第**16**课 L E S S 16

忘れ物 Lost and Found

会 話 Dialogue

(11)

(I) At Professor Yamashita's office.

1 ジョン: 失礼します。先生、今日授業に来られなくてすみませんでした。

2 山下先生: どうしたんですか。

3 ジョン: 実は、朝寝坊して、電車に乗り遅れたんです。すみません。

5 ジョン: はい。あの、先生、宿題をあしたまで待っていただけませんか。宿題を tacking to the control of the control o

6 入れたファイルがないんです。

7 山下先生: 困りましたね。あるといいですね。



At the station.

1 ジョン: すみません。ファイルをなくしたんですが。

2駅 員: どんなファイルですか。

3 ジョン: このぐらいの青いファイルです。電車を降りる時、忘れたと思うんで

4 すが。

5駅 員: ええと……ちょっと待ってください。電話して聞いてみます。

At school the next day.

1 山下先生: ジョンさん、ファイルはありましたか。
2 ジョン: はい、駅員さんが探してくれたんです。
3 山下先生: よかったですね。

いいえ。よくできていますね。

6 ジョン: ええ、駅員さんに手伝ってもらいましたから。

(I)

John: Excuse me. Professor Yamashita, I am sorry that I couldn't come to the class today.

Prof. Yamashita: What happened?

John: Well, I got up late and I missed the train. I am sorry.

Prof. Yamashita: This is the third time. Why don't you buy an alarm clock?

John: Yes . . . um, Professor Yamashita, as for the homework, could you please wait till

tomorrow? I cannot find the file I put my homework in.

Prof. Yamashita: That's a problem. I hope you will find it.

 (\mathbf{I})

John: Excuse me, I have lost my file.

Station attendant: What is the file like?

John: It's a blue file about this size. I think I left it when I got off the train.

Station attendant: Please wait for a minute. I will call and ask.

Prof. Yamashita: John, did you find the file?

John: Yes, a station attendant found it for me.

Prof. Yamashita: Good.

John: This is the homework. I am sorry it is late.

Prof. Yamashita: That's OK. It's well done.

John: Yes, because the station attendant helped me.

	# th	三五 三二 三二 三二
V o c	a b u	i lary
Nouns		
* えきいん(さん)	駅員	station attendant
おや	親	parent
ごみ		garbage
きとう	砂糖	sugar
しょうがくきん	奨学金	scholarship
しんせき	親せき	relatives
すいせんじょう	推薦状	letter of recommendation
だいがくいん	大学院	graduate school
たいふう	台風	typhoon
ひ	日	day
* ファイル		file; portfolio
みち	道	way; road; directions
* めざましどけい	目覚まし時計	alarm clock
L1 - adjective		
きたない	汚い	dirty
U-verbs		
おこす	起こす	to wake (someone) up
おごる		to treat (someone) to a meal (person に meal を)
おちこむ	落ち込む	to get depressed
* こまる	困る	to have difficulty
だす	出す	to take (something) out; to hand in (something)
つれていく	連れていく	to take (someone) to (a place) (person & place 12)
なおす	直す	to correct; to fix
みちにまよう	道に迷う	to become lost; to lose one's way
やくす	訳す	to translate (source & target 12)
わらう	笑う	to laugh
Ru-verbs		

to iron (clothes)

to collect

集める

アイロンをかける

あつめる

^{*} Words that appear in the dialogue

* のりおくれる 乗り遅れる to miss (a train, bus, etc.) (~に)

みせる 見せる to show

Irregular Verbs

* あさねぼうする 朝寝坊する to oversleep あんないする 案内する to show (someone) around せつめいする 説明する to explain

むかえにくる 迎えに来る to come to pick up (someone)

Adverbs and Other Expressions

* ええと well . . . ; let me see . . . きょうじゅうに 今日中に by the end of today このあいだ この間 the other day

* このぐらい about this much (=これぐらい/このくらい/これくらい)

ごめん I'm sorry. (casual)

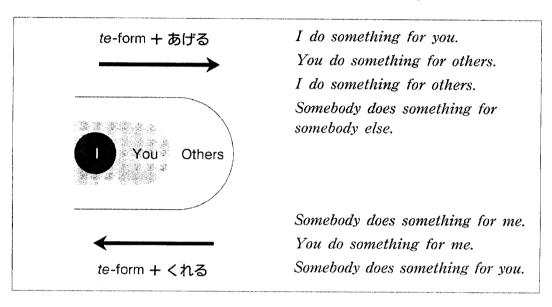
* しつれいします 失礼します Excuse me.; Sorry to interrupt you.

