

Lesson 7

I. Vocabulary

| | | |
|--------------|--------|---|
| きります | 切ります | cut, slice |
| おくります | 送ります | send |
| あげます | | give |
| もらいます | | receive |
| かします | 貸します | lend |
| かります | 借ります | borrow |
| おしえます | 教えます | teach |
| ならいます | 習います | learn |
| かけます [でんわを～] | [電話を～] | make [a telephone call] |
| て | 手 | hand, arm |
| はし | | chopsticks |
| スプーン | | spoon |
| ナイフ | | knife |
| フォーク | | fork |
| はさみ | | scissors |
| パソコン | | personal computer |
| ケータイ | | mobile phone, cell phone |
| メール | | e-mail |
| ねんがじょう | 年賀状 | New Year's greeting card |
| パンチ | | punch |
| ホッチキス | | stapler |
| セロテープ | | Sellotape, Scotch tape, clear adhesive tape |
| けしゴム | 消しゴム | rubber, eraser |
| かみ | 紙 | paper |
| はな | 花 | flower, blossom |
| シャツ | | shirt |
| プレゼント | | present, gift |
| にもつ | 荷物 | luggage, baggage, parcel |
| おかね | お金 | money |
| きっぷ | 切符 | ticket |
| クリスマス | | Christmas |

| | | |
|--------|------|---|
| ちち | 父 | (my) father |
| はは | 母 | (my) mother |
| おとうさん* | お父さん | (someone else's) father (also used to address one's own father) |
| おかあさん | お母さん | (someone else's) mother (also used to address one's own mother) |

| | |
|------|-------------------|
| もう | already |
| まだ | not yet |
| これから | from now on, soon |

れんしゅう
〈練習 C〉

[~,] すてきですね。

What a nice [~]!

かいわ
〈会話〉

いらっしゃい。

どうぞ おあ上がり ください。

しつれい
失礼します。

[~は] いかがですか。

How nice of you to come. (lit. Welcome.)

Do come in.

May I? (lit. I commit an incivility.)

Won't you have [~]?/Would you like to have [~]? (used when offering something)

いただきます。

Thank you./I accept. (said before starting to eat or drink)

ごちそうさま[でした]*。

That was delicious. (said after eating or drinking)

スペイン

Spain

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns

1. I [am going to] watch a film on my PC.
2. I [am going to] give some flowers to Ms. Kimura.
3. Karina gave me some chocolates (lit. I received some chocolates from Karina.)
4. I've already sent an e-mail.

Example Sentences

1. Did you study Japanese on the TV?
.....No, I studied it on the radio.
2. Do you write your reports in Japanese?
.....No, I write them in English.
3. What's 'Goodbye' in Japanese?
.....It's 'Sayonara'.
4. Who do you write New Year's cards to?
.....I write them to my teachers and friends.
5. What's that?
.....It's a personal organiser. Mr. Yamada gave it to me.
6. Have you bought the tickets for the bullet train yet?
.....Yes, I have [already bought them].
7. Have you had lunch yet?
.....No, not yet. I'm just about to.

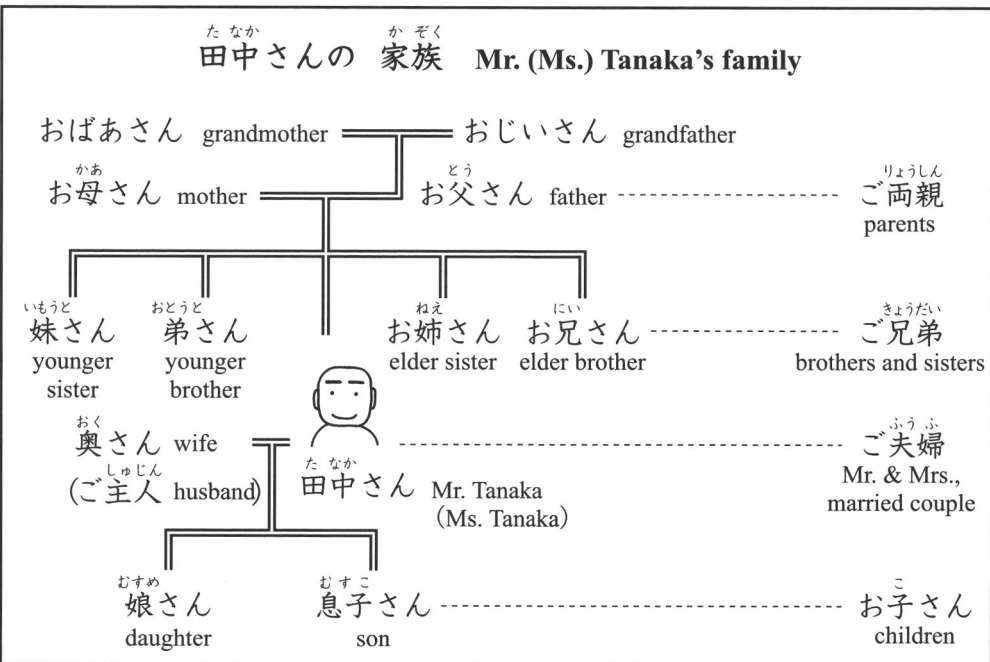
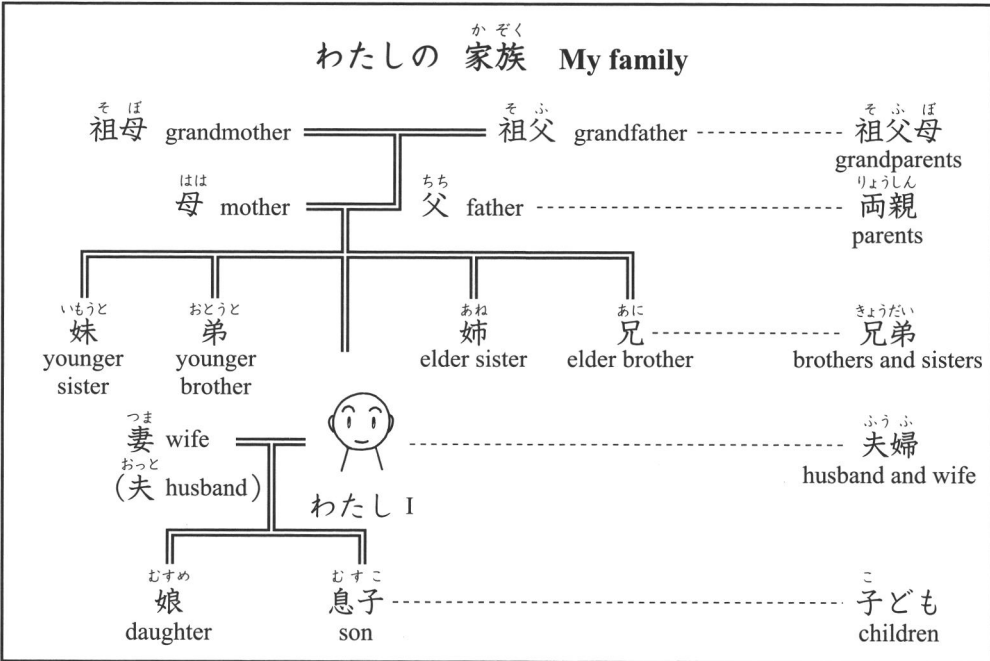
Conversation

