3

= You call the clerk (waiter, waitress) at the restaurant. //

= What do you say?

F:
1

= Welcome. /

2

= Please forgive me because I was rude to you. I am sorry. /

3

= 1 I am sorry.   2 Excuse me. /

1

= You bought a souvenir. //

= You give it to your senior (upperclass student). //

= What do you say?

F:
1

= This is a souvenir for you. Please take it. (Here is a souvenir for you.) /

2

= I will receive (get) a souvenir.

* ⬚ g1 = more polite than or humble-verb of ⬚ g1 (receive, get) /

3

= I but a souvenir beforehand.

* ⬚ g1 = buy

*[te-form] ⬚ = 1 do ⬚ beforehand (in advance)   2 do ⬚ for future convenience   3 leave ⬚ as it is

* ⬚ te o ki masu ⬚ to kimasu

* ⬚ de o ki masu ⬚ do ki masu /

2

= You want to go to see a movie with your friend tomorrow. Only two of you.

* [masu-form] ⬚ = want to do

= What do you say?

M:
1

= Let's invite (him / her) for a movie tomorrow. /

2

= Why don't we go to see a movie together tomorrow? Shall we go to see a movie together tomorrow?

* [masu-form] ⬚ g1 = go to do

* [masu-form] ⬚ g3 = come to do

* [masu-form] ⬚ g1 = go back (return) to do

* The negative-question can be used to show an invitation. /

3

= I hear that he/ she wants to go to see a movie tomorrow.

* [masu-form] ⬚ = want to do

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

3

　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　= The words on the blackboard are small and you cannot read.
*　　　　　　=　　　　　　　　= (X) is small and ....
* To join the sentence which ends with '[i- adjective / na-adjective / noun]　　' to another sentence, '[stem of i-adjective]　　or [stem of na-adjective / noun]　' is used .
We call them te-form of an adjective and a noun.
To join adjectives, we also use te-form of an adjective.
And it is sometimes used to show reason as well. te-form of an adjective and a noun can be used in either the nonpast sentence or the past sentence.
* In addition to '[stem of i-adjective]　　', '[stem of i-adjective]　' is also used to be more formal. //

　　　　　　　　　= What do you say to your teacher?

F:
1
　　　　　　　　　　= Excuse me (I am sorry), (the words) are not visible well. (the words cannot be seen well. I cannot see (the words) well.)

2
　　　　　　　　　　　= Excuse me (I am sorry), may I read? (is it OK for me to read?)
*　　　　g1 = read
* [te-form]　　　　= may do　, it is OK to do　/

3
　　　　　　　　　　　= Excuse me (I am sorry), shall we write together? (shall I write?)
* [masu-form]　　　　= 1 Shall we do　together?　2 Shall I do　? /

4

= You want to consult with your teacher now. You want to have a talk with your teacher now.

* [masu-form]   = want to do   //

= What do you say?

M:

1

= Errr, when is it?

*   = [plain-style (but, 'da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)]

is more polite than the question which ends the normal polite-style, and is often used when you question your superior.

* Actually   means '1 Probably ...., 2 ...., right? /

2

= more polite than   = May I have a talk with you for a while now?

*   = more polite than   = 1 good   2 may <permission>

*   = [plain-style (but, 'da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)]

is more polite than the question which ends the normal polite-style, and is often used when you question your superior.

* Actually   means '1 Probably ...., 2 ...., right? /

3

= Could you please consult with someone?

*   g3 = consult, discuss

Request:

[te-form]   = Can you do   ?

[te-form]   = Can you do   ?

[te-form]   = Please do

[te-form]   = Could you please do   ?, Would you please do   ?

[te-form]   = Could you please do   ?, Would you please do   ?

[te-form]   = Could you please do   ?, Would you please do   ?

[te-form]   = Could you please do   ?, Would you please do   ?

[te-form]　　　　　　　　　= Could you please do　?, Would you please do　?
[te-form]　　　　　　　　　= Could you please do　?, Would you please do　?
　　　/

5

　　　　　　　　　　= You want to borrow your friend's pen. (You want to borrow a pen from your friend. //

　　　　　= What do you say?

M:
1
　　　　　　　　= Could you please lend me your pen? Can I borrow your pen? (lit: Can I receive a favor from you? The favor is 'lending a pen'.) <request, not polite>
*　　　g1 = lend
* [te-form]　　　= <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[te-form]　　　' =
(X) do　and (Y) can receive a favor from (X), (Y) can have (X) do　=
potential-verb of '[te-form]　　　' ((X) do　and (Y) receive a favor from (X), (Y) have (X) do
* [te-form]　　　= <plain-style> of '[te-form]　　　　' = could you please do　? ; would you please do　?

Request: polite-style
[te-form]　　　　　= Can you do　?
[te-form]　　　　　= Can you do　?
[te-form]　　　= Please do
[te-form]　　　　　= Could you please do　?, Would you please do　?
[te-form]　　　　　= Could you please do　?, Would you please do　?
[te-form]　　　= Could you please do　?, Would you please do　?
[te-form]　　　　　= Could you please do　?, Would you please do　?
[te-form]　　　　　= Could you please do　?, Would you please do　?
[te-form]　　　　　= Could you please do　?, Would you please do　?
　　　/

Request: plain-style

[te-form]   = Can you do   ?

[te-form]   = Can you do   ?

[te-form]   = Please do

[te-form]   = Could you please do   ?, Would you please do   ?

[te-form]   = Could you please do   ?, Would you please do   ?

[te-form]   = Could you please do   ?, Would you please do   ?

[te-form]   = Could you please do   ?, Would you please do   ?

[te-form]   = Could you please do   ?, Would you please do   ?

[te-form]   = Could you please do   ?, Would you please do   ?

          /

2

                    = I pass you a pen (, and I give you a favor).

*   g1 = take

* [te-form]   = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[te-form]   ' =
(X) do   for (Y), (X) do   and (X) give a favor to (Y) /

3

                    = Can you use a pen? (lit: You use a pen and do you give me a favor?)

Request: polite-style

[te-form]   = Can you do   ?

[te-form]   = Can you do   ?

[te-form]   = Please do

[te-form]   = Could you please do   ?, Would you please do   ?

[te-form]   = Could you please do   ?, Would you please do   ?

[te-form]   = Could you please do   ?, Would you please do   ?

[te-form]   = Could you please do   ?, Would you please do   ?

[te-form]   = Could you please do   ?, Would you please do   ?

[te-form]   = Could you please do   ?, Would you please do   ?

          /

Request: plain-style

[te-form]   = Can you do   ?

[te-form]   = Can you do   ?

[te-form]   = Please do

[te-form]   = Could you please do   ?, Would you please do   ?

[te-form]　　　　　　　　　= Could you please do　?, Would you please do　?

[te-form]　　　　　　= Could you please do　?, Would you please do　?

[te-form]　　　　　　　= Could you please do　?, Would you please do　?

[te-form]　　　　　　　= Could you please do　?, Would you please do　?

[te-form]　　　　　　　= Could you please do　?, Would you please do　?

　　　　　/