

LESSON 13 小説が好きです

SHÔSETSU GA SUKI DESU

<i>(</i>		•
さくら	ロドリゴさんの趣味は荷ですか。	Rodrigo, what is your hobby?
Sakura	RODORIGO-SAN NO SHUMI WA	
	NAN DESU KA.	
ロドリゴ	読譜です。特に歴史小説が好きです。	It's reading books.
Rodrigo	DOKUSHO DESU.	I especially like history novels.
	TOKUNI REKISHI SHÔSETSU GA	
	SUKI DESU.	
さくら	へえ。新宿に新しい本屋が出来ましたよ。	Oh. A new bookstore has
Sakura	みんなで行きませんか。	opened in Shinjuku.
	HÊ. SHINJUKU NI ATARASHII	Why don't we all go together?
	HON-YA GA DEKIMASHITA YO.	
l	MINNA DE IKIMASEN KA.	



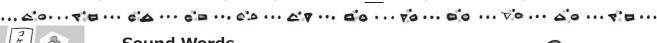
Grammar Tips

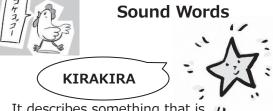
① Noun-A WA Noun-B GA SUKI DESU (A likes B)

- ♦ SUKI is an adjective meaning "to be fond of," or "to like."
- $\ensuremath{\circledast}$ Here, the particle GA indicates the object of an adjective.
 - e.g.) ANNA WA MANGA GA SUKI DESU. (Anna likes MANGA.)
- ② _ MASEN KA (Why don't we _?)
 - ♦ If you change MASU of MASU-form verbs to MASEN KA, you are inviting people to do something.
 - e.g.) MINNA DE HON-YA NI IKIMASU. (We will all go together to the bookstore.)
 - \Rightarrow MINNA DE HON-YA NI IKIMASEN KA. (Why don't we all go together to the bookstore?)
- - Adjectives are divided basically into two kinds.

Those that end with the syllable I are called I-adjectives. The others are called NA-adjectives.

I-adjectives : ATARASHII (new) ATARASHII HON (a new book)
NA-adjectives : SUKI (fond of) SUKINA HON (the book I like)





It describes something that is **\mathcal{n}\$ shining or sparkling.



It describes something that has become clean and is shining after being polished.