第8課

L E S S O N 8

バーベキュー Barbecue

In this lesson, we will.....

Talk casually

- Request not to do
- Express thoughts and opinions
- Talk about things we like/dislike to do
- Report someone's speech

会話 Dialogue

I At school. **(1)** K08-01/02

」ゆい: 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 ゆ い: ソラ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 ゆ い: 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。 ざんねん なに も

フゆ い: 何もいらないと思います。

1 ゆ い: 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 ゆい: 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。

6 ゆ い: あっ、まだ飲まないでください。

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!

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

Takeshi: That's nice. Who will come?

Yui: Sora and Robert will come. I think Mary will come, too.

Takeshi: How about Ken?

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

Takeshi: Too bad. Shall I bring something?

Yui: I think nothing is needed.



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

Robert: Yes, I often cook at home.

Yui: Shall I help you with something?

Robert: Well then, cut the tomatoes, please.

* * *

Robert: Shall we start?

Yui: Oh, don't drink yet. Mary said that she would come.

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



<u>云</u> L8



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Nouns

はれ	晴れ	sunny weather
あめ	雨	rain
くもり	曇り	cloudy weather
ゆき	雪	snow
てんきよほう	天気予報	weather forecast
きおん	気温	temperature
		(weather—not used for things)
なつ	夏	summer
ふゆ	冬	winter
けさ	今朝	this morning
あさって		the day after tomorrow
まいしゅう	毎週	every week
こんげつ	今月	this month
らいげつ	来月	next month
かいしゃいん	会社員	office worker
しごと	仕事	job; work; occupation
カメラ		camera
カラオケ		karaoke
ところ	所	place
* トマト		tomato
はし		chopsticks
パーティー		party
* バーベキュー		barbecue
ホームステイ		homestay; living with a local family
おふろ	お風呂	bath
スペイン		Spain

な - a d j e c t i v e s

* なにか 何か

* じょうず (な)	上手	skillful; good at $(\sim h^{\varsigma})$
へた(な)	下手	clumsy; poor at (~が)
ゆうめい(な)	有名	famous

something

U-verbs

あらう
 洗う
 to wash (~を)
 to say
 to need (~が)
 おそくなる
 おふろにはいる
 お風呂に入る
 to take a bath

おふろにはいる お風呂に入る to take a bath * おもう 思う to think * きる 切る to cut (~を) * つくる 作る to make (~を)

(あめ/ゆきが)ふる (雨/雪が)降る (rain/snow) falls* もっていく 持っていく to take (a thing) (~を)

Ru-verbs

すてる 捨てる to throw away (~を)
* はじめる 始める to begin (~を)

Irregular Verbs

うんてんする運転するto drive (~を)せんたくする洗濯するto do laundry (~を)そうじする掃除するto clean (~を)

* りょうりする 料理する to cook

Adverbs and Other Expressions

うん uh-huh; yes ううん uh-uh; no いつも always おそく 遅く (do something) late * かんぱい 乾杯 Cheers! (a toast) * みんなで all (of the people) together * ざんねん(ですね) 残念(ですね) That's too bad. * まだ+ negative not . . . yet ~について about ...; concerning ... ~ ~ ~度 ... degrees (temperature) どう how



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Short Forms

In this and the next lesson, we will learn a new paradigm of conjugation, which we will call "short forms." Compare the long forms, which we already know, and the short forms:

Present, affirmative

long forms short forms

· verbs: 読みます 読む (= Dictionary form)

かわいいです かわいい ・い-adjectives: (Drop です.)

・な-adjectives: 静かだ (Replace です with だ.) ・noun + です: (Replace です with だ.)

Present, negative

long forms short forms

· verbs: 読みません 読まない \rightarrow More on this below.

