

問題3

例

レストランで ^{みせ} ^{ひと} ^よ お店の人を 呼びます。 = You call the clerk (waiter, waitress) at the restaurant. //

^{なん} ^い 何と 言いますか。 = What do you say?

F:

1

いらっしゃいませ。 = Welcome. /

2

^{しつれい} 失礼しました。 = Please forgive me because I was rude to you. I am sorry. /

3

すみません。 = 1 I am sorry. 2 Excuse me. /

1番

^{みやげ} ^か お土産を 買いました。 = You bought a souvenir. //

^{せんぱい} 先輩に あげます。 = You give it to your senior (upperclass student). //

^{なん} ^い 何と 言いますか。 = What do you say?

F:

1

これ、^{みやげ} お土産です。どうぞ。 = This is a souvenir for you. Please take it. (Here is a souvenir for you.) /

2

^{みやげ} ^{いただ}
お土産、頂きます。 = I will receive (get) a souvenir.

* ^{いただ}頂きます g1 = more polite than or humble-verb of もらいます g1 (receive, get) /

3

^{みやげ} ^か
お土産を買っておきます。 = I buy a souvenir beforehand.

* ^か買います g1 = buy

* [te-form] おきます = 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番

^{あす} ^{ふたり} ^{えいが} ^い
明日、二人で映画に行きたいです。 = You want to go to see a movie with your friend
tomorrow. Only two of you.

* [masu-form] たいです = want to do ~

^{なん} ^い
何と言いますか。 = What do you say?

M:

1

^{あした} ^{えいが} ^{さそ}
明日、映画に誘いましょう。 = Let's invite (him / her) for a movie tomorrow. /

2

^{あした} ^{えいが} ^み ^い
明日映画を見に行きませんか。 = Why don't we go to see a movie together tomorrow? Shall
we go to see a movie together tomorrow?

* [masu-form] ^いに行きます g1 = go to do ~

* [masu-form] ^きに来ます g3 = come to do ~

* [masu-form] ^{かえ}に帰ります g1 = go back (return) to do ~

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

3

^{あした} ^{えいが} ^い
明日、映画に行きたいそうですよ。 = I hear that he/ she wants to go to see a movie
tomorrow.

* [masu-form] たいです = want to do ~

* [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 /

3番

こくばん ^じ ^{ちい} ^よ
黒板の字が小さくて、読めません。 = The words on the blackboard are small and you cannot read.

* ^{ちい} 小さくて、 = 小さいです。そして、 = (X) is small and

* To join the sentence which ends with '[i- adjective / na-adjective / noun] です' to another sentence, '[stem of i-adjective] <て or [stem of na-adjective / noun] で' 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] <て', '[stem of i-adjective] <' is also used to be more formal. //

せんせい ^{なん} ^い
先生に何と言いますか。 = What do you say to your teacher?

F:

1

すいません、よく ^み 見えません。 = Excuse me (I am sorry), (the words) are not visible well. (the words cannot be seen well. I cannot see (the words) well.)

2

すいません、^よ 読んでもいいですか。 = Excuse me (I am sorry), may I read? (is it OK for me to read?)

* ^よ 読みます g1 = read

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

3

すいません、^か 書きましょうか。 = Excuse me (I am sorry), shall we write together? (shall I write?)

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

4番

せんせい いま そうだん
先生に 今、相談したいです。 = You want to consult with your teacher now. You want to have a talk with your teacher now.

* [masu-form] たいです = want to do ~ //

なん い
何と言いますか。 = What do you say?

M:

1

あのう、いつでしょうか。 = Errr, when is it?

* でしょうか。 = [plain-style (but, 'da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] でしょうか is more polite than the question which ends the normal polite-style, and is often used when you question your superior.

* Actually でしょう means '1 Probably, 2, right? /

2

ちょっとよろしいでしょうか。 = more polite than ちょっといいですか。 = May I have a talk with you for a while now?

* よろしい = more polite than いい = 1 good 2 may <permission>

* でしょうか。 = [plain-style (but, 'da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] でしょうか is more polite than the question which ends the normal polite-style, and is often used when you question your superior.

* Actually でしょう means '1 Probably, 2, right? /

3

そうだん
相談して くださいませんか。 = Could you please consult with someone?

* 相談します g3 = consult, discuss

Request:

[te-form] くれます か = Can you do ~ ?

[te-form] くれませんか 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 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 ~ ?

/

5番

ともだち
友達の ペンを 借り たいです。 = You want to borrow your friend's pen. (You want to borrow a pen from your friend. //

なん い
何と 言いますか。 = What do you say?

M:

1

ペン、貸して もらえる ? = 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>

* 貸^かします g1 = lend

* [te-form] もらえる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[te-form] もらえます' =

(X) do ~ and (Y) can receive a favor from (X), (Y) can have (X) do ~ =

potential-verb of '[te-form] もらいます' ((X) do ~ and (Y) receive a favor from (X), (Y) have (X) do ~

* [te-form] もらえる ? = <plain-style> of '[te-form] もらえます か' = could you please do ~ ? ; would you please do ~ ?

Request: polite-style

[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 ~ ?

/

Request: plain-style

[te-form] くれる? = Can you do ~?

[te-form] くない? = Can you do ~?

[te-form] くれ。 = Please do ~

[te-form] くださる? = Could you please do ~?, Would you please do ~?

[te-form] くださらない? = Could you please do ~?, Would you please do ~?

[te-form] もらえる? = Could you please do ~?, Would you please do ~?

[te-form] もらえない? = Could you please do ~?, Would you please do ~?

[te-form] いただける? = Could you please do ~?, Would you please do ~?

[te-form] いただけない? = Could you please do ~?, Would you please do ~?

/

2

ペン、^と取ってあげる。 = I pass you a pen (, and I give you a favor).

* 取^とります g1 = take

* [te-form] あげる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[te-form] あげます' =

(X) do ~ for (Y), (X) do ~ and (X) give a favor to (Y) /

3

ペン、^{つか}使^{つか}ってくれる? = Can you use a pen? (lit: You use a pen and do you give me a favor?)

Request: polite-style

[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 ~?

/

Request: plain-style

[te-form] くれる? = Can you do ~?

[te-form] くない? = Can you do ~?

[te-form] くれ。 = Please do ~

[te-form] くださる? = Could you please do ~?, Would you please do ~?

[te-form] くださらない? = Could you please do ~?, Would you please do ~?

[te-form] もらえる? = Could you please do ~?, Would you please do ~?

[te-form] もらえない? = Could you please do ~?, Would you please do ~?

[te-form] いただける? = Could you please do ~?, Would you please do ~?

[te-form] いただけない? = Could you please do ~?, Would you please do ~?

/
