

文法第 10 課

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1. The te-Form

By using the so-called **te-form** different grammatical meanings can be expressed. The very basic function of this form is to **connect** two or more words belonging to the same word class (verbs with verbs, adjectives with adjectives, and nouns with nouns). So we also speak of a connective or conjunctive form. Since the connecting point (the link) is realized mainly by the syllable て (in some cases it is a で), this form is called te-form.

1.1 Formation and Function of the te-Form of the VA

Sample structure:

安くておいしい

cheap and tasty

The structure of the te-form (or more precisely the **kute-form**) of all VA is formed by adding the ending ~くて to the stem of a VA:

VA ~くて + Adjective

examples:

高くてまずい	expensive and tasteless
難しくて長い	difficult and long
新しくてきれいだ	new and beautiful
広くて便利だ	roomy and convenient

The basic function of this ~くて is a *consecutive* or a *parallel* connection which can be translated as **and**. In other words, the mentioned qualities exist at the same time. In this context we can at last neglect the simple and inelegant way of linking adjectives like 高いまずいりんご mentioned in lesson 8. It was more a makeshift. Now we are able to use the connected adjectives not only in the function of an *attribute* 高くてまずいりんご, but also as a *predicate*: このりんごは高くてまずいです。 (*This apple is expensive and tasteless.*)

Further, it is also possible to connect more than two adjectives using the kute-form:

このりんごは高くてまずくて古いです。 (*This apple is expensive, tasteless, and old.*)

More sample sentences:

マイケルの部屋は新しくてきれいです。 Michael's room is new and clean.

安くて良いカメラを買いました。 I bought a cheap and good camera.

このお店は暗くて寒くて汚かったです。 This shop was dark, cold, and dirty.

notice 1:

As it is shown in the last sample sentence, the **tense** of all adjectives is determined by the tense of the *final* adjective. 暗くて寒くて汚かった means it *was* dark, it *was* cold and at the same time it *was* dirty.) Expressions like ～かったくて or ～くてかった do *not* exist.

notice 2:

It depends on the context or the point of view whether the adjectives exist simply *parallel* (*and*-connection), or they have a more complex relationship:

The sample sentence マイケルの部屋は新しくきれいです。 can mean that the room has two qualities: new *and* clean. On the other hand, the room can be clean *because* it is new. In this case the first part of the sentence shows the *cause* (it is new), while the second part of the sentence shows the *effect* (it is clean). (Michael's room is new. That is why it is clean.) This will be a *causal* relationship.

The second sample sentence about the camera can simply mean an enumeration of the qualities (cheap *and* good), but it can also be interpreted as a mutually qualifying (limiting) relationship: it is cheap, *but* it is *nevertheless* good.

notice 3:

A negative adjective (高くない, まずくない, 古くない) can also be brought to the kute-form.

In such cases the *nai*-ending behaves like a genuine VA and it modifies to ～くなくて:

これは高くなくておいしいりんごです。 This is an apple that is not expensive. Even so, it is tasty.

このりんごはすっぱくなくておいしいです。 This apple is not sour and (so) it is tasty.

これは高くなくてまずくないりんごです。 This is an apple which is neither expensive nor tasteless.

このりんごは高くなくてまずくないです。 This apple is neither expensive nor tasteless.

Quiz 1: Build sentences by using the following expressions:

この魚 安い おいしい
 この魚 古い まずい
 この魚 大きい 安い
 この魚 高くない おいしい
 今日 文法 短い かんたんだ
 今日 文法 長くない かんたんだ
 森さん やさしい 親切だ
 このみかん すっぱい まずい
 このみかん 甘くない まずい
 ここ 暗い 危ない
 小さい 便利だ かさ 買いました
 お医者さん 忙しい 大変
 古い 固い パン ここ ある
 これ 大きい 便利だ かばん
 彼女 車 安い 小さい
 森さんの子ども 小さい かわいい
 青い きれいだ 海 泳ぐ

これ 赤い 甘い おいしい りんご

1.2 The te-Form of the VA in a Compound Sentence

**sample
sentence:**

今朝は寒くて、私はセーターを着ました。
This morning it was cold and that is why I wore a sweater.

