

#### 問題4

#### 例

ホテルのテレビが壊れています。 = The TV at the hotel is broken.

\* 壊れます g2 = break

\* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action> //

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何と言いますか。 = What do you say?

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F:

1

テレビがつかないんです。 = The TV is not turned on. The TV doesn't work.

\* つかない = be not turned on, be not switched on = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of つきます g1 ((electricity) comes on)

\* なんです = [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] なんです =

....., I wonder ;

....., I doubt ;

....., I want to draw your attention ;

....., I want to emphasize ;

....., I really want to say so ;

because .....

ん can be changed to の.

\* が = 1 but 2 <used to show a hesitation> //

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2

テレビをつけてもいいですか。 = May I turn (switch) on TV? Is it OK for me to turn (switch) on TV.

\* つけます g2 = turn on, switch on, put on

\* [te-form] もいいです = may do ~, it is OK to do ~ //

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3

テレビをつけた方がいいですよ。 = You had better switch on TV.

\* つけた = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of つけます g2 (turn on, switch on, put on)

\* [ta-form] ほうが いいです = had better do ~ //

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1番

<sup>せんばい</sup>先輩が忙しそうなので、<sup>てつだ</sup>手伝いたいです。 = Your senior looks busy, so you want to help him.

\* [masu-form / stem of i-adjective / stem of na-adjective] そうです = it looks like that ~ , (X) is going to do ~ at any moment

\* ので = [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] ので = because ~

\* Basically we use the plain-style right before 'ので', however, we can use the polite-style to be more formal.

\* [masu-form] たいです = want to do ~ //

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<sup>せんばい</sup>先輩に <sup>なん</sup>何と <sup>い</sup>言いますか。 = Wha do you say to your senior?

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F:

1

あの、<sup>てつだ</sup>手伝って くれませんか。 = Errr, can you help me? <request>

\* <sup>てつだ</sup>手伝います g1 = help

Request:

[te-form] くれますか = Can you do ~ ?

[te-form] くれませんか = Can you do ~ ?

[te-form] ください = Please do ~

[te-form] くださいますか = Could you please do ~ ?, Would you please do ~ ?

[te-form] くださいませんか = Could you please do ~ ?, Would you please do ~ ?

[te-form] もらえますか。 = Could you please do ~ ?, Would you please do ~ ?

[te-form] もらえませんか。 = Could you please do ~ ?, Would you please do ~ ?

[te-form] いただけますか。 = Could you please do ~ ?, Would you please do ~ ?

[te-form] いただけませんか。 = Could you please do ~ ?, Would you please do ~ ?

2

あの、<sup>てつだ</sup>手伝いましょうか。 = Errr, shall I help you?

\* volitional-form か / [masu-form] ましょうか = 1 Shall we do ~ together? 2 Shall I do ~ ?

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3

あの、<sup>てつだ</sup>手伝いませんか。 = Errr, why don't we help (someone)? <suggestion, invitation> ;  
Errr, do you not help? <simple negative question> //

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2番

<sup>しけん</sup>試験に <sup>ごうかく</sup>合格したので、<sup>せんせい</sup>先生に <sup>つた</sup>伝えたいです。 = Because you passed (succeeded in) the examination, you want to tell (convey) your teacher.

\* 合格した = passed, (succeeded (in)) the exam = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 合格します (pass the exam, succeed in the exam)

\* [masu-form] たいです = want to do ~ //

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<sup>せんせい</sup>先生に <sup>なん</sup>何と <sup>い</sup>言いますか。 = What do you say to your teacher?

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M:

1

<sup>こんかい</sup>今回は おめでとうございます。 = This time, congratulations! //

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2

<sup>こんど</sup>今度、<sup>ごうかく</sup>合格なさいました。 = This time, (my superior) passed the examination.

\* 合格なさいます = special-deferential-verb of 合格します (pass the examination, succeed in the examination) //

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3

<sup>かげさま</sup>お陰様で、<sup>しけん</sup>試験に <sup>う</sup>受かりました。 = Thanks to you, I passes the examination. //

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3番

<sup>ともだち</sup>友達と <sup>しょくじ</sup>食事を しています。 = You are having a meal with your friend.

\* します g3 = do

\* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action> //

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しょうゆ つか  
醤油を使いたいです。 = You want to use soya sauce.

\* [masu-form] たいです = want to do ~ //

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ともだち なん い  
友達に何と言いますか。 = What do you say to your friend? //

F:

1  
しょうゆ と  
醤油、取ろうか。 = Shall I pass you soya sauce?

\* 取ろう = volitional-form of 取ります g1 (take)

\* volitional-form か / [masu-form] ましょうか = 1 Shall we do ~ together? 2 Shall I do ~? //

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2  
しょうゆ と  
醤油、取ってくれない? = Can you pass me soya sauce?

\* 取ります g1 = take

Request:

[te-form] くれますか = Can you do ~?

[te-form] くれませんか = Can you do ~?

[te-form] ください = Please do ~

[te-form] くださいますか = Could you please do ~?, Would you please do ~?

[te-form] くださいませんか = Could you please do ~?, Would you please do ~?

[te-form] もらえますか。 = Could you please do ~?, Would you please do ~?

[te-form] もらえませんか。 = Could you please do ~?, Would you please do ~?

[te-form] いただけますか。 = Could you please do ~?, Would you please do ~?

[te-form] いただけませんか。 = Could you please do ~?, Would you please do ~?

しょうゆ と  
醤油、取ってもいいよ。 = <plain-plain> of 醤油、取ってもいいですよ = You may pass  
(take) soya sauce. It is OK for you to pass (take) soya sauce.

\* 取ります g1 = take

\* [te-form] もいいです = may do ~ , it is OK to do ~ //

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4番

かいしゃ きゃく へ や あんない  
会社で お客さんを 部屋に 案内しました。 = In the company, you led your customer to the  
room.

\* 案内します = guide, lead, , direct inform, usher //

なん い  
何と言いますか。 = What do you say?

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M:

1

どうぞおかけください。 = Please have a seat. //

\* かけます = have a seat

\* [te-form] ください = お (or ご) [masu-form] ください = pleased o ~ //

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2

すわ  
座らせていただきます。 = You let me sit and I receive a favor from you. ; I will sit <humble  
expression>

\* 座らせます = make (a person) sit = causative-verb of 座ります g1 (sit down)

\* [te-form of causative-verb] いただきます can be used as the humble expression. //

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3

せき と  
席をお取りしましょうか。 = Shall I take a seat?

\* お取りします = humble-verb of 取ります g1 (take)

\* お [masu-form] します g3 = humble-verb

\* volitional-form か / [masu-form] ましょうか = 1 Shall we do ~ together? 2 Shall I do  
~? //

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