

バーベキュー Barbecue

会話 Dialogue

(((0)

- At school.
- 1 みちこ: たけしさん、あしたみんなでバーベキューをしませんか。
- 2 たけし: いいですね。だれが来ますか。
- 3 みちこ: スーさんとロバートさんが来ます。メアリーさんも来ると思います。
- 4 たけし: けんさんは?
- 5 みちこ: けんさんはアルバイトがあると言っていました。
- 6 たけし: 残念ですね。何か持っていきましょうか。
- 7 みちこ: 何もいらないと思います。
 - Robert is cooking at the barbecue.
- 1 みちこ: 上手ですね。ロバートさんは料理するのが好きですか。
- 2 ロバート: ええ、よく家で作ります。
- 3 みちこ: 何か手伝いましょうか。
- 4 ロバート: じゃあ、トマトを切ってください。
- 5 ロバート: 始めましょうか。
- 。みちこ: あっ、まだ飲まないでください。
- 7 メアリーさんも来ると言っていましたから。
- 8 メアリー: 遅くなってすみません。
- 9 みんな: じゃあ、乾杯!

1

Michiko: Takeshi, would you like to have a barbecue party tomorrow?

Takeshi: That's nice. Who will come?

Michiko: Sue and Robert will come. I think Mary will come, too.

Takeshi: How about Ken?

Michiko: Ken said he had a part-time job.

Takeshi: Too bad. Shall I bring something?

Michiko: I think nothing is needed.

I

Michiko: You are good (at cooking). Do you like cooking, Robert?

Robert: Yes, I often cook at home.

Michiko: Shall I help you with something? Robert: Well then, cut the tomatoes, please.

Robert: Shall we start?

Michiko: Don't drink yet. Mary said that she would come.

Mary: I'm sorry for being late. Everyone: Well then . . . Cheers!



文 法 G r a m m a r

Short Forms

In this and the next lesson, we will learn a new paradigm of conjugation, which we will call "short forms." Before we start worrying about their meaning and how they are used, let us first see what they look like. It should be obvious why they are called short forms. We will list the already familiar "long forms" to the right in the table below.

	short forms	long forms
		The second secon
verbs:	読む	読みます
L1-adjectives:	かわいい。	かわいいです
な-adjectives:	静かだ。	静かです
noun + です:	学生だ	学生です
resent tense, negativ	e	
	short forms	long forms
verbs:	読まない。	読みません
L1-adjectives:	かわいくない [°]	かわいくありません
な-adjectives:	静かじゃない。	静かじゃありません
noun + です:	学生じゃない。	学生じゃありません

The following rules summarize how short forms are constructed.

Verbs and L1-adjectives in the affirmative (a above)

> same as their dictionary forms

な-adjectives and noun + です in the affirmative (b above)

→ replace です with だ

い- and な-adjectives and noun + です in the negative (d above)

→ replace ありません with ない

^{&#}x27;Various names have been given to this paradigm. They include "plain forms," "informal forms," and "direct style," Long forms, on the other hand, are often called "polite forms," "formal forms," and "distal style."

As noted in Lesson 5, the adjective いい is irregular. Its negative short form is よくない.

Verbs in the negative need to be analyzed in more detail, because ru-, u-, and irregular verbs conjugate differently.



With verbs in the negative, the following three points are worth noting.

- (1) The negative short forms of verbs that end with the *hiragana* う are ~ わない instead of ~ あない.
- (2) The vowel changes with the irregular verb < 3.
- (3) The verb 53 in the negative is tw.

2 Uses of Short Forms

We now turn to discussion of how we utilize short forms. In this lesson, we will learn to use the short forms in the following four contexts:

- In represented, or quoted, speech ("I think . . . ," "She said . . .")
- In casual conversations, as signs of intimacy
- In making negative requests ("Please don't . . .") (See 3 on p. 157.)

• In expressing ideas like "I like doing . . ." or "I am good at doing . . ."

(See 4 below.)