The second function of the *kute-form* is to connect a sentence with a verbal-adjectival predicate to another sentence. Thereby the two sentences are fusing to one **compound sentence**. The predicate of the second phrase is usually an *adjective* or a *verb*.

Examples of compound sentences with *two* adjectival predicates:

- a. 兄は小さくて、弟は大きいです。
My elder brother is small and my younger brother is tall.
- b. 森さんのアパートは広くて、私のは狭くて不便です。
Ms Mori's apartment is roomy and that of mine is narrow and inconvenient.
- c. このセーターは暖かくて、私はとても好きです。
This sweater is warm and I like it very much.

Examples of compound sentences with a VA-predicate and a verbal predicate are:

- d. この問題は難しくて、良く分かりませんでした。
This task was difficult and I could not understand it well.
- e. 森さんのアパートは広くて、友だちがたくさん来ます。
Ms Mori's apartment is roomy and many friends are coming there.
- f. このセーターは暖かくて、私は良く着ます。
This sweater is warm and I wear it often.

Also in case of such compound sentences it depends on the context or the point of view whether the statements exist *parallel* (*and*-connection) or they have a more complex relationship. While a and b are parallel constructions, all other sample sentences are showing a causal relationship. In the sample sentences c,d,e,f the conjunction **and** can be replaced by (and) **that is why**, or you can also start the sentence with **because**.

Quiz 2: Build compound sentences by using the following expressions:



この魚 おいしい 良い 食べる
 この魚 古い、私 もう 食べない
 この魚 大きい その魚 小さい
 この魚 高くない あの魚 高い
 今日 宿題 短い 早い できる
 森さん やさしい みなさん 好きだ
 このみかん すっぱい 私 嫌いだ

1.3 Formation and Function of the te-Form of the NA

Sample structure:

親切でまじめだ

kind and diligent

The structure of the te-form (or more precisely the **de-form**) of all NA is formed by adding the ending **〜で** to a NA:

NA **〜で** + Adjective

examples:

複雑で難しい complicated and difficult

便利で速い convenient and fast

丈夫で安全だ robust and safe

にぎやかで楽しい lively and joyous

The basic function of this **〜で** is (like in case of **〜くて**) a *consecutive* or a *parallel* connection which can be translated as an **and**. In other words, the mentioned qualities exist at the same time. It is of course possible to connect more than two adjectives using the de-form:

この問題は複雑で大変で難しいです。(This task is complicated, tough, and difficult.)

More sample sentences:

マイケルの部屋はきれいで静かです。 Michael's room is clean and quiet.

かんたんで便利なカメラを買いました。 I bought an easy and convenient camera.

彼は丈夫で元気で忙しかったです。 He was robust, healthy, and busy.

notice 1:

As it is shown in the last sample sentence, the **tense** of all adjectives is determined by the tense of the *final* adjective. 丈夫で元気で忙しかった means he *was* robust, he *was* healthy and at the same time he *was* busy.) Expressions like **〜だったで** or **〜でだった** do *not* exist.

notice 2:

As it was mentioned before, it depends on the context or the point of view whether the adjectives exist simply *parallel* (*and*-connection) or they have a more complex relationship. While **きれい** and **静か** are nothing but an enumeration of the qualities, **かんたん** and **便利** or **丈夫** and **元気** can be understood as words containing causal meaning.

notice 3:

A negative adjective (丈夫でない, 元気でない etc.) can also be brought to the de-form. In such cases the *nai*-ending behaves like a genuine VA and it modifies to **〜でなくて**:
マイケルの部屋は静かでなくてきれいではありません。 Michael's room is neither quiet nor clean.

これは静かでなくてきれいでない部屋です。

この問題は複雑でなくてかんたんです。

これは 複雑でなくてかんたんな問題です。

This is a room which is neither quiet nor clean.

This task is not complicated, it is easy.

This is a task that is not complicated, but easy.

