

LESSON NOTES

Lower Intermediate S2 #13

Getting to Know You 5

CONTENTS

- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 3 Romanization
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Grammar

13

3. TOM: Actually, I'm a famous actor. I'm always doing this to hide my identity.
4. JUNKO: What? Take off the mask for once, Please. Wow, you're Tom Cruise!?! Really!
5. TOM: Shh. Keep it quiet. Don't tell anyone about this. Let's pinky swear to keep that secret!
6. TOM AND JUNKO: Cross your heart, hope to die, stick a needle in my eye.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
マスク	ますく	masuku	mask
うそ	うそ	uso	lie, falsehood
指切りげんまん	ゆびきりげんまん	yubikirigenman	pinky promise (Cross my heart and hope to die, stick a needle in my eye.)
内緒	ないしょ	naisho	secret, privacy
声	こえ	koe	voice
本物	ほんもの	honmono	the real thing
俳優	はいゆう	haiyū	actor, performer
実は	じつは	jitsu wa	in fact, to tell you the truth
ばれる	ばれる	bareru	to leak out (a secret), to be exposed
針	はり	hari	needle, stitch

SAMPLE SENTENCES

うそです。
Uso desu.

It's a lie.

ケンは声が大きい。
Ken wa koe ga ōkii.

Ken has a loud voice.

浮気がばれた。
Uwaki ga bareta.

It was found out that I was cheating.

GRAMMAR

Today's grammar point is *ために* (*tame ni*), an expression most commonly used to indicate purpose. It is used in the construction "[verb1. plain-nonpast] + *ために* + [verb2]", and it means "[verb2] in order to [verb1]." *ため* (*tame*) is a noun meaning "something useful/ advantageous".

When you respond to a question asking purpose, you can reply with "--*ため だ/ です* (-- *tame da/desu*)," as in today's dialog. In this case, the formation is "[verb. plain-nonpast] + *ため だ/ です* (*tame da/desu*)."

Today's Example:

トムクルーズに会うためです。
Tom Cruise ni au tame desu.
In order to see Tom Cruise.

英語を勉強するためです。
Eigo o benkyō suru tame desu.
In order to study English.

You could use the examples above in a full sentence as mentioned below.

トムクルーズに会うためにアメリカに来ました。
Tom Cruise ni au tame ni Amerika ni kimashita.
I came to America in order to see Tom Cruise.

英語を勉強するためにアメリカに来ました。
Eigo o benkyō suru tame ni Amerika ni kimashita.
I came to America in order to study English.

Formation and Examples:

* [verb1 . plain-nonpast] + ため に (tame ni) + [verb2]

僕はあなたに会うためにここへきました。
Boku wa anata ni au tame ni koko e kimashita.
I came here in order to see you.

サオリは、バイオリンを習うために留学しました。
Saori wa baiorin o narau tame ni ryūgaku shimasu.
Saori studied abroad to learn violin.

Please note that in the sentence of "[verb1 . plain-nonpast] + ため に (tame ni) + [verb2]," the subject of [verb1] is the same as that of [verb2]. And, [verb 1] is usually an action verb indicating wanting/willingness to do something.

* [verb . plain-nonpast] + ため だ/ です (tame da/desu)

「なぜ、富士山に登りたいのですか?」 「日の出をみるためです。」
"Naze, Fujisan ni noboritai no desu ka?" "Hinode o miru tame desu."
"Why do you want to climb Mt. Fuji?" "It's to see the sun rising."

「どうして、ジョギングするの?」 「やせるためです。」
"Dō shite, joggingu suru no?" "Yaseru tame desu."
"Why are you doing jogging?" "To lose weight."

In our previous lesson "Getting to Know You 3" we introduced "[Verb 1] + ように、 [Verb2]" as an expression indicating purpose. But, there are differences in usage between them as illustrated below. So please note that usually ように can not be replaced with ために.

* [Verb 1] + ために、 [Verb 2] ; someone [Verb 2] in order to [Verb 1]

The subject of Verb 1 is the same as that of Verb 2.
"Verb 1" usually expressing volition (ie; wanting/willingness to do st).

Ex: 私は漫画の勉強をするために、日本にきました。
Watashi wa manga no benkyō o suru tame ni, Nihon ni kimashita.
I came to Japan to study manga.
(⇒The subjects of 勉強をする and きました are both 私.)

* [Verb 1] + ように、 [Verb2] ; [Verb 2] so that someone/something would [Verb 1]

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 of being

verb such as a potential or negative form.

Ex: 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, mina ga mieru yō ni, kokuban ni ōkina ji de kaita.

Teacher wrote in large letters on the blackboard, so that everyone could see it.

(⇒The subject of 見える is みんな, and the subject of 書いた is 先生.

× 先生は、みんなが見えるために、黒板に大きな字で書いた。)

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 jōga o tabemasu.

I eat ginger everyday, so I won't catch a cold.

(⇒The subject of 風邪をひかない is 私 and the subject of 食べます is also 私. Since 風邪を引かない is a favorable situation, ように would be more natural than ために.

△ 私は、風邪を引かないために、毎日しょうがを食べます。)

私は、授業に遅れないように、教室まで走った。

Watashi wa, jugyō ni okurenai yō ni, kyōshitsu made hashitta.

I ran to the class room so that I would not be late for the class.

(⇒The subject of 授業に遅れない is 私 and the subject of 走った is also 私. Since 授業に遅れない is the favorable situation, ように would be more natural than ために.

△ 私は、授業に遅れないために、教室まで走った。)