

Unit Seventeen

Shorui o nakusanaide kudasai.

Please do not lose the documents.

In this unit you will learn about:

- How to offer to do something for someone
- How to make the verb nai-form ([V-nai]) from the masu-form
- how to make a negative request politely
- how to say 'must' and 'do not have to'
- Noun (time) made ni: 'by' or 'before'
- Kanji of the unit 17

Dialogue 1 - Please do not move that desk. -

Mrs Kaneko and Mr Gregory work for the same company. He is currently helping her to set up a room for a meeting.

かねこ : グレゴリーさん、そのいすを ここに もってきてください。
グレゴリー : はい。このつくえも そこに もっていきましょうか。
かねこ : いいえ、そのつくえは うごかさないでください。
グレゴリー : はい、わかりました。
かねこ : それから、このしよるいを 10まい コピーしてください。たいせつな
かいぎの しよるいですから、なくさないでください。
グレゴリー : わかりました。

Kaneko : Guregirī-san, sono isu o koko ni mottekite kudasai.
Guregirī : Hai. Kono tsukue mo sokoni motteikimashō ka.
Kaneko : Īe, sono tsukue wa ugokasanaide kudasai.
Guregirī : Hai, wakarimashita.
Kaneko : Sorekara, kono shorui o 10-mai kopī shite kudasai. Taisetsuna kaigi no
shorui desu kara, nakusanaide kudasai.
Guregirī : Wakarimashita.

Vocabulary

うごかさないでください	ugokasanaide kudasai	please do not move
うごかします	ugokashimasu	to move (something)
～ないでください	～naide kudasai	please do not (do)
しよるい	shorui	document
たいせつ (な) (na-adj)	taisetsu (na)	important
かいぎ	kaigi	meeting
なくさないでください	nakusanaide kudasai	please do not lose
なくします	nakushimasu	to lose (something)

 Write ○ if the statement agrees with the dialogue. Write × if not.

1. () Mrs Kaneko asked Mr Gregory to bring the desk to her.
2. () Mrs Kaneko asked Mr Gregory not to lose the important document.

Language Points

Offering to do something for someone

'Verb stem + mashōka' is used when one offers to do something for someone. To reply positively, you say 'onegaishimasu' the literal meaning of which is 'request'.

Verb stem

+

mashōka

Q: kuruma o ugokashimashō ka.

A-1: Hai, onegaishimasu.

A-2: Īe, kekko desu.

(**Shall I** move the car?)

(Yes, **please**.)

(No, **no thank you**.)

Exercise 1



Complete the following sentences correctly.

1. ドアを _____

(Shall I open the door?)

2. にほんごで なまえを _____

(Shall I write my name in Japanese?)

3. くるまを _____

(Shall I move my car?)

4. ごみを _____

(Shall I throw away the rubbish?)

Vocabulary

ごみ

gomi

rubbish; trash;
litter

すてます

sutemasu

to throw away

Verb Nai-form: How to make the "Nai-form" verb [V-nai]

Like Te-form, the Nai-form verb is also used to convey various meanings such as a negative request (please do not do...) or obligation (must do ...), etc. The following shows how to make the Nai-form from the Masu-form verb.

Group 1 verbs: Replace '-imasu' to '-anai' to the stem

masu-form	stem	"-imasu" to "-anai"	nai-form
kaerimasu	kaer <u>imasu</u>	kaer + anai	kaeranai
kakimasu	kak <u>imasu</u>	kak + anai	kakanai
nomimasu	nom <u>imasu</u>	nom + anai	nomanai
yomimasu	yom <u>imasu</u>	yom + anai	yomanai

Note that for Group 1 verbs that end with '-aimasu', '-imasu', or '-oimasu', you need to add 'w' to the stem before adding "-anai".

masu-form	stem	add "-w" + "-anai"	nai-form
kaimasu	ka <u>imasu</u>	ka + <u>w</u> + anai	kawanai
aimasu	a <u>imasu</u>	a + <u>w</u> + anai	awanai

Group 2 verbs: Replace '-masu' to '-nai' to the stem

masu-form	stem	"-masu" to "-nai"	nai-form
tabemasu	tabe <u>masu</u>	tabe + nai	tabenai
misemasu	mise <u>masu</u>	mise + nai	misenai
nemasu	ne <u>masu</u>	ne + nai	nenai
oikimasu	oki <u>masu</u>	oki + nai	okinai

Group 3 verbs: (Irregular verbs)

masu-form	nai-form
shimasu	shinai
kimasu	konai

*Nai-form of 'kimasu' is 'konai' not 'kinai'.

Exercise 2

Using the verb list below, put the verb group number in the brackets and write its Nai-form on the line.