じぶんで 自分で (do something) oneself じゅぎょうちゅうに 授業中に in class; during the class ほかの other

(; а m m а r

~てくれる/あげる/もらう

We learned in Lesson 14 that the verbs くれる, あげる, an もらう describe transactions of things. Here we will learn the use of these words as helping verbs. When these verbs follow the te-form of a verb, they describe the giving and receiving of services.



We use the te-form + あげる when we do something for the sake of others, or somebody does something for somebody else. The addition of the helping verb あげる does not change the basic meaning of the sentences, but puts focus on the fact that the actions were performed "on demand" or "as a favor."

私は妹にお金を貸して<u>あげました</u>。 I (generously) lent my sister money (to help her out of her destitute conditions).

cf. 私は妹にお金を貸しました。[an objective statement]

¹Note that in bif's sentences the nouns referring on the beneficiaries are accompanied by whatever particle the main verb calls for. 貸す goes with the particle に, while 連れていく goes with を. These particles are retained in the affa sentences.

When you want to add the idea of "doing somebody a favor" to a verb which does not have the place for the beneficiary, you can use $\sim 0 t b i$.

私はともこさんのために買い物に行きました。 cf. 私は買い物に行きました。 I went shopping for Tomoko.

きょうこさんはトムさんを駅に連れていってあげました。

Kyoko (kindly) took Tom to the station (because he would be lost if left all by himself).

cf. きょうこさんはトムさんを駅に連れていきました。[an objective statement]

We use くれる when somebody does something for us.

友だちが宿題を手伝って<u>くれます</u>。 A friend helps me with my homework (for which I am grateful).

親せきがクッキーを送ってくれました。

A relative sent me cookies. (I should be so lucky.)

We use the te-form + もらう to say that we get, persuade, or arrange for, somebody to do something for us. In other words, we "receive" somebody's favor. The person performing the action for us is accompanied by the particle 15.

私は友だちに宿題を手伝ってもらいました。 Linktin てった I got a friend of mine to help me with my homework.

Compare the last sentence with the くれる version below. They describe more or less the same event, but the subjects are different. In もらう sentences, the subject is the beneficiary. In くれる sentences, the subject is the benefactor.

友だち<u>が</u>宿題を手伝って<u>くれました</u>。 A friend of mine helped me with my homework.

きょうこさんが私を駅に連れていってくれました。(Compare: 私を駅に連れていく) Kyoko took me to the station.

たけしさんが私に漢字を教えてくれました。

(Compare: 私に漢字を教える)

Takeshi taught me that kanji.

If the main verb does not have the place for the person, use ~のために. 掃除する is one such verb.

けんさんが私のために部屋を掃除してくれました。

Ken cleaned the room for me.

私は知らない人に漢字を読んでもらいました。

I am glad that a strangers read the kanji for me.

²The beneficiary is almost always understood to be the speaker in くれる sentences. Therefore it usually does not figure grammatically. If you have to explicitly state who received the benefit, you can follow the same strategies employed in あげる sentences. That is, if the main verb has the place for the person receiving the benefit, keep the particle that goes with it. The verb 連れていく calls for を, while 教える calls for ιz , for example. Thus we can say:

³Sometines, a もらう sentence simply acknowledges a person's goodwill in doing something for us. For example, you can say the following even if you had not actively asked for any assistance. (The sentence is of course okey with the "get somebody to do" reading.)

2 ~ていただけませんか

We will learn three new ways to make a request. They differ in the degrees of politeness shown to the person you are asking.

We use the *te*-form of a verb + いただけませんか to make a polite request. This is more appropriate than ください when you request a favor from a nonpeer or from a stranger.

The te-form + くれませんか is a request which is roughly equal in the degree of politeness to ください. くれませんか of course comes from the verb くれる. This is probably the form most appropriate in the host-family context.

You can use the te-form $+ \langle \lambda t \rangle$, or the te-form by itself, to ask for a favor in a very casual way. This is good for speaking with members of your peer group.

The variants of the いただけませんか pattern are listed in what is felt by most native speakers to be the order of decreasing politeness. In addition to these, each verb can be used in the affimative as well as in the negative.