Quotations To quote a person's utterances or thoughts, you use a clause ending with a predicate in the short form, plus と言っていました (They said "..."), と思います (I think that ...), and so forth. \angle is a quotation particle, which does the job of both the English word "that" in indirect quotation and of quotation marks ("") in direct quotation.



スーさんは、あした試験があると言っていました。 Sue said that there would be an exam tomorrow.

(私は)たけしさんはメアリーさんが好きだと思います。

***I think Takeshi likes Mary.

Casual conversations Two people who are close friends or family members speak with short forms at the end of sentences, using them as a sign of intimacy. The use of long forms, in contrast, tends to imply the speaker's intention to "keep a proper distance" from the listener. Short forms, then, are like talking on a first name basis, while long forms are like using "Mr." and "Ms."

It may not be easy to decide when it is appropriate to switch to short forms. First of all, Japanese speakers are often very conscious of seniority. A year's difference in age may in many cases totally preclude the possibility of establishing a truly "equal" relationship.

I don't think Mary likes Takeshi (=I think Mary doesn't like Takeshi.)

³Note that the present tense in Sue's original utterance is preserved in Mary's report.

^{*}To say that you don't think something is the case, it is more common in Japanese to say it like~ないと思います (I think that something is not the case) than~と思いません (I don't think). Therefore: (私は)メアリーさんはたけしさんが好きじゃないと思います。

Second, license to use short forms is not mutual; senior partners may feel perfectly justified in using short forms while expecting their junior partners to continue addressing them with long forms. Thus if somebody who is older, say, your Japanese language professor, talks to you using short forms, they would be greatly surprised if you should return the favor.

Here are a few observations on the grammar of short forms as they are used in casual conversations.

- In the casual conversational use of short forms, question sentences do not end with the question particle *, but with rising intonation alone.
- The だ ending of な-adjectives and noun + です constructions (b in the previous section) is usually dropped.

In casual conversations, $\forall v$ and $vv \geq v$ are often replaced by the less formal $\forall \lambda$ and $\forall \lambda$.

3 ~ないでください

To request that someone refrain from doing something, one can use a negative verbal short form plus $\mathcal{T} \langle \mathcal{H} \rangle \mathcal{V}$.

ここで写真を撮らないでください。 Please don't take pictures here.

negative short form + でください

Please don't . . .

4. verb のが好きです

Short forms are used in constructions where verbs and adjectives are to be treated as nouns. Thus 私は~が好きです/きらいです can, besides describing your preference for items denoted by nouns, such as 猫, also describe your preference for activities, such as swimming, drinking coffee, and studying Japanese. Add の to a verbal short form to express the idea of "doing x."

(私は)日本語を<u>勉強するの</u>が好きです。 I like studying the Japanese language.

(私は)部屋を掃除するのがきらいです。 I don't like cleaning my room.

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"To be good/bad at doing something" is ~が上手です (is good at . . .) and ~が下手です (is bad at . . .).

ロバートさんは料理を作るのが上手です。 Robert is good at cooking meals.

たけしさんは英語を<u>話すの</u>が下手です。 Takeshi is not a good speaker of English.

It is a common mistake to use the *te*-form of a verb in such contexts, misled by the association between $\sim \tau v \delta$ and the verb in the *-ing* form in English.

× たけしさんは英語を話してが下手です。

5 が

Consider what ロバートさんは沖縄に行きました means. This sentence of course is about Robert and describes what he did. It is likely to be uttered when the topic of Robert has already been breached. Grammatically speaking, (1) the noun ロバート stands as the subject in relation to the verb 行く (he was the person who performed the going), and (2) the noun is, per the function of the particle は、presented as the topic of the sentence (as for Robert, he went to Okinawa).

What if we both know that somebody went to Okinawa recently, and I know that it was Robert, but you don't. I will say:

ロバートさんが沖縄に行きました。 ROBERT went to Okinawa.

⁵To describe one's skills or lack thereof, we also often use a different set of expressions, namely, ~がとくいです (is comfortable with . . .) and ~がにがてです (is uncomfortable with . . .).

私は日本語を話すのがとくいです。 I am good at/comfortable with speaking Japanese.