Quiz 3: Build sentences by using the following expressions:



今日 文法 かんたんだ 短い
 今日 文法 かんたんだ 長くない
 マイケル 日本語 得意だ 上手だ
 この部屋 静かだ 広い
 この部屋 静かでない 狭い
 パーティー にぎやか 楽しかった
 便利だ 安い かさ 買いました
 丈夫 古い 車 これ
 これ 便利だ 大きい かばん
 彼女 車 丈夫 小さい
 きれいだ 青い 海 泳ぐ

1.4 The te-Form of the NA in a Compound Sentence

Sample sentence:

土曜日は町がにぎやかで、みなさん買い物をします。
 On Saturdays the town is lively and all people go shopping.

The second function of the *de*-form of NA is to connect a sentence with a nominal-adjectival predicate to another sentence. Thereby the two sentences fuse to one **compound sentence**. The predicate of the second phrase is usually an *adjective* or a *verb*.

Examples of compound sentences with *two adjectival* predicates:

- 兄は静かで、弟はうるさいです。
My elder brother is quiet and my younger brother is loud.
- 森さんのアパートは便利で、私のは不便です。
Ms Mori's apartment is convenient and that of mine is inconvenient.
- このセーターは丈夫で、私はとても好きです。
This sweater is robust and I like it very much.

Examples of compound sentences with a NA-predicate and a *verbal* predicate are:

- この問題は複雑で、良く分かりませんでした。
This task was complicated and I could not understand it well.
- 森さんのアパートは便利で、友だちがたくさん来ます。
Ms Mori's apartment is convenient and many friends are coming there.

- f. このセーターは丈夫で、私は良く着ます。
This sweater is robust and I wear it often.

As it was already mentioned, it depends on the context or the point of view whether the statements exist *parallel* (*and*-connection) or they have a more complex relationship. While examples a and b are parallel constructions, all other sample sentences are showing a causal relationship. In the sample sentences c,d,e,f the conjunction **and** can be replaced by (and) **that is why**, or you can also start the sentence with **because**.

Quiz 4: Build compound sentences by using the following expressions:



私 フランス語 得意だ 良い 話す
森さん 親切だ みなさん 好きだ
この字 かんたん その字 難しい
この魚 駄目だ あの魚 大丈夫だ
今日 宿題 かんたん 早い できる
この家 不便だ 私 嫌いだ

1.5 Restricted Combinations

There are some restrictions with regard to the connection of adjectives. It does not concern the grammatical structure, but it is more a question of acceptability whether the meanings of the adjectives harmonize or not.

Semantically speaking, it goes without saying that it is usually *not* possible to connect *opposite* adjectives together. A sentence like *Ms Mori is friendly and unfriendly* does not make any sense, since the adjectives are mutually exclusive. Apart from those obvious cases also *too different* qualities cannot be connected:

For instance an apple (りんご) can have a lot of qualities like

きれいだ (beautiful)、大切だ (important)、有名だ (famous)、立派だ (brilliant)、新しい(new)、甘い(sweet)、おいしい(tasty)、大きい(big)、固い(tough)、かわいい(cute)、汚い(dirty)、すっぱい(sour)、高い(expensive)、小さい(small)、古い(old)、まずい(tasteless)、安い(cheap)、やわらかい(soft)、良い(good)、悪い(bad)、赤い(red)、黄色い(yellow)、丸い(round), etc. etc.

While you can build following sentences without any restrictions

このりんごは...	甘くておいしいです。	すっぱくてまずいです。	古くてきたないです。
	丸くて大きいです。	赤くてきれいです。	小さくてかわいいです。

we are confronting in other cases with semantic problems which are not absolutely obvious, since the adjectives have no opposite meanings, but we feel something like a disharmony between the words:

このりんごは...	赤くて固いです。	すっぱくて丸いです。	立派で黄色いです。
	有名でおいしいです。	安くやわらかいです。	きれいで赤いです。

Usually we expect that there is a causal relationship or a logical boundary between connected words. If the sentence lacks this at least vague logical connection, we consider it as being discordant. So an apple can be *red and beautiful*, but strictly speaking it is not *beautiful and red*, because the structure of the (individual) causality or the logic is: *it is red and that is why it is beautiful*, but never *it is beautiful and that is why it is red*

On the other hand, we can also feel harmony in cases like このりんごは易くておいしいです。

Here we are confronting so to say a mutually qualifying (limiting) relationship between the words: *Even if* it is cheap, it is tasty.

