Unit8 I learned how to use it from my friend.

1. ~ので

This phrase is used to give a reason or a cause. It is a more polite way than " $\sim \hbar \c$ ", which you learned in N5.

#3代ほうほう まっうか でかか + ので接続方法: 普通形 or 丁寧形 + ので + Aだ な + ので

- ① V 来る:来るので/来ないので 来たので/来なかったので
- ② イA いそがしいです: いそがしいので/いそがしくないのでいそがしかったので/いそがしくなかったので
- ③ ナA 党 売です: 元 気なので/ 党 気じゃないので 党 気だったので/ 党 気じゃなかったので
- Example 1) かぜを<u>ひいたので</u>、大学を休みます。(Because I caught a cold, I'll be absent from university.)
- Example 2) 時間が<u>ありませんので</u>、急いでください。(Because we don't have time, please hurry up.)
- Example3) 雨が<u>降っているので</u>、今日は出かけません。(Because it's raining, I won't go out today.)
- Example 4) 日本は物価が<u>高いので</u>、生活が大変です。(As prices are high in Japan, it's not easy to make ends meet.)
- Example 5) 歌が好きなので、よくカラオケに行きます。 (Because | like singing, | often go to karaoke.)
- Example 6) 朝日は<u>テストなので</u>、草(帰って、勉強します。(Because I have a test tomorrow, I'll go back home early and study.)

When asked for a reason as in Ex.7, it's possible to say " \sim n bot", but there's no such reply as " \sim 0".

Example 7) A: 昨日、どうしてクラスを休みましたか。 (Yesterday, why were you absent from class?) B: かぜをひいた<u>からです</u>。 (Because I caught a cold.) × かぜをひいた<u>のでです</u>。

- ○かぜをひいた<u>ので</u>、休みました。 (Because | caught a cold, | took the day off.)
- ○かぜをひいたので。 (Because I caught a cold.)

2. Nをくれる

The word "くれる" is a verb which has the same meaning as "あげる" (give) and "もらう" (take) we learned in N5. It refers to the same thing from a different point of view.

"b/t"> "requires that the subject is the giver, and that the object is the receiver, which takes the particle " ℓ ".

th to Arif-san.) を はアリフさんにプレゼントを あげました。 (I gave a present to Arif-san.)

" $\dot{\iota}$ " requires that the subject is the receiver, and that the object is the giver, which takes the particle " $\dot{\iota}$ ".

Example 2) 佐藤さんはアリフさんに花をもらいました。(Sato-san got the flowers from Arif-san.)

" \langle nda", like " δ like", requires the subject that is the giver, however, the receiver has to be " δ like" or a person of the in-group*. That is, when the receiver is I or a person of in-group, " δ like" has to be used, not " δ like". However, " δ like" is often omitted.

"In-group" includes persons in close relation with the first person (1), such as a family member, a club member, a company co-worker, etc.

Example 3) $\stackrel{\text{bh}}{\text{AL}} \rightarrow \text{Eo} \rightarrow \text{PIJOS} \lambda$ $\stackrel{\text{bh}}{\text{AL}} \text{Lipido} \rightarrow \text{Color Pido} \lambda$ (I gave a present to Arif-san.) Example 4) $\text{PIJOS} \lambda \rightarrow \text{Eo} \rightarrow \text{A}$

Example 4) アリフさん \rightarrow もの \rightarrow 私 \rightarrow だし \rightarrow ない \rightarrow だし \rightarrow といっている。 \rightarrow ない \rightarrow といっている。 \rightarrow と

 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{$

3. Vてもらう/Vてくれる

"〈れる" expresses the giving and receiving of a thing, but it also can apply to an action.

"Vてもらう" is used where the receiver is the subject (Ex.1). On the other hand, "Vてくれる" is used where the giver is the subject; in addition, the receiver has to be "私" or a person of "In-group" (Ex.2).

Example 1) 私 ← かさを貸す ← アリフさん 私はアリフさんにかさを貸してもらった。 (I borrowed un umbrella from Arif-san.)

Example 2) アリフさん
$$\rightarrow$$
 かさを貸す \rightarrow 私 \rightarrow かさを貸して $\langle nt \rangle$ ないことを貸して $\langle nt \rangle$ の

action of borrowing, but the latter is used when you express the feeling of appreciation for what someone has done for you. Lending → borrowing

This textbook does not cover " $V \tau b t t \delta$ ", however, a supplementary explanation is provided here.

私はビエンさんにかさを貸してあげた。(I lent my umbrella to Vien-san.)

As "VTalta" can contain the meaning of imposing your kindness on someone, it is wise to refrain from using it to a person older than you.

Example 4) (先生がたくさんの本を運んでいます。) (The professor is carrying many books.)

- * 「先生、本を持ってあげます。」
- → 「先生、手伝いしましょうか。」(Professor, may | help you?)
- → 「先生、本をお持ちしましょうか。」(Humble Expressions) (Professor, may I carry the books for you?)

Unit24

4. ~芳 "~ $\ref{5}$ " expresses a way, a method or how to do something.

せつぞくほうほう 接続方法: Vます+方

Example 1) 漢字の<u>読み</u>がわかりません。(I don't know how to read Chinese characters.)

Example 2) 佐藤さんに<u>コピーのし方</u>を教えてもらいました。(I learned how to make copies from Sato-san.)