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~ていただけませんか (いただける, the potential verb for いただく)
~てくださいませんか (くださる)
~てもらえませんか (もらえる, the potential verb for もらう)
~てくれませんか (くれる)
~てもらえない? (もらえる, in the short form)
~てくれない? (くれる, in the short form)
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いただけませんか comes from いただける, the potential verb which in turn comes from いただく, "to receive (something or a favor) from somebody higher up." We also have くださいませんか, which comes from the verb くださる, "somebody higher up gives me (somethings or a favor)." ください is historically a truncation of くださいませんか.

3 - Einin

You can use the present tense short form + といいですね to say that you hope something nice happens. When you say といいですね, you are wishing for the good luck of somebody other than you.

いいアルバイトがあるといいですね。

I hope you find a good part-time job.

雨が降らないといいですね。 I hope it doesn't rain.

To say what you hope for for your own good, you can use といいんですが. This shows the speaker's attitude is more tentative and makes the sentence sound more modest.

試験がやさしいといいんですが。 I am hoping that the exam is easy.

八時の電車に乗れるといいんですが。

Is the case of I hope I can catch the eight o'clock train.

(short, present) と $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} {\it lllotata} \\ {\it lllotata} \end{array} \right\} \qquad \qquad \begin{array}{l} {\it I hope ... (for you/them)} \\ {\it lllotata} \end{array}$

Note that both といいですね and といいんですが mean that you are hoping that something nice happens. This means that these patterns cannot be used in cases where you hope to do something nice, which is under your control. In such cases, you can usually turn the verb into the potential form.

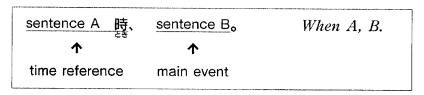
大学に行けるといいんですが。 Compare: × 大学に行くといいんですが。 I am hoping to go to college.= I am hoping that I can go to college.

⁵If hope that you do something for me, that is, if I want to make an indirect request, we use てくれる before といいんですが、as in:

スーさんが来てくれるといいんですが。 Sue, I hope you will come.

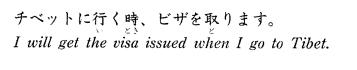


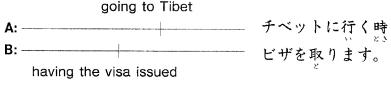
We use the word 時 to describe when something happens or happened.

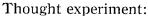


The sentence A always ends with a short form, either in the present tense or the past tense. You can decide which tense to use in A by doing a simple thought experiment. Place yourself at the time the main event B takes place, and imagine how you would describe the event in A. If A is current or yet to happen, use the present tense in A. If A has already taken place, use the past. ⁶

The present tense in A If, at the time the main event B takes place, A is current or is still "in the future," use the present tense in A.









Note that as long as event A occurs after event B, the clause A gets the present tense (π \langle), irrespective of the tense in clause B (π) \sharp \dagger or π 0 \sharp 1. In the example below, the whole sequence of events has been shifted to the past: at the time you applied for the visa (=B), the departure (=A) was yet to be realized. The temporal order between the two events is exactly the same as in the example above, hence the present tense of π \langle . Note especially that we use the present tense in A, even if the two events took place in the past.

チベットに行く時、ビザを取りました。 I had the visa issued when I was going to go to Tibet.

The grammar of the temporal clauses in reality has more twists and quirks than are shown here, but this should be a good enough start.

Observe more examples of this tense combination.

寝る時、コンタクトを取ります。

I take out the contact lenses when I go to sleep.

(You take out the lenses [=B], and then go to bed [=A].)

出かける時、ドアにかぎをかけました。 『 locked the door when I went out.

(You locked the door [=B], and then went out [=A].)

Clause A also gets the present tense, when the state of A holds when event B takes place.

さびしい時、友だちに電話します。 I call up friends when I am lonely.





Note that な-adjectives get x, and nouns get o before 時.

寒い時、頭が痛くなります。 ib x is both いた I get a headache when it is cold.

テレビを見ている時、友だちから電話がありました。

A phone call came when I was watching TV.



Note in this connection that it is wrong to use the following sentence pattern, because 行っている does not describe an ongoing event but is a description of the result of "going," that is, being in a faraway place after going (see Lesson 7).

I went by plane when I was going to Okinawa.

⁷If A is a verbal idea (action) and describes an ongoing event during which B takes or took place, the verb in A is in the Two form. In the example below, the phone call event (= B) occurs in the middle of TV viewing (=A).

[×]沖縄に行っている時、飛行機に乗りました。

元気な時、公園を走ります。 I jog in the park when I feel fit.