This sentence means that *Robert* went to Okinawa, which in English would be uttered with an extra emphasis on the name Robert. His identity is the new piece of information provided by this sentence. It is one of the functions of the particle b^{ϵ} to (1) present the subject of a sentence in a way such that (2) the noun will "fill in the blank on the information sheet."

The "blank on the information sheet" is a question word like だれ and 何. The above sentence will fill in the blank left out by:

だれが沖縄に行きましたか。 Who went to Okinawa? Compare: × だれは沖縄に行きましたか。

As we learned in Lesson 2, a question word that is the subject of a sentence is never followed by the particle $l\sharp$, but always by the particle $b\sharp$. As we have seen, a noun that will provide the answer to such a question is also followed by the particle $b\sharp$.

どのクラスがおもしろいですか。

Which class is (the most) interesting?

日本語のクラスがおもしろいです。

Japanese class is.

(このクラスで)だれがめがねをかけていますか。

Who wears glasses (in this class)?

山下先生がめがねをかけています。 ealtander Professor Yamashita does.

6 何か and 何も

The word for "something" is 何か, and the word for "anything" in negative sentences is 何も.

"Some" and "any" in:

positive statements 何か something
questions 何か anything?
negative statements 何も + negative not . . . anything

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These two words are used in places where the particles $l \ddagger$, $t \ddagger$, and $t \ne t$ are expected. In these contexts, they are used on their own, without the help of particles. We will learn in Lesson 10 what to do in cases where particles other than these are expected.

猫が何か持ってきました。 The cat has brought something.

猫は何か食べましたか。 Did the cat eat anything?

いいえ、猫は何も食べませんでした。 No, the cat did not eat anything.

表現ノート

Expression Notes (9)

~する▶ Most irregular verbs are compounds of nouns and the verb する. If you have learned an irregular verb, therefore, you have also learned a noun.

verbs	nouns	
勉強する to study	勉強 study	ex. 日本語の勉強は楽しいです。 Japanese language study is fun.
料理する to cook	料理 cooking	ex. ロバートさんの料理はおいしいです。 Robert's cooking is good.

Some of these nouns can be used as the "object" of the verb する.

私は日本語の勉強をしました。 I studied Japanese. Compare: 私は日本語を勉強しました。

たけしさんは部屋の掃除をしました。 Takeshi cleaned his room.

Compare: たけしさんは部屋を掃除しました。

Short Forms

A. Change the affirmatives into negatives.

Example: かく → かかない

1. 23

2. あける 3. すむ 4. かける

5. はく

はじめる
 つくる
 せんたくする

9. あらう 10. くる

11. わすれる

12. ある

13. おもう 14. もっていく 15. はいる

16. かえる

17. あめがふる

B. Change the affirmatives into negatives.

Example: たかい

→ たかくない

げんきだ → げんきじゃない

がくせいだ → がくせいじゃない

1. ゆうめいだ 2. あめだ

3. いそがしい 4. かわいい

5. みじかい 6. しんせつだ 7. やすい

8. きれいだ

9. たいへんだ 10. いい

11. かっこいい 12. すきだ

13. きらいだ

Informal Speech

A. Answer the following questions in informal speech, first in the affirmative, then in the negative. [41]

Example: Q:よく魚を食べる?

A:うん、食べる。/ううん、食べない。

 1. 今日、勉強する?
 2. 今日、友だちに会う?

 3. よくお茶を飲む?
 4. よく電車に乗る?

5. 毎日、日本語を話す? 6. 毎日、テレビを見る?

7. あした、大学に来る?8. 今日、宿題がある?9. 自転車を持っている?10. 来週、ディスコに行く?11. 毎週、部屋を掃除する?12. 毎日、洗濯する?

B. Answer the following questions in informal speech, first in the affirmative, then in the negative. [11]

Example: Q:元気?

A:うん、元気。/ううん、元気じゃない。

1. ひま?