かわいくないです かわいくない (Dropです.) ・い-adjectives:

(exception) いい: <u>よ</u>くないです よくない

静かじゃないです 学生じゃないです 静かじゃない (Drop です.) 学生じゃない (Drop です.) ・な-adjectives:

・noun + です:

Let's look at the verbs in the negative in detail. Ru-, u-, and irregular verbs conjugate differently.

Verb short forms (present, negative)

・ru-verbs: Drop the final る and add ない.

食べない

・u-verbs: Drop the last -u and add -anai. Verbs that have う, however, get わ instead of あ.

書かない

· irregular verbs: The vowels change.

する しない

・exception: The verb ある is totally replaced by the adjective ない.

ある ない

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."

Think of the u-verb conjugation as moving up and down in the *hiragana* chart. Let's take 書 $\langle \cdot \rangle$ for example. The dictionary form $\frac{1}{2}$ is the combination of the verb base in the kanji $\frac{1}{2}$ and the bottom hiragana of that row, < . 書きます is the combination of 書, き, and the ます ending on the right. 書かない is 書, か and ない.

	書か	話はな	待。	死し	読ょ	作べ	泳 ぉょ	呼ょ	買か	
negative	か	さ	た	な	ま	ら	が	ば	わ2	~ない
stem	き	L	ち	に	み	Ŋ	ぎ	び	い	~ます
affirmative	<	す	つ	ぬ	む	る	Ć.	٠٤;	う	= Dictionary form

2 Short Forms in Informal Speech

Close friends or family members speak with each other using short forms at the end of sentences 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."

(Between friends) A: 今日、学校に行く? (Short form)
Are you going to school today?

B: ううん、行かない。 No, I'm not.

A: すみません、この電車は新宿に行きますか。
Excuse me, does this train go to Shinjuku? (To a stranger)

B:いいえ、行きませんよ。 No, it doesn't.

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. 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 were to do the same.

Note that we have 買わない, with わ instead of あ, because the bases of *u*-verbs ending with the *hiragana* う actually end with the consonant w, which remains silent in 買う and 買います, but resurfaces in 買わない.

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

verbs 勉強する ヘヘルᡱょう to study	nouns 勉強 ベルきょう study	e.g.	日本語の <u>勉強</u> は楽しいです。 Japanese language study is fun.
料理する	料理	e.g.	ロバートさんの料理はおいしいです。
to cook	cooking		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。
Compare: 私は日本語を勉強しました。 I studied Japanese.

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。

You can use both these nouns and their する verbs in sentences with 好きです and きらいです, for example. You need to add の to the verbs, as we discussed in Grammar 6. Pay attention to the particles before these words, too.

日本語の勉強が好きです。/日本語を勉強するのが好きです。 I like studying Japanese.

遅い/遅く▶Although both 遅い and 遅く mean "late," they have different usages, since 遅い is an adjective and 遅く is an adverb. 遅い modifies nouns or works as a predicate, and 遅く modifies verbs.

A: きのう一時に寝ました。 I went to bed at one o'clock yesterday.

B:遅いですね。

週末には、十時ごろ起きて、遅い朝ご飯を食べます。 はん まさ はん た

On weekends, I get up around 10:00 and eat late breakfast.

きのう、遅く寝ました。 I went to bed late yesterday.

You can also apply this rule to 早い/早く.

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Short Forms Grammar 1

A. Change the affirmatives into negatives. Nos-07

1. みる

5. はく

9. あらう 13. おもう

2. あける 6. はじめる 10. くる

14. もっていく

3. すむ 7. つくる 11. わすれる 15. はいる

4. かける 8. せんたくする 12. ある

16. かえる

B. Change the affirmatives into negatives. (1) KO8-08

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 4. かわいい 7. やすい 10. いい

2. あめだ

5. みじかい 8. きれいだ 11. かっこいい

3. いそがしい 6. しんせつだ 9. たいへんだ 12. すきだ

II Informal Speech ◆Grammar 2

A. Answer the following questions in informal speech, first in the affirmative, then in the negative. (1) K08-09/10

Example Q:よく魚を食べる?