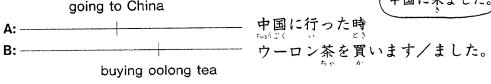
犬が病気の時、病院に連れていきました。 I took the dog to a vet when it was sick.

The past tense in A If, at the time of the main event B, A is already "in the past," use the past tense in A. Note that we use the past tense even when the two events are yet to take place; it is the order of the two that matters. In the example below, you will have already arrived in China (=A) at the time you buy tea (=B).

中国に行った時、ウーロン茶を買います。 I will buy oolong tea when I go to China.

中国に行った時、ウーロン茶を買いました。 I bought oolong tea when I went to China.





疲れた時、ゆっくりお風呂に入ります。 *I take a long bath when I have gotten tired*. (You get tired [=A], and then take a bath [=B].)

宿題を忘れた時、泣いてしまいました。 *I cried when I had forgotten to bring the homework.*(You found out about the homework [=A] and then cried [=B].)

5 ~ですみませんでした

You use the *te*-form of a verb to describe the things you have done that you want to apologize for.

汚い言葉を使って、すみませんでした。 I am sorry for using foul language.

デートの約束を忘れて、ごめん。 Sorry that I stood you up.

When you want to apologize for something you have failed to do, you use $\sim t < \tau$, the short, negative *te*-form of a verb. (To derive the form, first turn the verb into the short, negative $\sim t > 0$, and then replace the last > 0 with $< \tau$.)

宿題を持ってこなくて、すみませんでした。 Lam sorry for not bringing in the homework.

もっと早く言わなくて、ごめん。 Sorry that I did not tell you earlier.

表現ノート

Expression Notes (4

おごる おごる is mainly used among friends. ごちそうする is a polite alternative for おごる. Use ごちそうする instead when the person who will treat/treated you to a meal is a superior, such as a teacher or a business associate. ごちそうする refers to "invite for a meal" as well as "pay for a meal."

佐藤さんが昼ご飯をごちそうしてくれました。 Mr. Sato treated me to lunch.

週末友だちを呼んで晩ご飯をごちそうした。 Linvited friends for dinner this weekend.

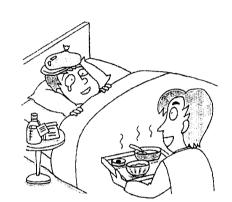
ctic а

① 紹介してあげます

A. Your friend is sick, and you did the following for your friend. Describe them with ~てあげる. 🗐

Example: cook dinner → 晩ご飯を作ってあげました。

- 1. help with his homework
- 2. correct his paper
- 3. buy flowers
- 4. take him to the hospital
- 5. do laundry
- 6. clean his room
- 7. lend him your notebook
- 8. call his teacher
- 9. go to a bank and withdraw money
- 10. do dishes



B. Pair Work—Your partner needs help. Tell what you would do for your partner in each situation using ~てあげる.

Example: A:友だちがいなくてさびしいんです。 B:私の友だちを紹介してあげます。

- 1. 天ぷらが食べたいけど、作れないんです。
- 2. 海に行きたいけど、車がないんです。
- 3. 今日中に宿題をしなくちゃいけないんです。 Parition Lagger
- 4. お金がないので、昼ご飯が食べられないんです。
 5. 部屋が汚いんです。
 6. バスに乗り遅れたんです。

C. The following are what your host mother, your friend, and a stranger did for you. Describe them with ~てくれる and ~てもらう. [19]

お母さんがご飯を作ってくれました。 Example:

お母さんにご飯を作ってもらいました。



お母さん



友だち



知らない人

- Ex. ご飯を作る
- 4. 迎えに来る
- 5. コーヒーをおごる
- 6. 京都に連れていく7. セーターを編む
- 8. 家族の写真を見せる
- 9. 案内する

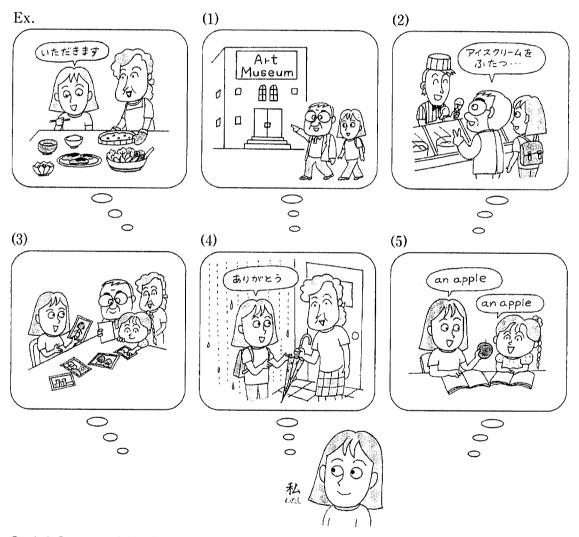
- 12. 百円貸す
- D. Describe what the following people did for you using ~てくれる/~てもらう.
 - 1. お母さん/お父さん
 - 2. 兄弟

 - 3. 親せき 4. 友だち

E. You visited a Japanese family last weekend. Describe what they did for you and what you did for them using ~てくれる/あげる/もらう.