Quiz 5: Connect the following adjectives if possible.



高い	まずい
難しい	長い
新しい	きれいだ
きれいだ	新しい
新しい	古い
赤い	おいしい
おいしい	あかい
安い	良い
安い	高い
複雑だ	難しい
不便だ	安い
丈夫だ	安全だ
にぎやかだ	楽しい
つまらない	おもしろい
かんたんだ	長くない
得意だ	上手だ
嫌いだ	好きだ
便利だ	安い
丈夫	古い
古い	丈夫だ
太い	細い
便利だ	大きい
大きい	便利
丈夫	小さい
小さい	丈夫
きれいだ	青い
青い	きれいだ
複雑だ	かんたんだ

1.6 Formation and Function of the te-Form of the N

Sample structure:

先生で学生だ

to be a teacher and a student (at the same time)

The structure of the te-form (or more precisely the **de-form**) of all N is formed by adding the ending **〜で** to a N:

$N_1 \sim \text{で} \quad N_2$

The basic function of this **〜で** is also a *consecutive* or a *parallel* connection which can be translated as **and**. In other words, the nouns (forms of being) exist at the same time.

Although in the reality there are only very few simultaneously existing and not mutually exclusive forms of being:

Vatican is a city and a state. / He is Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. / This is a private house and a workshop. / She is my wife and my best friend. / This is a living and dining room.

It is of course possible to connect more than two nouns using the de-form:

森さんは先生で学生で二人の子どものお母さんです。

Ms Mori is a teacher, a student and mother of two children.

More sample sentences:

マイケルは学生で英語の先生です。 Michael is a student and an English teacher.

彼は子どもで大人です。 He is a child and an adult.

マリアはカナダ人でドイツ人です。 Maria is Canadian and German.(2 nationalities)

姉は主婦で医者でした。 My elder sister was a house wife and a doctor.

notice 1:

As it is shown in the last sample sentence, the **tense** of the nouns is determined by the tense of the *final* noun. 主婦で医者でした means she *was* a house wife and she *was* a doctor.

notice 2:

A negative noun (主婦でない, 医者でない etc.) can also be brought to the de-form.

In such cases the *nai*-ending behaves like a genuine VA and it modifies to **〜でなくて**:

マイケルは医者でなくて英語の先生です。 Michael is not a doctor, but he is an English teacher.

Quiz 6: Build sentences by using the following expressions:



彼 学生 会社員

「口」 ふたふた 満ち

ディスコ 日本語 ドイツ語 英語
森さんの子ども 日本人 ドイツ人

1.7 The te-Form of the N in a Compound Sentence

Sample sentence:

お父さんはお医者さんで、お母さんは先生です。
The father is a doctor and the mother is a teacher.

The second function of the *de*-form of N is to connect a sentence with a nominal predicate to another sentence. Thereby the two sentences are fusing to one **compound sentence**. The predicate of the second sequence can be an *adjective*, a *verb*, or a *noun*.

Examples of compound sentences with a nominal predicate and an *adjectival* predicate:

- a. 兄は医者で、いつも忙しいです。
My elder brother is a doctor and he is always busy.
- b. このセーターは日本ので、私はとても好きです。
This sweater is Japanese and I like it very much.

Examples of compound sentences with a nominal predicate and a *verbal* predicate are:

- c. 森さんのアパートは部屋が4つで、ダンスができます。
Ms Mori's apartment is a four room apartment and you can dance there.
- d. 好きな食べ物はサラダで、私は毎日食べます。
The food I like is salad and I am going to eat it every day.

Examples of compound sentences with two nominal predicates are:

- e. この字は漢字で、その字はかたかなです。
This letter is a Kanji and that letter is a Katakana.
- f. 森さんのアパートは右で、私の左です。
Ms Mori's apartment is on the right and mine is on the left.

