

LESSON 2 CHOOSING A YUKATA

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TARGET DIALOGUE

ten'in: Irasshaimase.

Miruzu: Yukata o kaitai n desu ga.

ten'in: Prezento desu ka.

Miruzu: Hai, imōto ni.

ten'in: Kochira wa ikaga desu ka.

Miruzu: Anō, motto ōkii no wa arimasen ka. Imōto wa watashi yori se ga takai n desu. Konogurai desu.

ten'in: Aa, ōkii kata desu ne. Kochira ga ichiban ōkii saizu desu.

Miruzu: Ja, sore ni shimasu. Prezento-yō ni tsutsunde kudasai.

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VOCABULARY

ten'in

kaitai n desu ga

kochira

anō

motto

~ no

se ga takai

se

takai

konogurai

aa

kata

saizu

sore ni shimasu

prezento-yō

~ yō

tsutsumimasu

NOTES

1. "Prezento desu ka." "Hai, imōto ni."

You can omit certain parts of a sentence if the meaning is clear without them. Here **Yukata wa** is dropped from both the question and the answer, and the verb **okurimasu**, "to send," or **agemasu** "to give," is omitted from the answer, leaving only **imōto ni**, "for my younger sister." Japanese people often use sentence fragments like these when asking questions.

2. Anō

You use **anō** when hesitating before speaking. Here Mr. Mills uses it to soften his request for a larger **yukata** in response to the salesperson's recommendation "How about this one?"

3. Motto ōkii no wa arimasen ka.

The particle **no** in this case functions as a noun modified by **ōkii**. Thus, **motto ōkii no** means "a bigger one."

4. **Imōto wa watashi yori se ga takai n desu.**

Se means “height” or “stature.” The sentence **Imōto wa se ga takai desu** means “My sister is tall in stature” and is a neutral, matter-of-fact statement. But notice that Mr.Mills uses **n desu** here instead of **desu**. This makes it clear that he is trying to explain something or make a point. The point he is trying to make, of course, is that he needs a larger **yukata**. For other basic usages of **n desu** see Unit 2, Lesson 4, p.57.

5. **Konogurai desu.**

6. **ōkii kata**

Kata, “person,” is a politer form of **hito**. Salespeople use polite language when talking to customers, or when talking about people or things connected with them. **Ōkii**, which ordinarily means “large,” also can mean “tall.”

7. **(Sore o) prezento-yō ni tsutsunde kudasai.**

Prezento + yō means “for use as a present.” Literally, then, Mr.Mills is saying, “Please wrap it up as a present.” Other noun + **yō** combinations include **kodomo-yō**, “for children,” **otona-yō**, “for adults,” and so on.

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GRAMMAR & PATTERN PRACTICE

I Getting Information or Advice: “I’d Like to...But...?”

The phrase **kaitai desu** means “I want to buy.” If you use **tai n desu ga**, the implication is that you would like information or advice from the other party. You use **kaitai n desu ga** in a store, for example, to imply that you are about to make a request, such as asking where an item can be found. **Kaitai n desu ga** and other **tai n desu ga** sentences often conclude with an expression you learned in Lesson 1: **Nani ga ii deshō ka.**

O-miyage o kaitai n desu ga, nani ga ii deshō ka.

Construct sentences as in the examples.

Ex 1) **eiga o mimasu, nani**

Eiga o mitai n desu ga, nani ga ii deshō ka.

2) **onsen ni ikimasu, doko**

3) **projekuto no kaigi o shimasu, itsu**

Ex 2) **o-miyage o kaimasu, o-kashi, ehagaki, dochira ga ii**

O-miyage o kaitai n desu ga, o-kashi to ehagaki to dochira ga ii deshō ka.

3) **kūkō ni ikimasu, densha, takushī, dochira ga hayai**

4) **atarashii kētai o kaimasu, A-sha, B-sha, dochira ga benri**

VOCABULARY

hayai

A-sha

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II Making Comparisons(3): Singling Out an Item Comparison

In Lesson 1 you learned the patterns **no ho ga ...yori** (to form the comparative degree) and **(no naka) de ...ga ichiban** (to form the superlative degree). Here we revisit these same basic patterns but with the topic marker **wa** coming before them. By using **wa**, you single out a person or thing as the topic of the sentence.

