

LESSON NOTES

Lower Intermediate S2 #11 Getting to Know You 3

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6. じゅんこ: ちがいますよー。でんわのちょうしがおかしいみたいですね。じゃあEメールでれんらくとれるように、メールアドレスをおしえますよ。

ROMANIZATION

1. TOMU: Tokoro de, kongo renraku dekiru yō ni, keitai no bangō oshiete moraemasen ka.
2. JUNKO: Etto, 010-1972-1982 desu.
3. TOMU: A, hai dōmo. Tōroku shimashita. Jā sassoku ima kakete mimasu ne.
4. JUNKO: E....
5. TOMU: Are, okashii nā. Tsunagarimasen kedo. Watashi ga denwa o kakerarenai yō ni, waza to nisemono no bangō o oshieta n deshō?
6. JUNKO: Chigaimasu yō. Denwa no chōshi ga okashii mitai desu ne. Jā ī-mēru de renraku toreru yō ni, mēru adoresu o oshiemasu yo.

ENGLISH

1. TOM: By the way, can I have your cell phone number so that I can call you in the future?
2. JUNKO: Uh, my number is 010-1972-1982.
3. TOM: Oh, thank you. I've got your number registered (in my phone.) I'll try calling you right now, okay?

CONT'D OVER

4. JUNKO: Uh....
5. TOM: Hmm. That's strange. It's not connecting. You gave me the wrong number on purpose so I can't call you, didn't you?
6. JUNKO: No, that's not it. I think my phone's acting up. Here, let me give you my email address so we can keep in touch via e-mail.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
連絡	れんらく	renraku	communication, contact
登録	とうろく	touroku	registration, register, entry
つながる	つながる	tsunagaru	connect, link
わざと	わざと	wazato	purposely
偽物	にせもの	nisemono	fake, forgery, counterfeit

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>警察に連絡してください。 <i>Keisatsu ni renraku shite kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please contact the police.</p>	<p>小さいミスが大きい問題につながる。 <i>Chiisai misu ga ōkii mondai ni tsunagaru.</i></p> <p>A small mistake can lead to a serious problem.</p>
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GRAMMAR

Today's grammar point is "verb + ように(yō ni)" which indicates purpose. A favorable or desirable situation is described in the clause preceding to ように(yō ni). So, "verb + ように(yō ni)" literally means "so that things could be in such favorable or desirable situation."

Please note that the verb preceding to ように(yō ni) is usually in the potential or negative form of verb, such as ~できる or ~ない.

Today's examples:

今後連絡できるように、携帯の番号教えてもらえませんか。

Kongo renraku dekiru yō ni, keitai no bangō oshiete moraemasen ka?
Can you give me your cell number, so I can reach you from now on?

私が電話をかけられないように、わざと偽物の番号を教えたくてしょうか？

Watashi ga denwa o kakerarenai yō ni, waza to nisemono no bangō o oshieta n deshō?
You gave me a fake number on purpose so I couldn't call you, didn't you?

Eメールで連絡取れるように、メールアドレスを教えますよ。

Ī-mēru de renraku toreru yō ni, mēru adoresu o oshiemasu yo.
I'll tell you my e-mail address, so that we can reach each other by e-mail.

Formation:

[Verb.plain or negative, non-past] + ように(yō ni)

電車に間に合うように ; *densha ni ma-ni-au yō ni*; so that one can catch a train
遅刻しないように ; *chikoku shinai yō ni*; so that one won't be late

The full sentence becomes as "[Verb 1] + ように、[Verb2]", which means "[Verb 2] so that someone/something would [Verb 1]"

Please note that the subject of verb 2 is often different from that of verb 1, although they are sometimes the same. Verb 1 is not a volitional action verb, but is often a state verb such as potential or negative form.

Examples:

先生は、みんなが見えるように、黒板に大きな字で書いた。

Sensei wa, minna ga mieru yō ni, kokuban ni ōki na ji de kaita.
Teacher wrote in large letters on the blackboard so everyone could see.
⇒The subject of 見える is みんな, and the subject of 書いた is 先生.

母は、私が風邪を引かないように、毎日野菜を食べさせます。

Haha wa, watashi ga kaze o hikanai yō ni, mainichi yasai o tabesasemasu.
My mother makes me eat vegetables everyday so I won't catch cold.
⇒The subject of 風邪をひかない is 私 and the subject of 食べさせます is 母.

私は、風邪を引かないように、毎日しょうがを食べます。

Watashi wa, kaze o hikanai yō ni, mainichi shōga o tabemasu.
I eat ginger everyday so I won't catch colds.

⇒The subject of 風邪をひかない is 私 and the subject of 食べます is also 私.