As it was already mentioned, it depends on the context or the point of view whether the statements exist *parallel* (*and*-connection) or they have a more complex relationship. While examples e and f are parallel constructions, all other sample sentences are showing a causal relationship. In the sample sentences a,b,c,d the conjunction **and** can be replaced by (**and**) **that is why**, or you can also start the sentence with **because**.

Quiz 7: Build compound sentences by using the following expressions:



これ フランス語 あれ ドイツ語
森さん 先生 みなさん 好きだ
隣 パン屋 そこ 良い 買い物をする

これ ねこ あれ 犬
 ここ 森さんの家 そこ 私の

1.8 Formation of the te-Form of the V

sample structure:

食べて寝る

eat and sleep

This sample structure shows us the most simple, but maybe the most important function of the verbal te-form, which is at the same time the starting point for all other modifications.

In **lesson 11** we are going to learn more complex structures with te-form.

In this lesson we master how to build the te-form of the three groups of verbs:

1.8.1 The Formation of the te-form of 弱V

The structure of the te-form of the 弱V is formed by adding the ending ～て to the stem:

弱V ～て

Examples:

開ける → 開けて

あげる → あげて

起きる → 起きて

いる → いて

覚える → 覚えて

着る → 着て

忘れる → 忘れて

1.8.2 The Formation of the te-form of 不V

The structure of the te-form of the 不V is formed by adding the ending ～て to the stem:

来(き) ～て

し ～て

Examples:

来る (くる) → 来て (きて)

する → して

買い物をする → 買い物をして
勉強をする → 勉強をして

1.8.3 The Formation of the te-form of 強V

The structure of the te-form of the 強V depends on the last sound of the stem.

Although 9 different 強V-endings exist (～う, ～く, ～ぐ, ～す, ～つ, ～ぬ, ～ぶ, ～む, ～る), we have only 5 different te-forms.

Instead of memorizing the following structures, it is much easier to memorize *one* concrete verb for *each* different te-form, because the verbs with the same ending have the same te-form:

the 9 強V-endings	the te-form	examples
～す	～して	話す→話して
～く	～いて	書く→書いて
～ぐ	～いで	泳ぐ→泳いで
～う	～って	買う→買って
～つ	～って	待つ→待って
～る	～って	ある→あって
～ぬ	～んで	死ぬ→死んで
～ぶ	～んで	遊ぶ→遊んで
～む	～んで	読む→読んで

important notice:

The verb 行く(いく) that should be categorized as belonging to the group of the verbs with the ending ～く like 書く, 歩く, 聞く, 働く etc. has the te-form 行って and not 行いて! 行って is really the only exception in the te-complex.

Quiz 8: Build the te-form of the following verbs.



読む 書く 話す 聞く
あげる もらう くれる
待つ 持つ 上げる 開ける
出る 始める 帰る 閉める
住む する 休む 呼ぶ
働く 払う 習う 飛ぶ

立つ 頼む 使う 行く
死ぬ 飲む 食べる かぶる

1.9 The Function of the te-form of the V

The basic function of the te-form of verbs is a **consecutive** connection which can be translated as an **and** or more precisely **and then**. It is important to know that the two or more actions done by a single actor follow really one after another. Strictly speaking, the first action should be completed before the next action starts. So a connection like *eat and drink* (食べて飲む) means: first you eat something and after you have finished eating completely you start to drink something. The te-form cannot describe simultaneous actions done by only one actor!

Examples:

食べて寝る	eat and sleep
行ってみる	go and buy
買って飲む	buy and drink
かぶって行く	put on and go
書いて送る	write and send
吸って消す	smoke and extinguish
覚えて忘れる	memorize and forget
焼いて食べる	grill and eat
もらって読む	receive and read

Quiz 9: Connect the following verbs.



読む	書く
開ける	待つ
行く	帰る
働く	休む
飲む	歌う
立つ	話す
着る	行く
繰り返す	言う
磨く	寝る
聞く	使う
着る	脱ぐ
働く	買う

呼ぶ 頼む

Simple sentence with the te-form

After we have learnt how to build a connection between verbs, we are able to use this constituent on the sentence level. In the present state the connected verbs can be placed only in the position of a **predicate**. As already mentioned above, the two or more actions are always done by the same actor, i.e. it is a single person or it is a single associated group.