Yukata wa kimono yori yasui desu.

A-Hoteru wa Tōkyō de ichiban yūmei desu.

1 Pretending you are Mr.Mills, construct sentences in which you compare your younger sister to yourself. Say that your sister is in various ways superior to you, as in the example.

Ex) Se ga takai desu.

Imōto wa watashi yori se ga takai desu.

- 1) Gorufu ga jōzu desu.
- 2) Yoku benkyō shimasu
- 3) Tomodachi ga ooi desu.
- 4) Takusan hon o yomimasu.

VOCABULARY

kimono

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2 Construct sentences comparing Hotel A and Hotel B. Say that Hotel A is better than Hotel B in some respect.

Ex) kirei A-Hoteru wa B-Hoteru yori kirei desu.

- 1) shizuka
- 2) heya ga hiroi
- 3) sabisu ga ii
- 4) eki kara chikai
- 5) chekku-in ga kantan

3 Construct sentences stating that Hotel A is “the most” or “the est” in Tokyo, as in the example.

Ex) yūmei A-Hoteru wa Tōkyō de ichiban yūmei desu.

- 3) atarashii
- 4) ninki ga arimasu
- 3) gaikoku-jin no o-kyaku-san ga ooi desu
- 4) benrina tokoro ni arimasu

(To be continued to **VOCABULARY**)

VOCABULARY

| | |
|------------|-------------|
| hiroi | gaikoku-jin |
| sābisu | gaikoku |
| chekku-in | |
| kantan(na) | |

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USAGE NOTE

The word **motto** also expresses the comparative degree. For example, **motto ōkii** means “bigger.”

Motto ōkii no wa arimasen ka.

To state or ask how much bigger, you use other words.

Wan-saizu ōkii no wa arimasen ka.

Motto is not needed before the adjective or adverb that follow **yor**i in a sentence of the **no hō ga ...yor**i type (see Lesson 1, p.6) as it makes the sentence sound redundant.

III Stating Decisions

You use **ni shimasu** after a noun to state your decision when choosing something from among several available alternatives. Be careful not to confuse this phrase with **ga ii desu**, which indicates preference (see Lesson 1, p.5).

Q: Dezāto wa dore ni shimasu ka.

A: Aisukurīmu ni shimasu.

Make up questions and answers as in the example.

Ex) tanjōbi no prezento, kōhī-kappu

Q: Tanjōbi no prezento wa nani ni shimashita ka.

A: Kōhī-kappu ni shimashita.

1) okusan no o-miyage, nekkuresu

2) kaigi no hi, getsu-yōbi

VOCABULARY

wan-saizu
hi

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PRACTICE 1

WORD POWER

Adjectives

① takai hikui yawarakai katai futoi hosoi nagai mijikai
atsui usui karui omoi hadena jimina kawaii shimpuruna

VOCABULARY

| | | |
|-----------|---------|--------------|
| takai | hosoi | karui |
| hikui | nagai | hade(na) |
| yawarakai | migikai | jimi(na) |
| katai | atsui | kawaii |
| futoi | usui | shimpuru(na) |

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SPEAKING PRACTICE

I

kyaku: Kore, kite mite mo ii desu ka.

ten'in: Hai, shichaku-shitsu wa achira desu.

.....

ten'in: Ikaga desu ka.

kyaku: Mō sukoshi chiisai no wa arimasen ka.

ten'in: Mōshiwake gozaimasen ga, kore ga ichiban chiisai saizu desu.

kyaku: Sō desu ka. Jā, ii desu.

II

kyaku: Kore to onaji iro no M-saizu wa arimasen ka.

ten'in: M-saizu wa urikire desu. Raishū hairimasu.

kyaku: Ja, raishū mata kimasu.

kyaku: Mō sukoshi disprei ga ōkii no wa arimaen ka.

ten'in: Dewa kochira wa ikaga desu ka.

kyaku: Aa ii desu ne. Ja, kore, onegai shimasu.

ten'in: O-shiharai wa genkin desu ka, kurejitto-kādo desu ka.

kyaku: Kādo de onegai shimasu.

