もんだい 1

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□1
私の 父は、中国語も 英語も 話せます。

My father speaks both Chinese and English.

* 英語を 話します
* 英語が 話せます potential-verb
* 英語も 話します
* A も Bも = both A and B

□2
これは 私が 米で 作った パンです。

This is the bread which I made with rice (by means of rice).

* 作った = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 作ります g1 (make, manufacture, create)

□3
男の 顔は 父親より 母親 に 似る という 話を 聞いた。 = I heard that a boy's face would resemble his mother's face than his father's.

* 似る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 似ます sg2 = resemble, look like
* A は Bに 似ます = A will resemble B, A will look like B
* A は Bに 似て います = A resembles B, A looks like B
(X) という (Y) = (Y) called (X), (Y) named (X), (Y) which is (X) (It is used to supplement the contents of some noun. In '(X) to iu (Y)', (X) illustrates (Y) concretely.)

□ 4
妹 は おしゃべりだ。静か な の は、食事のとき だけだ。

My younger sister is talkative (chatty). She is quiet only when she is eating.

[na-adjective / noun] だ = <plain-style> of [na-adjective / noun] です
* 日本語 だけ わかります = I understand only Japanese.
* 日本語 しか わかりません = I understand only Japanese.

* 日本語 だけ わかりません = I don't understand only Japanese.

□5

😓

A 「誕生日に 田中さん から 何を もらった んですか。」
A 'What did you get form Mr Tanaka on your birthday?'

* もらった = received, got = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of もらいます g1 (receive, get)
* <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] 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 か.

B 「田中さん から は 腕時計を もらいました。」
B 'Talking about what I got from Mr Tanaka, I got a wrist watch from him.'

* わたしは Aから Bを もらいます。= I receive B from A.
* Aからは Bを もらいます = Talking about what I get from A, I got B form him.
* To make the word a topic :
Aが → Aは
Aを → Aは
Aに → Aに は
Aへ → Aへ は
Aと → Aと は
Aから → Aから は
Aまで → Aまで は
Aまでに → Aまでに は
Aより → Aより は

□6

😓

(会社で)

at the company

A 「すみません、山田さんは、どこですか。」

A 'Excuse me, where is Mr Yamada?'

B 「山田さんは 会議中ですが、会議は　11　時半までに は 終わる と 思います よ。」

B 'Mr Yama is attending the meeting now, but I think that it will end by11:30.'

1　11時半 まで は = until 11:30, talking about 'until 11:30'

2　11時半 までに は = by 11:30, talking about 'by 11:30'

3　11時半 まで も = even 11:30

4　×

* 終わる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 終わります g1 = finish, end
* [plain-style] と 思います = I think that 〜

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□7

学生「先生、この 言葉は どういう 意味ですか。」

student 'Teacher, what does this word mean? / what kind of meaning is this word?'

* どう いう 意味 = lit: what kind of meaning

先生「『やさしい』と いう 意味です。」

teacher 'It means "easy". (lit: it is the meaning which is 'easy'.)

1　どう やって = in what way, how

2　どの ぐらい = how long, how much, how far, etc

3　どう いう = what kind of = どんな

4　どう = how

* (X) という (Y) = (Y) called (X), (Y) named (X), (Y) which is (X) (It is used to supplement the contents of some noun. In '(X) to iu (Y)', (X) illustrates (Y) concretely.)

□8

チャン 「古川さん、この 授業の レポート、終わりましたか。」

Chan 'Have you finished writing the repot on this lesson?'

古川 「はい、一週 間 かかりました が、昨日の夜、やっと 終わりました。」

Furukawa 'Yes. It took me one week to complete, but I finished writing last nigh at last.

1　やっと = at last, at length, lastly, eventually, finally

2　ずっと = consecutively, throughout, all the way / much [adjective]

3　もっと = more

4　きっと = surely, undoubtedly, certainly, without fail, sternly, severely

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□9

A 「明日 一緒に ドライブに 行きませんか。」

A 'Shall we go for a drive tomorrow?'

B「行き たい けれど、ごめんなさい、明日は アルバイトが ある んです。」

B 'I want to go, but I am sorry, I have a part-time job tomorrow.

* ある = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of あります g1 = there is 〜, have 〜, exist

* <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] 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.

1　行き たい から = because I want to go

* 行き たい = <plain-style> of 行き たいです = want to go

* [masu-form] たいです = want to go

2　行き たい けれど = I want to go, but ....

3　行き たい し = I want to go and what's more ...., because I want to go and ...., not only I want to go but also ....

し、= [plain-style] し、= 〜 and what's more, not only 〜 but also ..., because 〜 <It is often used to list reasons.>

4　行き たくて = I want to go and ....

* To make the te-form of an i-adjective, we change the last 'i' of an i-adjective into 'kute'. And to make the te-from of a na-adjective, we add 'de' to a na-adjective without 'na'.

□10

子ども 「ねえ、ゲームしても いい？」

child '(Listen to me, Excuse me, Well), may I play the game?'

母親 「宿題を した あとで ね。」

mother 'After you do your homework. I want to confirm with you.'

1　{して いた} あとで = ×

2　{して いる} あとで = ×

3　{する} あとで = ×

4　{した} あとで = after doing, after (X) do

* [ta-form] あとで = after doing 〜, after (X) do 〜 = [te-form] から

□11

この すいか は 大^{おお}き すぎて、冷蔵庫^{れいぞうこ}に 入^{はい}らない。

This water melon is too big and it doesn't go in the refrigerator. (I cannot put it in the refrigerator.)