ご飯を食べて寝ました。

I ate and went to bed.

手紙を書いて送ります。

I am going to write a letter and send it.

手紙をもらって読みます。

I am going to get a letter and read it.

森さんは本を町へ行って買います。

Ms Mori is going to the town to buy a book.

スーパーでお酒を買って飲みます。

We are going to buy sake in the super market and drink it.

今日はぼうしをかぶって行きます。

Today I am going to put on a cap and go.

たばこを一本吸って消しました。

I smoke a cigarette and extinguished it.

私たちはたくさん単語を覚えて忘れます。

We will learn and forget many words.

外でソーセージを焼いて食べました。

We grilled sausages outside and ate them.

Quiz 10: Build sentences with following words.



ドア 開ける 待つ

大学 行く 帰る

たくさん 働く 休む

お酒 飲む 歌う

立つ 話す

セーター 着る 行く

先生 繰り返す 言う

歯 磨く 寝る

車 たくさん 働く 買う

友だち 呼ぶ 頼む

2. The te-Form of the V in a Compound Sentence

Sample sentence:

朝六時に起きて、顔を洗います。

I wake up at six o'clock in the morning and wash my face.

The second function of the te-form of V is to connect two or more *verbal* sentences.

Thereby the sentences are fusing to one **compound sentence**.

In a compound sentence the two or more actions are *not* necessarily done by only one actor. Although most of the following sample sentences have just one actor (a~e), the sentence f has *two* and g has even *three* actors.

In case of *one* acting person the actions are happening as a rule *consecutively*, i.e. it is *not* possible to reverse the order of actions (*I wash my face and then I wake up*. But in case of *two* or more actors the order of the actions is *not* determined with regard to the time, i.e. you can reverse the sequences without any consequences. The actions are happening possibly *simultaneously* or, perhaps, *consecutively*:

- a. 森さんは顔を洗って、歯を磨きます。

Ms Mori washes her face, and then she brushes her teeth.

- b. 歯を磨いて、コーヒーを飲んで、新聞を読みます。

She brushes her teeth, and then she drinks coffee, and then she reads the newspaper.

- c. そして、自転車に乗って、大学へ行きます。

And then she rides the bicycle and goes to the university.

(She rides to the university on her bicycle.)

- d. 森さんはたくさん勉強をして、とても疲れました。

Ms Mori learnt much and she got very tired.

- e. 子どもはお菓子をもらって、喜びました。

The child got some sweets and he was delighted.

- f. マリアは大学にいて、マイケルは家にいます。

Maria is in the university and Michael is at home.

- g. 妹さんが歌を歌って、お姉さんがピアノを弾いて、お兄さんがギターを弾きます。

While the younger sister is going to sing, the elder sister is going to play the piano and the elder brother is going to play the guitar.

It depends on the context or the point of view whether the statements just *consecutively* exist (*and then*-connection) or they have a more complex relationship.

Consecutive function of the te-form

The examples **a** and **b** are, so to say, *pure* consecutive constructions. *One* person is doing something and after that he is doing another thing.

Adverbial function of the te-form

The sample sentence **c** shows a special relationship between the two actions done by one person. The first action *to ride* describes the quality or the way of the following action *to go*. Generally speaking, you are doing something by doing another thing (*go by riding*).

Or the first action is a subordinated instrument that shows us how the main action is going on. In other words, the te-form takes over an *adverbial* function. Of course, these actions exist simultaneously, but they are verbs of different values. You are not going *and* riding, but you are going *by* riding.

Causal function of the te-form

The sample sentences **d** and **e** with *one* actor each are showing a causal relationship.

(**d**: learning is the cause, getting tired is the effect; **e**: getting the sweets is the cause, to be delighted is the effect.)

In such cases the conjunction **and** can be replaced by (**and**) **that is why**, or you can also start the sentence with **because**.

Simultaneous function of the te-form

Finally, the last two sample sentences **f** and **g** are describing more or less *simultaneous* actions done by *two* or even more actors. In such cases the factor of time does not play a decisive role. You can reverse the sequences without any consequences. It does not matter whether the sentence **g** is reworded as

お姉さんがピアノを弾いて、妹さんが歌を歌って、お兄さんがギターを弾きます。

or お兄さんがギターを弾いて、お姉さんがピアノを弾いて、妹さんが歌を歌います。

Not only the time, but also the *place* of such simultaneous actions is unimportant. Without a context, it is even unclear whether the brothers and sisters are making music at the same place or at different places.

Quiz 11: Build compound sentences.



歯を磨きます。顔を洗います。
 バスに乗ります。大学へ行きます。
 単語を覚えます。練習をします。
 ご飯を食べます。寝ます。
 寝ます。起きます。
 仕事をします。疲れます。
 窓を開けます。寝ます。
 疲れます。良く寝ます。
 日が暮れます。夜になります。
 単語を覚えます。忘れます。
 アルバイトをします。車を買います。
 洗濯をします。シャツを着ます。
 先生の発音を聞きます。繰り返します。
 セーターを着ます。ぼうしをかぶります。
 急ぎます。宿題をします。
 かさをさします。町へ行きます。
 考えます。思い出します。
 映画を見ます。家へ帰ります。

Quiz 12: Try to find out the function of the te-form in the following sentences.



バスに乗って町へ行きます。
 肉を買って、外で焼いて、食べました。
 かさをさして歩きます。
 彼女はここにいて、彼はそこにいます。
 テレビを見て、歯を磨いて寝ます。
 赤いセーターを着て大学に行きます。
 文法を覚えて、練習をします。
 急いで、単語を覚えました。
 森さんは本を読んで、ご飯を食べます。
 急いで部屋を片付けます。
 町に行って、買い物をして、映画を見て、家へ帰ります。
 歩いて、家へ帰ります。
 ぼうしをかぶってテニスをします。
 仕事をして、お金をもらいます。
 歩いて、森さんの家を捜します。
 マリアは町で買い物をして、マイケルは家で料理をします。
 先生が繰り返して言いました。
 家にいて、勉強をします。
 勉強をして、疲れました。

Quiz 13: Build compound sentences of your choice.

Example: バスに乗ります。→ バスに乗って町に行きます。

町に行きます。	→
歩きます。	→
ぼうしをかぶります。	→
アルバイトをします。	→
家にいます。	→
勉強をします。	→
料理をします。	→
急ぎます。	→
シャワーを浴びます。	→
飲み屋へ行きます。	→

3. Specified consecutive connection with ～てから

Sample sentence:

文法を読んでから、練習をしました。
After I had read the grammar, I made the exercises.

As an alternative for the consecutively used te-form (**and then** connection) you can use the form ～てから.

～てから is not only a stylistic variation of the te-form. It is also able to distinguish the consecutive actions from all other types of actions. So this form shows that the actions are happening definitely one by one, i.e. the first action must be completed before the next can start. Instead of the conjunction **and**, the expressions (**and**) **after that** or, depending on the context, **first...and then** or **not until** fit better.

The only limitation in the usage of ～てから refers to the content of the sentence. If you use this expression, the sentence should not describe obviously consecutively following processes like *to stand up and wash the face* or *to lay down and sleep*, unless you want to emphasize the order of the actions or for the purpose of calling attention (*please do not sleep until you lay down*).

more sample sentences:

日本では靴を脱いでから、家の中に入ります。
In Japan you first take off the shoes and then enter the house.

授業が終わってから、学食に行きます。
After the lessons have ended (completely), we are going to the canteen.

切符を買ってから、バスに乗ります。
First we buy a ticket, and then we get on the bus.

単語を覚えてから、練習をしました。
I first memorized the list of vocabulary, and after that I did the exercises.

Quiz 14: Build compound sentences by using ～てから .



歯を磨きます。顔を洗います。
単語を覚えます。練習をします。
ご飯を食べます。寝ます。
洗濯をします。シャツを着ます。
買い物をします。家へ帰ります。
テレビを見ます。歯を磨いて寝ます。
セーターを着ます。大学に行きます。
文法を覚えます。練習をします。