VOCABULARY

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------|
| shichaku-shitsu | urikire | genkin |
| ii desu | hairimasu | kurejitto-kādo |
| onaji | disuprei | |
| M-saizu | (o)shiharai | |

PRACTICE 2

WORD POWER

I. Family

ryōshin(go-ryōshin) chichi(otōsan) haha(okāsan)
kyōdai(go-kyōdai) ani(onīsan) ane(onēsan)
otōto(otōto-san) imōto(imōto-san) oi(oigo-san) mei(meigo-san)
sofu(ojīsan) sobo(obāsan) oji(ojisan) oba(obasan)

II. Colleagues

dōryō jōshi buka ashisutanto

III . Others

manshon no kanri-nin tonari no hito Nihon-go no seisē

VOCABULARY

| | | |
|---------|-------|----------------------|
| ryōshin | sobo | buka |
| kyōdai | oji | ashisutanto |
| oi | oba | manshon no kanri-nin |
| mei | dōryō | tonari no hito |
| sofu | jōshi | sensē |

SPEAKING PRACTICE

I

Watashi no ryōshin desu. Bankūbā no kōgai ni sunde imasu. Chichi wa ginkō ni tsutomete imashita ga, kyonen shigoto o yamete ima uchi ni imasu. Mainichi tsuri ya gādeningu o shite imasu. Haha wa ryōri o oshiete imasu. Haha no reshipi wa totemo ninki ga arimasu. Ima wa chichi yori isogashii desu.

Watashi no kyōdai desu. Ane no Daiana to imōto no An desu. Futari tomo totemo se ga takai desu. Imōto wa watashi yori se ga takai desu ga, ane yori hikui desu. Ane wa kyōdai no naka de ichiban se ga takai desu. Ane wa basuketto-bōru-senshu desu. Imōto wa moderu desu.

VOCABULARY

| | | |
|--------------|-----------|----------------|
| bankūbā | gādeningu | futari tomo |
| kōgai | reshipi | basuketto-bōru |
| yamemasu(R2) | Daiana | senshu |
| tsuri | An | moderu |

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II

gaido: O-miyage desu ka.

Miruzu: Ee, chichi ni. Hana no ehagaki o kaitai n desu ga.

gaido: Kore wa ikaga desu ka. Hokkaidō no shiki no hana desu.

Miruzu: Aa, ii desu ne. Kore ni shimasu.

III

Miruzu: Haha ni Nihon-ryōri no reshipi o kaitai n desu ga, doko ni arimasu ka.

ten'in: Kore wa ikaga desu ka. Eigo no Nihon-ryōri no hon desu.

Miruzu: Atsui desu ne. Uwā, omoi desu. Motto usui no wa arimasen ka.

ten'in: Dewa, kono Nihon-ryōri-shōkai no DVD wa ikaga desu ka. Karui desu yo.

Miruzu: Aa, kore wa ii desu. Kore o kudasai.

VOCABULARY

shiki

uwā

~ shōkai

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READING TASK

Miruzu-san no atarashii pasokon

Miruzu-san wa senshū Akihabara ni itte, atarashii pasokon o kaimashita. Sono pasokon wa sukurīn ga totemo okii desu ga, furui pasokon yori karui desu. Miruzu-san wa shūmatsu ni pasokon de DVD o mimashita. Pasokon no sukurīn wa terebi yori iro ga kirei deshita. Miruzu-san wa rentaru-shoppu ni itte, DVD o takusan karimashita.

Answer the following questions:

- 1) Miruzu-san wa doko de pasokon o kaimashita ka.
- 2) Miruzu-san wa shūmatsu ni nani o shimashita ka.
- 3) Pasokon no sukurīn to terebi no sukurīn to dochira ga iro ga kirei deshita ka.
- 4) Miruzu-san wa rentaru-shoppu de nani o karimashita ka.

VOCABULARY

Akihabara

sukurīn

rentaru-shoppu

karimasu