜方	how to ~, way of ~ing
まっすぐ		straight
ゆっくり		slowly, leisurely
すぐ		immediately
また		again
あとで		later
もう すこし	もう 少し	a little more
もう ~		~ more, another ~

れんしゅう
〈練習 C〉

さあ		right (used when encouraging some course of action)
あれ?		Oh! Eh? (in surprise or wonder)

かいわ
〈会話〉

<small>しんごう</small> 信号を <small>みぎ</small> 右へ <small>ま</small> 曲がって ください。		Turn right at the traffic lights.
これで <small>ねが</small> お願いします。		I'd like to pay with this.
<small>つ</small> お釣り		change

<small>ちょう</small> みどり町		a fictitious town
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II. Translation

Sentence Patterns

1. Just a moment, please.
2. Shall I carry your bag?
3. Mr. Miller's making a phone call now.

Example Sentences

1. Please write your name with a ballpoint pen.
.....Yes, OK.
2. Excuse me, could you tell me how to read this kanji, please?
.....It's 'jusho'.
3. Hot, isn't it? Shall I open the window?
.....Yes, please.
4. Shall I come to the station to meet you?
.....No, it's fine. I'll get a taxi.
5. Where's Ms. Sato?
.....She's in the meeting room, talking to Mr. Matsumoto.
OK, I'll come back later.
6. Is it raining?
.....No, it isn't [raining].

Conversation

To Midoricho, please

Karina: To Midoricho, please.

Driver: OK.
.....

Karina: Excuse me. Please turn right at those lights.

Driver: Right, yes?

Karina: Yes.
.....

Driver: Is it straight on?

Karina: Yes, go straight on, please.
.....

Karina: Please stop in front of that flower shop.

Driver: OK.

It's 1,800 yen.

Karina: Take it out of this, please.

Driver: Here's 3,200 yen change. Thank you.

III. Useful Words and Information

えき 駅 Station

きっぷうば 切符売り場	ticket office, ticket area	とっきゅう 特急	super-express train
じどうけんばい 自動券売機	ticket machine	きゅうこう 急行	express train
せいざんき 精算機	fare adjustment machine	かいそく 快速	rapid service train
かいざつぐち 改札口	ticket barrier	じゆんきゅう 準急	semi-express train
でぐち 出口	exit	ふつう 普通	local train
いりぐち 入口	entrance		
ひがしぐち 東口	east exit	じこくひょう 時刻表	timetable
にしぐち 西口	west exit	はつ ～発	departing ~
みなみぐち 南口	south exit	ちやく ～着	arriving at ~
きたぐち 北口	north exit	とうきょうい [東京]行き	for [TOKYO]
ちゅうおうぐち 中央口	central exit		
		ていきけん 定期券	season ticket, commuter pass
[プラットフォーム]ホーム	platform	かいさうけん 回数券	coupon ticket
ばいいてん 売店	kiosk	かたみち 片道	one way
コインロッカー	coin locker	おうふく 往復	return/round trip
タクシー乗り場	taxi rank		
バスターミナル	bus terminal		
バス停	bus stop		



IV. Grammar Notes

1. Verb Groups

Japanese verbs conjugate, and sentences with various meanings can be formed by adding various phrases to the conjugated forms of the verbs. Verbs are classified into three groups depending on how they are conjugated.

1) Group I Verbs

In all verbs of this group, the last sound of the ます -form is from the い -column of the syllabary chart, e.g. かきます (write), のみます (drink).

2) Group II verbs

In most verbs of this group, the last sound of the ます -form is from the え -column (e.g. たべます (eat) and みせます (show)), but in some verbs it is a sound from the い -column (e.g. みます (see)).

3) Group III Verbs

Verbs of this group include します and 'action-denoting noun + します', as well as きます.

2. V て -form

The verb form that ends with て or で is called the て -form. The method by which the て -form is created from the ます -form depends on the group to which the verb belongs, as described below. (See Exercise A1, Lesson14 of Main Text.)

1) Group I Verbs

(1) When the last sound of the ます -form is い, ち or り, the い, ち or り is dropped and って is attached. e.g. かいます → かって buy

まちます → まって wait かえります → かえって go home, return

(2) When the last sound of the ます -form is み, び or に, the み, び or に is dropped and んで is attached. e.g. のみます → のんで drink

よびます → よんで call しにます → しんで die

(3) When the last sound of the ます -form is き or ぎ, the き or ぎ is dropped and い て or いで respectively is attached.

e.g. かきます → かいて write いそぎます → いそいで hurry

However いきます (go) is an exception, and becomes いって.

(4) When the last sound of the ます -form is し, て is added to the ます -form.

e.g. かします → かして lend

2) Group II Verbs

て is added to the ます -form. e.g. たべます → たべて eat

みせます → みせて show みます → みて see

3) Group III Verbs

て is added to the ます -form. e.g. きます → きて come

します → して do さんぽします → さんぽして go for a walk

3. V て -form ください Please do.....

This sentence pattern is used to tell, request or invite the listener to do something.

However, it is not a very polite way of asking someone to do something, so it is often used together with the expression すみませんが as in ① below.

- ① すみませんが、この漢字の読み方を教えてください。
Excuse me, could you tell me how to read this kanji, please? (Requesting)
- ② ボールペンで名前を書いてください。
Please write your name with a ballpoint pen. (Telling)
- ③ どうぞたくさん食べてください。 Please eat as much as you want. (Inviting)

4. Vて-form います

This sentence pattern indicates that a certain action or motion is in progress.

- ④ ミラーさんは今電話をかけています。
Mr. Miller is making a phone call now.
- ⑤ 今雨が降っていますか。 Is it raining now?
……はい、降っています。 ……Yes, it is [raining].
……いいえ、降っていません。 ……No, it isn't [raining].

5. Vます-form ましょうか Shall I.....?

This expression is used when the speaker is offering to do something for the listener.

- ⑥ あしたも来ましようか。 Shall I come tomorrow, too?
……ええ、10時に来てください。 ……Yes, please come at ten.
- ⑦ 傘を貸ましようか。 Shall I lend you my umbrella?
……すみません。お願いします。 ……Yes, please.
- ⑧ 荷物を持ちましようか。 Shall I carry your bag?
……いいえ、けっこうです。 ……No, thank you.

6. NがV

When describing a phenomenon by saying what was felt about it through one or more of the five senses (sight, hearing, etc.) or when telling someone objectively about an event, the subject is marked with the particle が.

- ⑨ 雨が降っています。 It's raining.
- ⑩ ミラーさんがいませんね。 Mr. Miller isn't here, is he?

7. すみませんが

- ⑪ すみませんが、塩を取ってください。
Excuse me, could you pass the salt, please?
- ⑫ 失礼ですが、お名前は？ Excuse me, but what is your name?

The が in expressions such as すみませんが and しつれいですが (used as introductory remarks when addressing someone) is not being used in an antithetical sense but as a casual preamble to a remark.