日本語のクラスはおもしろい? 4. 日本語のクラスは難しい?
 この教科書はいい? 6. 先生はこわい? 7. 料理が上手?
 お風呂が好き? 9. スポーツがきらい? 10. 今日は月曜日?

■ 日本人だと思います に ほんじん

A. Make a guess about Mary, using ~と思います. 📶

Example: good at Japanese

→ メアリーさんは日本語が上手だと思います。

1. often cooks

2. drives a car

3. doesn't smoke

4. listens to a Japanese language tape every day

5. doesn't go home late at night

doesn't drink alcohol much

7. often goes to see movies

8. not married

9. likes Takeshi

10. busy

11. a good student

12. not tall

13. not scary

14. not quiet

15. not a freshman

B. Make a guess about the person or place below and answer the following questions.

Example: Q:この人は日本人ですか。

A: ええ、日本人だと思います。 いいえ、日本人じゃないと思います。

Picture A

- 1. この人は会社員ですか。
- 2. 有名ですか。
- 3. ひまですか。
- 4. 頭がいいですか。
- 5. 背が高いですか。
- 6. 忙しいですか。
- 7. 結婚していますか。
- 8. お金をたくさん持っていますか。9. よく食べますか。
- 10. よくスポーツをしますか。
- 11. フランス語を話しますか。

Picture B

- 1. ここは日本ですか。
- 2. 有名な所ですか。
- 3. 空気はきれいですか。
- 4. 暑いですか。
- 5. 冬は寒いですか。
- 6. 人がたくさん住んでいますか。
- 7. ここの人はよく泳ぎますか。
- 8. よく仕事をしますか。
- 9. 夏によく雨が降りますか。

A



B



C. Make a guess about the following things, using ~と思います.

- 1. the weather tomorrow
- 2. the next test
- 3. what your classmates will do tomorrow

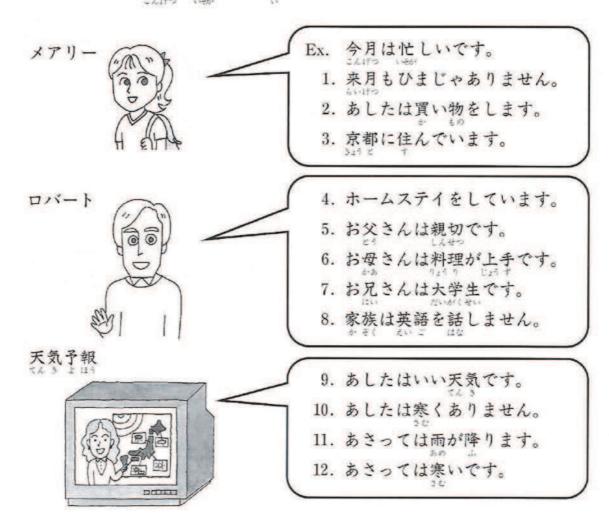
▼メアリーさんは忙しいと言っていました

A. Report what the following people said, using ~と言っていました. 回

Example: メアリー/今月は忙しいです。

→ Q:メアリーさんは何と言っていましたか。

A:今月は忙しいと言っていました。



- B. Pair Work—Ask your partner the following questions. Take notes and report to the class later, using ~と言っていました.
 - 1. 週末は何をしますか。
 - 2. 日本はどうですか。
 - 3. 日本の友だち/日本の家族はどんな人ですか。
 - 4. どんな人が好きですか。

▼ 食べないでください

What would you say when you want someone . . .

Example: not to look at your photo

- 1. not to speak English
- 3. not to come to your house
- 5. not to smoke
- 7. not to forget
- 9. not to start the class yet
- 11. not to erase the blackboard yet
- 2. not to call you
- 4. not to go
- 6. not to sleep in class
- 8. not to stare at you
- 10. not to be late

勉強するのが好きですか

A. Tell what Mary is good/poor at, using 上手です or 下手です. 回

Example: tennis (good)

→ メアリーさんはテニスが上手です。

swimming (poor)