Example たべます (2) たべない

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. なきます | () _____ | 6. コピーします | () _____ |
| 2. しんぱいします | () _____ | 7. なくします | () _____ |
| 3. にげます | () _____ | 8. すてます | () _____ |

4. さわります () _____ 9. まちがえます () _____
 5. おくれます () _____ 10. わすれます () _____

Vocabulary

とおります	tōrimasu	1	to go through
なきます	nakimasu	1	to cry
ぬぎます	nugimasu	1	to remove (shoes); remove/take off (clothing)
さわります	sawarimasu	1	to touch
おこります	okorimasu	1	to get angry
おとします	otoshimasu	1	to drop (something)
うごきます	ugokimasu	1	to move (someone/something)
かぜをひきます	kaze o hikimasu	1	to catch a cold
おくれます	okuremasu	2	to be late
にげます	nigemasu	2	to run away; escape
まちがえます	machigaemasu	2	to make a mistake or error
わすれます	wasuremasu	2	to forget
コピーします	kopī shimasu	3	to make a copy
しんぱいします	shinpai shimasu	3	to worry
わすれものをします	wasuremono o shimasu	3	to leave something behind

Verb Nai-form (1): The Polite negative request

'[V-nai] de kudasai' is an expression you use to make a negative request in a polite way.

Verb-Nai

+

de kudasai

a. Kaigi wa 10-ji ni hajimarimasu kara, okurenaide kudasai.

(The meeting starts at 10 so please do not be late.)

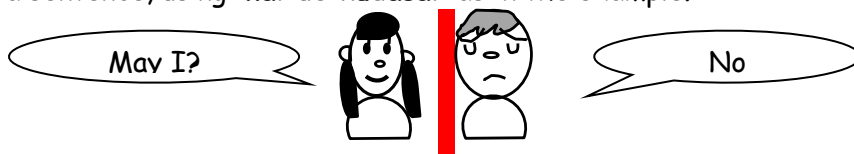
b. Kore wa taisetsu na e desu kara, sawaranaide kudasai.

(This is an important painting so please do not touch it.)

Exercise 3



Make a sentence, using 'nai de kudasai' as in the example.



Example Q: Koko de tabetemo ī desu ka. A: Sumimasen ga, tabenaide kudasai.

1. Q: Koko ni sawattemo ī desu ka. A: Sumimasen ga, _____

2. Q: Koko ni gomi o sutetemo ī desu ka. A: Sumimasen ga, _____
3. Q: Kono michi o tōttemo ī desu ka. A: Sumimasen ga, _____
4. Q: Koko ni kuruma o tometemo ī desu ka. A: Sumimasen ga, _____

Dialogue 2 - I must study Japanese this weekend. -

Mrs Kaneko has invited Mr Gregory to her home this weekend.

- かねこ : グレゴリーさん、こんしゅうまつ うちへ ごはんを たべに きません
か。
- グレゴリー : さんねんですが、ちょっと…。らいげつ にほんごの しけんを うけま
すから、こんしゅうまつは にほんごを べんきょうしなければなりません。
- かねこ : そうですか。むずかしい しけん ですか。
- グレゴリー : はい、しけんのひ までに かんじを 300 おぼえなければなりません
から、まいにち かんじを れんしゅうしています。
- かねこ : グレゴリーさんは たくさん かんじを しっていますから、しんぱいし
なくてもいいですよ。

- Kaneko : Guregirī-san, konshūmatsu uchi e gohan o tabe ni kimasen ka.
- Guregirī : Zannen desu ga, chotto... Raigetsu nihon-go no shiken o ukemasu kara,
konshūmatsu wa nihon-go o benkyō shinakereba narimasen.
- Kaneko : Sō desu ka. Muzukashī shiken desu ka.
- Guregirī : Hai, shiken no hi madeni kanji o 300 oboenakereba narimasen kara,
mainichi kanji o renshū shite imasu.
- Kaneko : Guregorī-san wa takusan kanji o shitte imasu kara, shinpai shinakutemo
ī desu yo.

Vocabulary

しけん	shiken	exam
うけます	ukemasu	to take (an exam)
べんきょうしなければなりません	benkyō shinakereba narimasen	must study
～なければなりません	~nakereba narimasen	must
ひ	hi	day
しけんのひ	shiken no hi	the exam day
～までに	~madeni	by (a certain time)
れんしゅうします	renshū shimasu	to practise
しんぱいしなくてもいいです	shinpai shinakutemo ī desu	do not have to worry
～なくてもいいです	~nakutemo ī desu	do not have to

 Write ○ if the statement agrees with the dialogue. Write × if not.

1. () Mr Gregory will study Japanese at Mrs Kaneko's house this weekend.
2. () Mr Gregory must learn 300 Kanji by the time he takes a Japanese exam next month.

Language Points

Verb Nai-form (2): obligation '[V-na(i)] + kereba narimasen'

'[V-na(i)] + kereba narimasen', which is equivalent to the English 'must' or 'have to', is used when you need to express that one must do something. The literal translation of this pattern is 'if one does not do (that), it is no good'. This expression is often used when one has no choice but to do something (sentence a) or is obliged to do because of regulations/law (sentence b).