Welcome

- Ichiro Yamada: Yes?
Jose Santos: It's Jose Santos.
.....
- Ichiro Yamada: Hello. (lit: Welcome.) Please come in.
Jose Santos: Thank you.
.....
- Tomoko Yamada: Would you like some coffee?
Maria Santos: Yes, please.
.....
- Tomoko Yamada: Here you are.
Maria Santos: Thank you.
This is a lovely spoon, isn't it?
Tomoko Yamada: Yes, I was given it by someone at work.
It's a souvenir from Mexico.

III. Useful Words and Information

家族 Family



IV. Grammar Notes

1. N(tool/means)で V

The particle で indicates a method or means used for an action.

- ① はしで ^た食べます。 I eat with chopsticks.
② ^{にほんご}日本語で ^かレポートを ^か書きます。 I'm going to write the report in Japanese.

2. 'Word/Sentence'は ~語で 何ですか

This question is used to ask how to say a word or sentence in another language.

- ③ 「ありがとう」は ^{えいご}英語で 何ですか。 What's 'Arigato' in English?
……「Thank you」です。 ……It's 'thank you'.
④ 「Thank you」は ^{にほんご}日本語で 何ですか。 What's 'thank you' in Japanese?
……「ありがとう」です。 ……It's 'Arigato'.

3. N₁(person)に N₂を あげます, etc.

Verbs like あげます, かします and おしえます indicate imparting things or information, so they must be used with a noun saying to whom those things or information are imparted. The particle に is used to denote the recipient.

- ⑤ [わたしは] ^{きむら}木村さんに ^{はな}花を あげました。 I gave Ms. Kimura some flowers.
⑥ [わたしは] ^{いー}イーさんに ^{ほん}本を ^か貸しました。 I lent Ms. Lee a book.
⑦ [わたしは] ^{やまだ}山田さんに ^{えいご}英語を ^{おし}教えます。 I teach Mr. Yamada English.

4. N₁(person)に N₂を もらいます, etc.

Verbs like もらいます, かります and ならいます indicate receiving things or information, so they are used with a noun indicating the person from whom those things or information are received. The particle に is used to denote that person.

- ⑧ [わたしは] ^{やまだ}山田さんに ^{はな}花を もらいました。
I received some flowers from Mr. Yamada.
⑨ [わたしは] ^{かりな}カリナさんに ^{CD}CDを ^か借りました。
I borrowed a CD from Karina.
⑩ [わたしは] ^{わん}ワンさんに ^{ちゅうごくご}中国語を ^{なら}習います。
I'm learning Chinese from Mr. Wang.

[Note] から can be used instead of に in this sentence pattern. から is always used when receiving something from an organisation such as a company or school rather than a person.

- ⑪ [わたしは] ^{やまだ}山田さんから ^{はな}花を もらいました。
I received some flowers from Mr. Yamada.

- ⑫ ^{ぎんこう}銀行から ^{かね}お金を ^か借りました。

I borrowed some money from the bank.

5. もう Vました

もう means 'already' and is used with Vました. In this case, Vました means that the action has been completed.

The answer to the question もう Vましたか as to whether an action has been completed or not is はい、もう Vました if in the affirmative (i.e. the action has been completed) and いいえ、Vて いません (see Lesson 31) or いいえ、まだです if in the negative (i.e. the action has not been completed). いいえ、Vませんでした is not used in this case, since this means that something was not done in the past, rather than that something has not been completed in the present.

- ⑬ もう ^{にもつ}荷物を ^{おく}送りましたか。 Have you sent the baggage yet?
……はい、[もう] ^{おく}送りました。 ……Yes, I have [sent it].
……いいえ、まだ ^{おく}送って いません。 ……No, I haven't sent it yet.
……いいえ、まだです。 (See Lesson 31.)
……No, not yet.

6. Omission of particles

Particles are often omitted in informal speech when the relationships between the parts of speech before and after them are obvious.

- ⑭ この スプーン[は]、すてきですね。 This is a lovely spoon, isn't it?
⑮ コーヒー[を]、もう ^{いっぱい}一杯 いかがですか。
Would you like another cup of coffee? (See Lesson 8.)