* 大^{おお}き すぎて、= 大^{おお}き すぎる。そして、= (X) is too big and ....

* 大^{おお}き すぎる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 大^{おお}き すぎます sg2 = (X) is too big

* [stem of i-adjective / stem of na-adjective] すぎます sg2 = (X) is too [adjective]

□12

A 「誕生日^{たんじょうび} おめでとう ございます。これ、プレゼントです。どうぞ。」

A 'Happy birthday! This is a present for you. Here you are.'

B 「ありがとう ございます。大切^{たいせつ}に します。」

B 'Thank you very much. I will treasure it.'

* (A) を [stem of i-adjective] く します = make (A) [adjective]

* (A) を [stem of na-adjective] に します = make (A) [adjective]

* (A) を [noun] に します = make (A) [noun]

* 大切^{たいせつ}に します = make 〜 important → treasure 〜

□13

A 「昨日^{きのう}は 引越^{ひっこ}しを 手伝^{てつだ}って くれて、どうも ありがとう ございました。」

A 'Thank you for helping me to move yesterday.

B 「いいえ、どう いたしまして。」

B 'You are welcome.'

1

手伝<ruby>て<rt>て</rt></ruby>って、{どうも ありがとう ございました} = I helped, so thank you very much.

* 手伝います g1 = help

* te-form is often used to join sentences or to mean 'by (means of) doing 〜, with doing 〜'. And it is sometimes used to show reason as well.

2

手伝った ので、{どうも ありがとう ございました} = because I helped you, so thank you very much.

* 手伝った = helped = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 手伝います g1 (help)

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

3

手伝って くれて、{どうも ありがとう ございました} = You helped me and gave me a favor, so thank you very much. → Thank you for helping me.

* [te-form] くれます = (X) do 〜 and he gives me a favor

4

手伝った から、{どうも ありがとう ございました} = because I helped you, so thank you very much.

* 手伝った = helped = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 手伝います g1 (help)

□14

今日、私は 鉛筆と 消しゴムを 忘れた ので、隣の 人に 貸して もらいました。

Because I forgot to bring my pencil and eraser, I borrowed them from the person sitting next to me. (the person sitting next to me lent me them and I received a favor from him.)

* 忘れた = forgot = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 忘れます g2 (forget)

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

1

(A)は (B)に 〜を 貸して やりました =

(A = superior) lent 〜 to (B = inferior) and gave a favor to (B = inferior)

In this case, 'inferior' cannot be 'me (us)'.

* 貸します g1 = lend

* (A)は (B)に 〜を やります g1 = (A = superior) give 〜 to (B = inferior) ← (B) cannot be 'me (us)'.
* (A)は (B)に 〜を [te-form] やります = (A = superior) do 〜 and he gave a favor to (B = inferior) ← (B) cannot be 'me (us)'.

2
(A)は (B)に 〜を 貸して あげました =
(A = inferior) lent 〜 to (B = superior) and gave a favor to (B = superior)
In this case, 'inferior' cannot be 'me (us)'.

* 貸します g1 = lend
* (A)は (B)に 〜を あげます g2 = (A = inferior) give 〜 to (B = superior) ← (B) cannot be 'me (us)'.
* (A)は (B)に 〜を [te-form] あげます = (A = inferior) do 〜 and he gave a favor to (B = superior) ← (B) cannot be 'me (us)'.

3
(A)は わたし に 〜 を 貸して くれました =
(A = inferior) lent me 〜 and gave me a favor

* 貸します g1 = lend
* (A)は わたし に 〜をくれます g2 = (A = superior) give me 〜
* (A)は わたし に 〜を [te-form] くれます = (A = superior) do 〜 and he gave me favor

4
(A)は (B)に 〜を 貸して もらいました =
(B = inferior) lent 〜 to (A = superior) and (A) receive a favor from (B). /
(A = superior) received a from (B = inferior). The favor is 'lending 〜'./
(A = superior) borrowed from (B = inferior)

* 貸します g1 = lend
* (A)は (B)に 〜を もらいます g1 = (A = superior) receive 〜 from (B = inferior)
* (A)は (B)に 〜を [te-form] もらいます = (B = inferior) do 〜 and (A = superior) receive a favor (B)

□15
私の 本棚に は 買った まま 読んで いない 漫画が たくさん あります。

In my bookshelf, there are many books which I haven't read yet <u>with the situation that I bought and haven't used yet</u>. 😓

* 買^かった まま = with the situation that I bought 〜 and haven't used it yet
* 読^よんで いない = be not reading now, haven't read yet = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of
読^よんで います = be reading now
* 読^よみます g1 = read
* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now　2 <situation, state>　3 <habitual repeated action>

1
買^かう あいだ = while buying
* 買^かう = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 買^かいます g1 = buy

* [plain-style] あいだ = while doing 〜

2
買^かった まま = with the situation that I bought 〜 and haven't used it yet
* 買^かった = bought = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 買^かいます g1 (buy)

* [ta-form] まま = with 〜, while 〜, as 〜 <used to show that an already existing situation remains unchanged>

3
買^{かい} そうで = 買^かい そうです。そして、 = it looks like that (X) buy 〜 and ....
* [masu-form] そうです = it looks like that 〜, (X) is going to do 〜 at any moment
* To join the sentence which ends with '[i- adjective / na-adjective / noun] です' to another sentence, '[stem of i-adjective] くて 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] くて',
'[stem of i-adjective] く' is also used to be more formal. /

4
買^かって いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 買^かって います = be buying now
* 買^かいます g1 = buy

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