Verb-na(i)

+

kereba narimasen

a. Ashita shiken ga arimasu kara, konban **benkyō shinakereba narimasen**.

(I have an exam tomorrow so I **have to** study tonight.)

b. Nihon de wa, uchi no naka de kutsu o **nuganakereba narimasen**.

(In Japan, one **must** remove their shoes in the house.)

Because of its nature, this expression may sound harsh when it is addressed to someone directly. In such a case, '[V-te] kudasai' is more appropriate.

c. Mainichi nihongo o **benkyō shite kudasai**. (Please study Japanese every day.)

Exercise 4



Make a 'Verb-nakereba narimasen' sentence, using the right object from below.

Example (tabemasu [eat]) ringo o tabenakereba narimasen

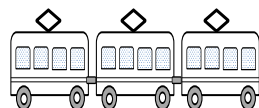
1. (renshū shimasu [to practice])

2. (nomimasu [to drink; take])

3. (nugimasu [to take off])

4. (sutemasu [to discard])

5. (orimasu [to get off])



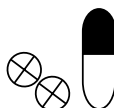
densha



kutsu



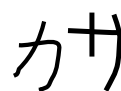
ringo



kusuri



gomi

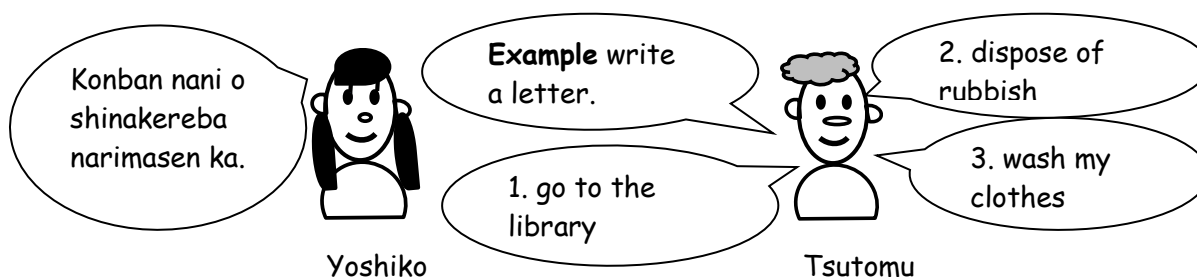


katakana

Exercise 5



What does Tsutomu have to do tonight? Write the answer as in the example.



Example Watashi wa konban tegami o kakanakereba narimasen.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Verb Nai-form (3): don't have to... '[V-na(i)] + kutemo ī desu'

'[V-na(i)] + kutemo ī desu', the literal meaning of which is 'it is ok even if one does not do (something)', is an expression to state what one does not have to do.

Verb-na(i)

+

kutemo ī desu

a. Watashi no koto wa shinpai shinakutemo ī desu.

(As for me, you do not have to worry.)

b. Q: Kanji de namae o kakanakereba narimasen ka.

(Do I need to write my name in Kanji?)

A: Īe, kanji de kakanakutemo ī desu.

(No, you do not have to write in Kanji.)

Exercise 6



Translate the following English sentences into Japanese as shown in the example. Note that the sentences which start with 'you' should not use 'you' in Japanese.

Example You do not have to change the train. [norikaemasu]

Densha o norikaenakutemo ī desu.

1. You do not have to go to school today. [ikimasu]

2. You do not have to bring an umbrella today. [mottekimasu]

3. You do not have to remove your shoes in this building. [nugimasu]

4. You have time so you do not have to hurry. [isogimasu]

Noun (time)+ made ni: 'by' or 'before'

a. Shiken no hi **madeni** kanji o 500 oboenakereba narimasen.

(I must learn 500 Kanji **by** the exam day.)

b. Ka-yōbi **madeni** shukudai o shinakereba narimasen.

(I must complete the homework **by** Tuesday.)

Exercise 7

Mariko, a Japanese student, is writing a letter to her friend, Amy, who used to live next to her house but has returned to the UK. Read the text and draw a ○ if the statement agrees with it and draw a × if not.

エイミーさん

こんにちは。げんきですか。わたしは げんきです。せんげつは てがみと こうちやを ありがとうございます。ともだちと いっしょに そのこうちやを のみましたが、とてもおいしかったです。

ところで、イギリスの がっこうは もう はじまりましたか。にほんの がっこうは こんげつから はじまりました。まいにち たくさん しゅくだいを しなければなりませんから、とても いそがしいです。それに、わたしの ちは がっこうから とおいですから、まいあさはやく おきなければなりません。あさは まだ くらいですから、ほんとうに たいへんです。エイミーさんは まいあさ なんじに おきますか。はやく おきなくても いいですか。

エイミーさんの イギリスの せいかつを おしえてください。

じゃあ、また。

まりこより

1. () Mariko has been busy because she has a lot of homework to do.

2. () Mariko does not have to wake up early every morning because she lives near the school.

Vocabulary

はじまります hajimarimasu to start