→ メアリーさんは泳ぐのが下手です。

- 1. French (good)
- 3. cooking (good)
- 5. speaking Japanese (good)
- 7. driving a car (good)
- 9. writing love letters (good) (ラブレター)
- 2. video games (poor)
- 4. making sushi (poor)
- 6. taking pictures (good)
- 8. eating with chopsticks (good)
 - (はしで)

B. Pair Work—Ask if your partner likes to do the following activities.

Example: studying

→ A:勉強するのが好きですか。B:はい、好きです/大好きです。

いいえ、きらいです/大きらいです。

- 1. eating
- 2. sleeping
- 3. singing
- 4. doing shopping 5. playing sports
- 6. studying Japanese

- 7. doing cleaning
- 8. doing laundry 9. cooking

- 10. taking a bath
- 11. driving a car
- 12. washing a car

* If you neither like it nor dislike it, you can use 好きでもきらいでもありません。



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™ だれがイギリス人ですか

A. Use the table below and answer the questions.

Example: Q:だれがイギリス人ですか。

A:ロバートさんがイギリス人です。

1. だれが韓国人ですか。

2. だれが料理をするのが上手ですか。

3. だれがいつも (always) 食堂で食べますか。

4. だれがデートをしましたか。

5. だれが犬が好きですか。

Robert	British	is good at cooking	cooks often	went to Okinawa last weekend	doesn't like cats
Mary	American	is good at skiing	does not cook	had a date last weekend	likes dogs
Sue	Korean	is good at singing	cooks sometimes	went to Tokyo last weekend	likes cats
Takeshi	Japanese	is good at swimming	always eats at cafeteria	had a date last weekend	doesn't like cats

B. Pair Work-Use the table above and ask your partner questions with だれが.

逦 週末、何もしませんでした

A. You went to a party but did nothing there. Make sentences using the cues. [19]

Example: パーティーに行きましたが、(eat)

→ パーティーに行きましたが、何も食べませんでした。

- 1. パーティーに行きましたが、(drink)
- 2. カラオケがありましたが、(sing)
- 3. テレビがありましたが、(watch)
- 4. カメラを持っていましたが、(take)
- 5. ゆみさんに会いましたが、(talk)
- 6. パーティーに行きましたが、(do)

B. Answer the following questions.

Example: Q:きのうの晩ごはんは何か作りましたか。 A:はい、スパゲッティ (spaghetti) を作りました。 いいえ、何も作りませんでした。

- 1. けき、何か食べましたか。
- 2. きのう、何か買いましたか。
- 3. きのう、テレビで (on TV) 何か見ましたか。
- 4. 今、何かいりますか。
- 5. 週末、何かしますか。
- 6. 週末、何か勉強しますか。

☆ まとめの練習

A. Interview one of your classmates about any future plans and report to the class.

Example: スーさんは来年ソウルへ行くと言っていました。

B. Pair Work/Group Work—You are planning a party. Decide on the following points and fill in the chart.

いつですか	
どこでしますか	
どんなパーティーですか	
何を持っていきますか	19
だれが来ますか	

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C. Class Activity-Find someone who . . .

1. likes to study Japanese

2. hates to do cleaning

3. likes to sing

4. is poor at driving

5. whose mother is good at cooking

D. Pair Work—A and B are making plans for a one-day trip with two other friends C and D. A knows C's schedule and B knows D's schedule. Play the roles of A and B. Discuss your own and your friend's schedules using ~と言っていました, and find out which days all four of you are available.

Example: A:十六日はひまですか。

B:いいえ、買い物に行きます。十八日は、どうですか。

A:私は、何もしません。でも、Cさんが映画を見に行くと言っていました。

B: そうですか。じゃあ……

Student A

A's schedule

16	17	18	19	study	quiz	party
23	24	25	26	27	28	29 part-time job

C told A that he would . . .

18th: go to see a movie

24th: meet friends

26th: go to Osaka to have fun

Student B

B's schedule

shopping	work work	18	19	20	21	tennis 22
23	24	25	26	27	28	work

D told B that she would . . .

19th: do a part-time job

27th: go to eat Japanese cuisine 28th: go to Kyoto to see temples