A: うん、食べる。/ううん、食べない。

今日、勉強する?
 今日、友だちに会う?

3. よくお茶を飲む?

- 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?

- B. Answer the following questions in informal speech, first in the affirmative, then in the negative. (1) K08-11/12

Example Q:元気? A:うん、元気。/ううん、元気じゃない。

- 1. ひま?
- 2. 忙しい?
- この教科書はいい?
 先生はこわい?
- 5. 料理が上手?

- 6. お風呂が好き?7. スポーツがきらい?
- 8. 今日は休み?
- 9. 日本語のクラスはおもしろい?
- 10. 日本語のクラスは難しい?

■ 日本人だと思います Grammar 3

A. Make a guess about Mary, using ~と思います. 🚺 KO8-13

Example good at Japanese

メアリーさんは日本語が上手だと思います。

- 1. likes Takeshi
- 2. busy
- 3. a good student
- 4. not tall
- 5. not quiet
- 6. not a first-year student
- 7. often cooks

- 8. drives a car
- 9. doesn't smoke
- 10. not married
- 11. speaks Japanese every day
- 12. doesn't go home late at night
- 13. doesn't drink coffee much
- 14. often goes to see movies





Japanese Cooking Party

Plan a Japanese-themed cooking party.

- 1. Each member of the group will choose a Japanese dish, and prepare a list of the ingredients and a simple recipe for the dish. (See the example below.)
- 2. Compare the lists in your group and discuss what your group will cook.
- 3. Share your group's ingredients list and recipe with the rest of the class.
- 4. Cook and enjoy!

Example カレーライス

Ingredients

ごはん(cooked rice) じゃがいも(potatoes) にんじん(carrots)

玉ねぎ (onions) 肉 (meat) カレールー (Japanese curry roux) たま

Recipe (You don't have to write the recipe in Japanese)

- 1. Cut meat and vegetables and stir-fry.
- 2. Add water and bring to boil. Reduce heat, cover and simmer until ingredients are tender.
- 3. Add curry roux. Simmer, stirring constantly.
- 4. Serve hot over cooked rice.





Culture Notes

日本の食べ物 Foods in Japan

A traditional Japanese meal consists of a bowl of white rice (ご飯), a couple of dishes (おかず), and soup (often みそ汁), and is called 定食 (set menu) in cafeterias. However, many Japanese don't eat traditional food or rice-based dishes for every meal. A great variety of food is served in restaurants and even at home because Japan has adopted and adapted many foreign dishes over time.



Common dishes in Japan



カレーライス Curry with rice



おにぎり Rice balls



ラーメン Ramen noodles



うどん *Udon* noodles



パスタ Pasta



ぎょうざ Dumplings



子 升 ぎゅうどん Beef rice bowl



ハンバーグ Hamburger steak



さしみ Raw seafood



お好み焼き Savory pancake

What did Yui and Professor Yamashita eat for breakfast today?

ゆい(20歳)





トースト/スープ/ヨーグルト Toast, soup, and yogurt

山下先生(47歳)





ご飯/焼き魚/たまご/みそ汁 Rice, broiled fish, egg, and *miso* soup

Useful Expressions

スーパーで

At the Supermarket

Expressions

アボカドはありますか。—————Do you have avocado?

この中にお酒が入っていますか。——Is there alcohol in this?

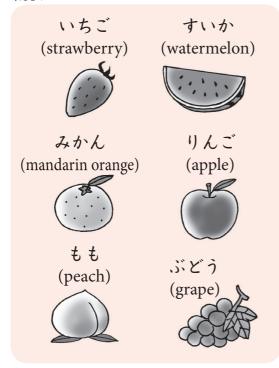
これはハラルフードですか。———Is this halal?

ピーナッツアレルギーがあります。——I have an allergy to peanuts.

袋をお願いします。——————————Can I have a bag?

Vocabulary

果物:



野菜:

