# 大課 Language E S S O N N ------------18

## ジョンさんのアルバイト John's Part-time Job

## Dialo

(11)

(I) At Little Asia restaurant.

1店長: ジョン、今日は森田くん、かぜで来られないそうだ。夕方になると忙してなった。 ままり こりた

くなるから、頼むよ。

3 ジョン: はい。がんばります。

4 店 長: まず、冷蔵庫に野菜が入っているから、出しておいて。それから、外の電 気はついている?

6 ジョン: いいえ、ついていません。つけましょうか。

ァ店 長: うん。そこのスイッチを押すとつくよ。

8 ジョン: はい。

## A customer calls John.

すみません。しょうゆを落とし

ちゃったんです。ごめんなさい。

トが汚れてしまいましたね。

5 客: 本当だ。どうしよう。 6 ジョン: 今すぐ、タオルを持ってきます。



### After closing time.

1 店 長: 今日はジョンのおかげで、助かったよ。 たま ちょう いいえ。でも本当に忙しかったですね。

3店長: あしたは学校があるんだろう。アルバイトをしながら学校に行くのは大

変だね。

5 ジョン: ええ、ときどき、遅刻しちゃうんですよ。

店長: ぼくも学生の時はよく授業をサボったよ。もっと勉強すればよかったな あ、後はぼくがやってせくかと

あ。後はぼくがやっておくから。

8 ジョン: じゃあ、お先に失礼します。お疲れさまでした。

9店長: お疲れさま。

Manager: John, I heard Mr. Morita has a cold and is not able to come today. In the evening it will get busy, so I am counting on you.

John: Sure, I will do my best.

Manager: First of all, vegetables are in the refrigerator, so, take them out. Then, is the outside light on?

John: No, it isn't. Shall I turn it on?

Manager: Yes. If you press the button there, the light will be on.

John: Yes.



Customer: Excuse me. I have dropped the soy sauce. I am sorry.

John: Please don't worry. Oh, your skirt has become dirty, hasn't it?

Customer: Oh, no! What should I do? John: I will bring a towel right away.



Manager: You were so helpful today.

John: Don't mention it. But, it was such a busy day.

Manager: You have school tomorrow, right? It is tough to go to school working part-time, isn't it?

John: Yes. I am late for classes sometimes.

Manager: When I was a student, I often cut classes, too. I should have studied more. Well, I will take care of the rest then.

John: Excuse me for leaving early. Good-bye.

Manager: Thank you. Bye.

	单加加	吾		(15)
* <b>V</b> o c	a b	U I a	r	

N	^	11	n	•
14	·	•		- 2

* あと	後	the rest
エアコン		air conditioner
カーテン		curtain
ぎゅうにゅう	牛乳	milk
シャンプー		shampoo
* しょうゆ	しょう油	soy sauce
* スイッチ		switch
* スカート		skirt
* そと	外	outside
* タオル		towel
にっき	日記	diary
ポップコーン		popeorn
やちん	家賃	rent
* ゆうがた	夕方	evening
ラジカセ		cassette player with a radio
るすばんでんわ	留守番電話	answering machine
* れいぞうこ	冷蔵庫	refrigerator
ろうそく		candle
L1 - adjectiv	e s	
あかるい	明るい	bright
きぶんがわるい	気分が悪い	to feel sick
はずかしい	恥ずかしい	embarrassing; to feel
		embarrassed

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		embarrassed

	あく	開く	(something) opens	$(\sim h^{i})$
	あやまる	謝る	to apologize	
*	おす	押す	to press; to push	
*	おとす	落とす	to drop (something)	(~を)
	おゆがわく	お湯が沸く	water boils	
	ころぶ	転ぶ	to fall down	
	こわす	壊す	to break (something)	(~を)
	さく	咲く	to bloom	

<sup>\*</sup> Words that appear in the dialogue

しまる	閉まる	(something) closes $(\sim b^{i})$
* たすかる	助かる	to be saved; to be helped
* たのむ	頼む	to ask (a favor)
* つく		(something) turns on $(\sim h^i)$
よごす	汚す	to make dirty $(\sim \mathcal{E})$
Ru-verbs		
おちる	落ちる	(something) drops $(\sim b^{i})$
かんがえる	考える	to think (about); to consider
きえる	消える	(something) goes off
こわれる	壊れる	(something) breaks $(\sim h^{i})$
* よごれる	汚れる	to become dirty $(\sim h^i)$
Irregular	Verb	
ちゅうもんする	注文する	to place an order

#### Advarbs and Other Everassians

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*	いますぐ	今すぐ	right away
*	おかげで		thanks to $(\sim o)$
*	おさきにしつれいします	お先に失礼します	See you. (lit., I'm leaving ahead of you.)
*	おつかれさま(でした)	お疲れ様(でした)	You must be tired after working so hard. (ritualistic expression)
*	~(ん)だろう		short form of ~(ん)でしょう
*	どうしよう		What should I/we do?
*	ほんとうに	本当に	really
*	まず		first of all
	~までに		by (time/date)

## 文法 Grammar

### Transitivity Pairs

Some verbs describe situations in which human beings act on things. For example, I *open* the door, you *turn on* the TV, and they *break* the computer. Such verbs are called "transitive verbs." Some other verbs describe changes that things or people undergo. For example, the door *opens*, the TV *goes on*, and the computer *breaks down*. These latter verbs are called "intransitive verbs."

While most verbs are loners and do not have a counterpart of the opposite transitivity, some important verbs come in pairs.

	Transitive	HTPHH H S Vinith and in the anti-recognizing and a little and an area	Intransitive
開ける	open something	開く	something opens
閉める	close something	閉まる	something closes
入れる	put something in	入る	something goes inside
<b>当す</b>	take something out	声る	something goes out
つける	turn something on	٦Ć	something goes on
消す	turn something off; extinguish something	消える	something goes off
壊す	break something	壊れる	something breaks
汚す	make somethingdirty	さか 汚れる	something becomes dirty
落とす	drop something	落ちる	something drops
わかす	boil water	ก็く	water boils

Transitive verbs call for both the subject (agent) and the object (the thing that is worked on). Intransitive verbs call only for the subject (the thing or the person that goes through the change).

たけしさんが電気をつけました。 電気がつきました。 Takeshi turned the light on. The light went on. たけしさんがお湯をわかしました。 お湯がわきました。 Takeshi boiled the water. The water boiled.

Transitive verbs describe activities, while intransitive verbs describe changes. They behave differently when they are followed by the helping verb TN3. Let us first recall that activity verbs (詩す, for example) + ている refer to actions in progress, while change verbs (結婚する, for example) + ている refer to the states resulting from the change.

スーさんは今、電話でお母さんと話しています。 (activity, action in progress)
Sue is talking on the phone with her mother right now.

山下先生は結婚しています。 (change, result state)
Professor Yamashita is married.

Similarly, when followed by Tuz, transitive verbs refer to actions in progress, while intransitive verbs refer to states that hold after the change takes place.

ロバートさんは窓を開けています。
Robert is opening the windows.

ともこさんは電気を消しています。 Tomoko is turning the light off.

ゴジラが町を壊しています。 There goes Godzilla, destroying the city.

ドアが開いています。 Doors are open./There's an open door.

テレビは消えています。 The TV set is off.

このコンピューターは壊れています。 This computer is broken.

## 2 ~~てしまう

The te-form of a verb + しまう has two senses, which at first might appear rather incongruous. In its first sense, しまう indicates that one "carries out with determination" a plan described by the verb. It typically involves bringing something to a culmination point. You, in other words, do something completely, or finish doing something, or have something done.

本を読んでしまいました。 I read the book completely./I finished reading the book.

The second sense of L & i is "lack of premeditation or control over how things turn out." This often comes with the sense of regret; something regrettable happens, or you do something which you did not intend to.

¹Since  $l \ddagger \hat{j}$  goes with the verbal te-form, which is affirmative, it only gives us sentences meaning that something regrettable does or did happen. In other words, we cannot express with しまう negated ideas such as "regrettably, x did not take place" or "unfortunately, I did not do x."

電車の中にかばんを忘れてしまいました。 Tinadvertently left my bag on the train.

宿題を忘れたので、先生は怒ってしまいました。 To my horror and sorrow, my professor got angry, because I had forgotten my homework.

Both senses focus on the discrepancy between what we intend and what the world is like when it is left on its own. A しまう sentence may be ambiguous between the two senses. How a given しまう sentence should be interpreted depends on the assumptions the speaker has when uttering it. For example, the "finished reading" sentence above can be read in the "regrettably" sense equally easily if you read the book although you had not planned to, or knowing that it was wrong but unable to resist the temptation.

In speech, ~てしまう and ~でしまう are often contracted to ~ちゃう and ~じゃう, respectively.

宿題をなくしちゃった。 I lost my homework!

The present tense short form of a predicate + \( \sum\_{\text{means}} \) means whenever the situation described by the predicate holds, another thing happens. In most & sentences, the first clause describes the cause, and the second the effect.

私はその人と話すと元気になる。 Whenever I talk with that person, I feel uplifted.

道が込んでいると時間がかかる。

Whenever the streets are crowded, it takes longer to get there.

clause A ے clause B<sub>o</sub> Whenever A happens, B happens too. (short, present)

Sometimes, a \( \section \) sentence describes a cause-effect relationship between specific events.

メアリーさんが国に帰るとさびしくなります。

If Mary goes back home, we will be sad and lonely.

While the clause that comes before \( \section \) is always in the present tense, the second clause can be in the present or in the past tense.

私は子供の時、冬になるとかぜをひきました。 When I was young, whenever winter arrived, I caught a cold.

The event described by the second clause must follow the event described in the first half of the sentence. Thus it is wrong to say:

× 私はその人と話すと喫茶店に行きます。
Whenever I talk with that person, we go to a coffee shop.

If you want an adjective idea in the second clause, it is usually expressed as a change. It is very common therefore to find in the second clause an い-adjective base + くなる, and a な-adjective base + になる (see Lesson 10 for adjective + なる).

秋になると木が赤くなります。 Whenever fall arrives, trees turn red.

夜になると町が静かになります。 Whenever night comes, the town becomes quiet.

### 4. ~なから

You can connect two verbs with ながら to say that the two actions are performed at the same time. ながら follows a verb stem. The second verb, which goes after ながら, can be in any form.

私はいつも音楽を聞きながら日本語を勉強します。 I always study Japanese while listening to music.

たけしさんは歌を歌いながら洗濯をしています。 Takeshi is doing laundry singing a song.

アルバイトをしながら学校に行くのは大変です。 It is not easy to go to school working part-time.

12 is the main action

Note that the two verbs that flank abb must be two actions performed by the same person. abb, in other words, cannot describe an action performed while another person does something.

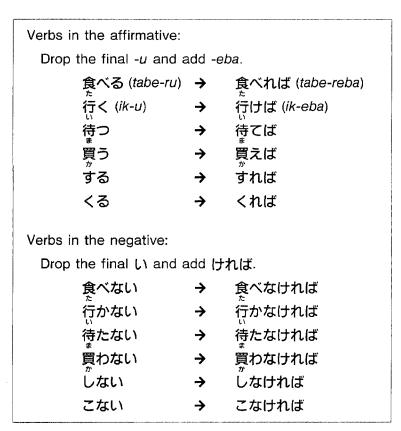
### **5** ~ばよかったです

ばよかったです means *I wish I had done* or *I should have done* something. You can use it to describe an alternative course of action you, to your great regret, did not take.

あの時、「愛している」と言えばよかったです。 I wish I had told her that I loved her.

彼女と別れなければよかったです。 \*\*のじょ もか I should not have broken up with her.

All verbs can regularly be turned into a ばよかったです sentence with no exception or irregularity. You form the ば-form on the basis of the present tense short forms.



We will learn about the lf-forms used in broader contexts in Lesson 22.

#### Expression Notes (5)

おかけ▶Nounのおかげ(で) is used to express gratitude to something or someone when things turn out as desired.

友だちが書いてくれた地図のおかげで道に迷わなかった。

thanks to the map my friend drew, I didn't get lost.

先生:卒業おめでとう。 Congratulations on your graduation. サ生:先生のおかげです。 I owe it to you, Professor.

The expression おかげさまで (lit., Thanks to you) is the proper response when asked 元気ですか.

A:元気ですか。 How are you? B:ええ、おかげさまで。 Yes, thanks to

Yes, thanks to you.

おかげさまで is also used to show appreciation for the addressee's help/ support/concern.

A:仕事に慣れましたか。

Have you gotten used to the job?

B:ええ、おかげさまで、だいぶ慣れました。

Yes, I have gotten used to it mostly. Thank you for your concern.

#### t а С е

## ①窓が開いています

A. Describe the pictures using transitive and intransitive verbs.

Example: (a) ドアを開けます。

(b) ドアが開きます。

Ex.

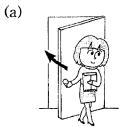
(a)



(b)



1.



(b)



2.

(a)



(b)



3.



(b)



4.

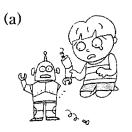
(a)



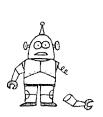
(b)



5.



(b)



6.

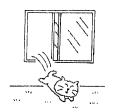
(a)

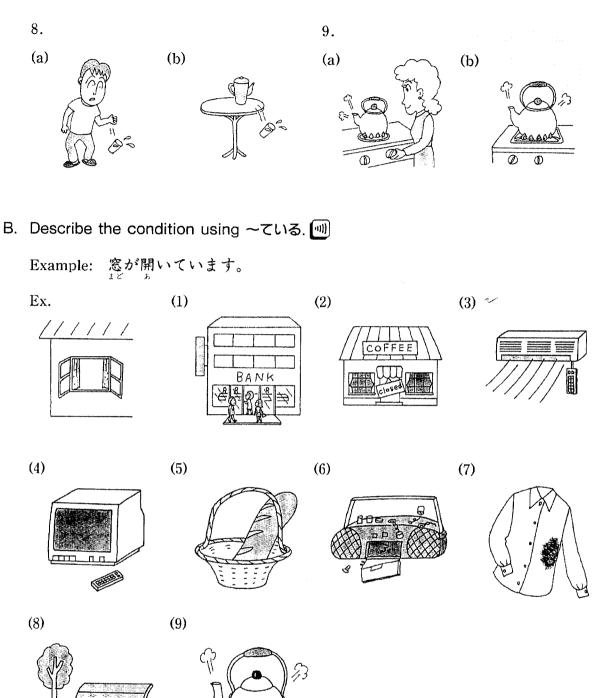


7.



(b)

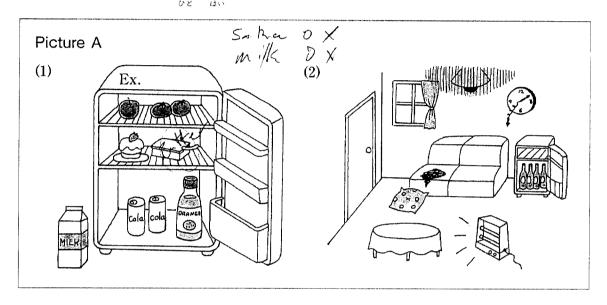




¥1000/

C. Pair Work-One person looks at picture A below and the other looks at picture B (p. 133). The two pictures look similar but are not identical. Find out the difference by asking each other questions.

A:冷蔵庫にりんごが入っていますか。 B:はい。一つ入っています。



D. Pair Work—You and your partner are working part-time at Little Asia. The manager is sick, and you need to take care of the restaurant for the day. Look at the picture and discuss what needs to be done to open the place for business.

Example: A:エアコンがついていませんね。

B:そうですね。じゃ、私がつけますよ。 A:すみません。お願いします。



## (1) 昼ご飯を食べてしまいました

A. You finished doing the following things. Express what you did with  $\sim$   $\sim$   $\sim$ まう. [44]

Example: finished eating lunch → もう昼ご飯を食べてしまいました。

- 1. finished doing homework
- 2. finished writing a paper
- 3. finished reading a book
- 4. finished listening to a Japanese language tape
- 5. finished cleaning a room
- 6. finished seeing a video
- B. The following things happened and you regret them. Express them with ~てし まう. [111]

- Example: お金があまりないんですが、(bought a lot)
  → お金があまりないんですが、たくさん買ってしまいました。
- 1. 友だちにラジカセを借りたんですが、(broke it)
- 2. 給料をもらったんですが、(spent all)
- 3. 急いでいたので、(fell down)
- 4. きのう寒かったので、(caught a cold)
- 5. きのうあまり寝なかったので、(slept in class)
- 6. ゆみさんが好きだったんですが、(Yumi got married)
- 7. 今日までに家賃を払わなくちゃいけなかったんですが、(forgot it)
- 8. 朝寝坊したので、(missed a train)

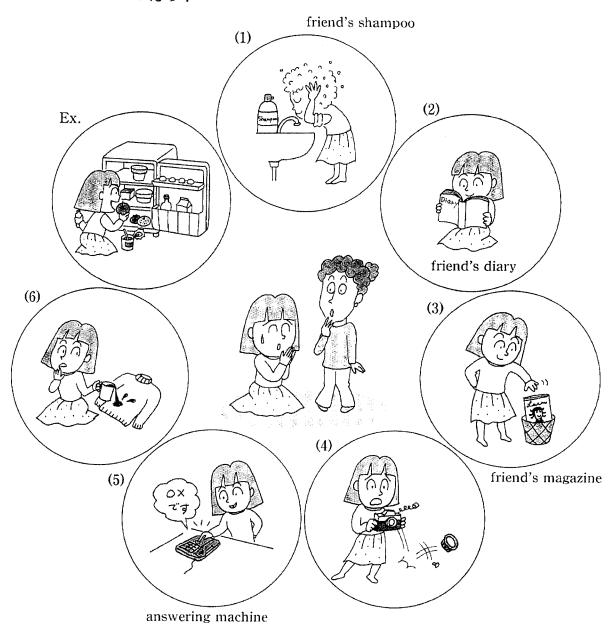
C. You stayed at your friend's apartment while he/she was away. Now your friend is back; make an apology using ~ちゃう/じゃう for what you have done in the apartment.

Example: A:ごめん。

B:どうしたの?

A:実は冷蔵庫の食べ物を全部食べちゃった。

B:えっ!



D. Pair Work-You did the following things. Explain the situations to your partner in informal speech. Continue the conversation.

You borrowed a camera from your friend but broke it.

A:友だちからカメラを借りたんだけど、壊しちゃった。

B:えっ。今すぐ謝ったほうがいいよ。

A: そうだね。そうするよ。

- 1. You borrowed a book from your friend but lost it.
- 2. You received a scholarship but you bought a car with that money.
- 3. You told a lie to your friend.
- 4. You had a fight with your boyfriend/girlfriend.
- 5. You didn't want to go to class, so you cut class.
- 6. You overslept and came late for class.

## (■) 春になると暖かくなります

A. Change the cues in 1 through 6 into  $\succeq$  clauses and choose the correct phrase on the right to complete each sentence.

Example: 秋になると涼しくなります。

Ex. 秋になります

- 1. 電気をつけます
- 2. お酒を飲みすぎます
- 3. 日本語を話しません

- 6. 春になります

・a. 日本語が上手になりません。

·c. 明るくなります。
·d. 花が咲きます。

· e. 涼しくなります。

f. 悲しくなります。

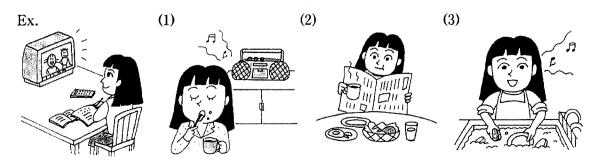
·g. 気分が悪くなります。

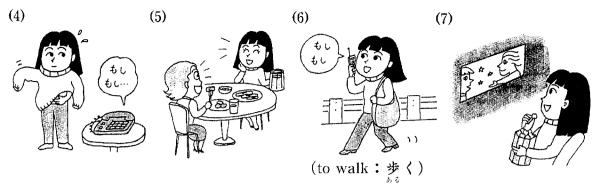
B.	Pair Work—Give ~と.	advice to your	partner wh	o has the follo	owing problem	s, using
	Example: A:	旦の運転が下手な まったなんへん	んです。	B:練習する	と上手になり	ますよ。
	1. A:疲れている	るんです。	в:		元気になりま	すよ。
	2. A: 友だちがい	いないんです。	B:		太だちができ	ますよ。
	<ol> <li>A: 友だちがい</li> <li>A: かぜをひい</li> </ol>	いたんです。	B:	۷	こよくなります	よ。
	4. A:太りたい/ 5. A:寝られない	いんです。	B:		寝られますよ。	0
Ο.	Pair Work—Talk sation.  Example:			ie cues below.	. Expand your	CONVEI-
		A:私/ぼくは B:そうですか	は、恥ずかし	しいと顔が赤く	なるんです。	
		私/ぼくは	は、お酒を食	欠むと顔が赤く	なるんです。	
		A:どれぐらい				
	1.	_と気分が悪くな	よる 2		_とうれしくな。	3
	3.	_と悲しくなる	4		と元気になる	
	5.	_と疲れる	6	and the state of t	と緊張する	
		_と踊りたくなる			C 10:04 1	

## アレビを見ながら勉強します ペルきょう

A. The pictures below show what Michiko does. Describe them using ~ながら. 🗐

Example: みちこさんは、テレビを見ながら勉強します。





- B. Pair Work—Ask your partner the following questions.
  - 1. ご飯を食べながら、何をしますか。 2. 何をしながら、勉強しますか。

  - 3. お風呂に入りながら、何をしますか。
  - 4. 音楽を聞きながら、何をしますか。 5. 何をしながら、考えますか。
- C. Class Activity-Let's play charades. The teacher gives a sentence card to each student. One of the students mimes the sentence. All other students guess what the person is doing and raise their hands when they recognize the action. The person that gets the most points is the winner.

Example: 歩きながら、アイスクリームを食べています。

- D. Talk about the following, using ~ながら.
  - 1. two things you often do at the same time when you are busy

Example: 忙しい時、食べながら勉強します。

2. two things it is better not to do at the same time

Example: 運転しながら電話で話さないほうがいいです。

3. two things you like to do at the same time

Example: 音楽を聞きながら運転するのが好きです。

4. two things you cannot do at the same time

Example: 自転車に乗りながらそばを食べられません。

## ♥ もっと勉強すればよかったです

A. Change the following verbs into afforms.

Example: いく → いけば

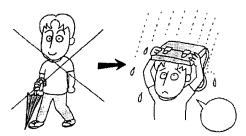
- 1. よむ
- 2. < 3
- 3. みる
- 4. はなす
- 5. する

- 6. つかう
- 7. あそぶ 8. おきる
- 9. たべない 10. こない

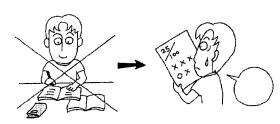
- 11. きかない
- 12. つかわない 13. しない
- B. The following pictures are what happened to you as a result of action you took or didn't take (marked with ×). Express your regret using 〜ばよかったです. 🗐

Example: かさを持ってくればよかったです。

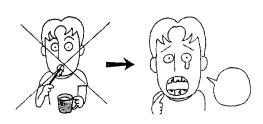
Ex.



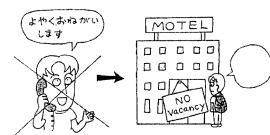
(1)



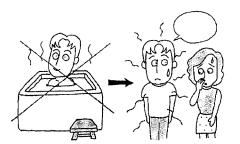
**(2)** 



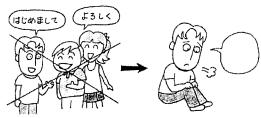
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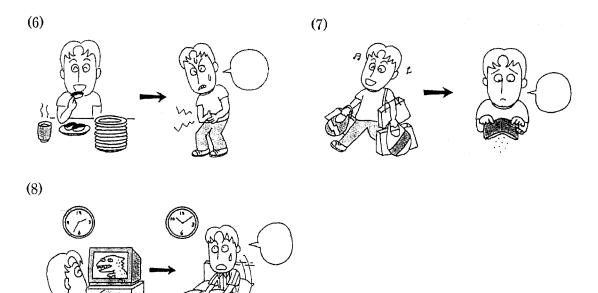
**(4)** 



(5)



make friends



C. Make sentences in the following situations using ~ばよかった.

Example: You didn't do well on your test.

- もっと勉強すればよかったです。/お酒を飲みに行かなければよかったです。
- 1. You were late for class.
- 2. You went to a restaurant but it was closed for a holiday.
- 3. You are on a trip. You forgot to bring a camera.
- 4. Your college life is miserable.
- 5. The hamburger you ordered doesn't taste good.
- 6. You ate too much and you are not feeling well.
- 7. You have just started working after graduation. You are too busy to have time for yourself.
- 8. You can't help thinking about your ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend.(前の彼/前の彼

かまれるようしかれる

できる まる have difficulty
わすれる チョク・get

w まとめの

A. Pair Work—Tell each other a story of a failure or a sad experience, which happened contrary to your wishes.

Example: A:けさ、起きられなくて、授業に遅れてしまったんです。

B:きのう何時に寝たんですか。

A:二時です。

B:もっと早く寝ればよかったですね。

- B. Pair Work-Ask your partner the following questions.
  - 1. あしたまでに何をしなくちゃいけませんか。
  - 2. レポートの宿題がありますか。いつまでに出さなくちゃいけませんか。
  - 3. 卒業までに何をしようと思っていますか。
  - 4. LLは何時から何時まで開いていますか。
  - 5. 図書館は何曜日に閉まっていますか。
  - 6. あなたの冷蔵庫の中に何が入っていますか。
  - 7. 高校の時、何をすればよかったですか。
  - 8. お酒を飲むとあなたはどうなりますか。

Pair Work (I) C.

Example: A:冷蔵庫にりんごが入っていますか。 B:はい。一つ入っています。