Example: お母さんが晩ご飯を作ってくれました。 お母さんに晩ご飯を作ってもらいました。



F. Omiai Game—Ask three classmates if they are willing to do the following after they get married. Add your own question. After the interview, tell the class who you want to marry and why.

Example: do laundry

A:洗濯してくれますか。

B:ええ、もちろんしてあげます。/いいえ、自分でしてください。

	name, /)	name	name
	(Swedel)	((Q)(Q))	()
cook	X	X	
clean the house	X	0	
wake me up	\bigcirc	X	
do dishes	\bigcirc		
take out the garbage	\bigcirc	X	
buy present	\rightarrow	1	
iron	\times		
lawsly			
L		_16 L	できない

- G. Answer the following questions.

 - 今度の母の日/父の日に何をしてあげようと思いますか。
 子供の時、家族は何をしてくれましたか。
 彼/彼女に何をしてもらいたいですか。
 家族に何をしてもらいたいですか。
 友だちが落ち込んでいる時、何をしてあげますか。
 病気で学校に行けない時、友だちに何をしてもらいたいですか。

① ゆっくり話していただけませんか

A. Ask these people the following favors, as in the example.

Example: ゆっくり話す

→ (友だち) ゆっくり話してくれない? (ホストファミリーのお母さん) ゆっくり話してくれませんか。 (先生) ゆっくり話していただけませんか。





先生



- 9. 文法を説明する

- B. Pair Work—Practice request sentences in the following situations, altering the level of speech (~くれない/くれませんか/いただけませんか) depending on whom you are asking. Expand the conversation.

Example: You want to go somewhere. (to your boyfriend/girlfriend)

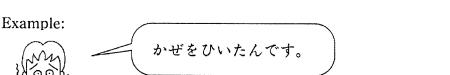
A:旅行に連れていってくれない? B:いいよ。どこに行きたい?

A:温泉に行きたい。

- 1. You are broke. (to the host mother)
- 2. You need one more day to finish the homework. (to the teacher)
- 3. You are expecting a guest, and you need help around the house. (to your child)
- 4. You are hungry. (to the host mother)
- 5. You want to meet more people. (to your friend)
- 6. You want to have the letter that you wrote corrected. (to the boss)

◉よくなるといいですね

A. Read each person's situation, and express what you hope for him/her.



You get well soon.

→ 早くよくなるといいですね。





あしたから旅行に行くんです。

ロバート

- 1. It is good weather.
- 2. It is not cold.
- 3. It is fun.



日本の大学院に行きたいんです。

スー

- 4. You can get into a graduate school.
- 5. You can get a scholarship.
- 6. The yen becomes cheaper.



宿題を忘れたんです。

ジョン

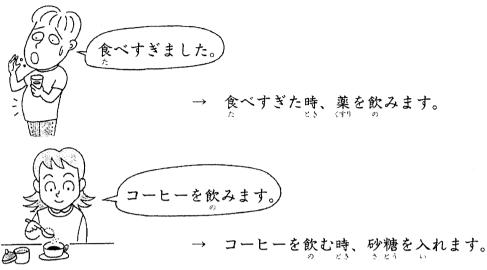
- 7. Your teacher does not collect the homework.
- 8. Your teacher does not come to class.
- 9. A typhoon comes and there is no class today.
- B. You are in the following situations. Explain your situation and say what you hope for.

Example: You want to live in Japan.

- 1. You have a test tomorrow.
- 2. You are going to climb a mountain tomorrow.
- 3. You want to get married.
- 4. You will begin a homestay next week.
- 5. You will study abroad.

A. Describe each situation using ~ 時. 🗐

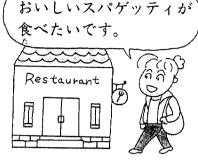








(7)おいしいスパゲッティが 食べたいです。





B. Connect the sentences using ~ e. Pay attention to the tense before ~ e.

Example: 道に迷う/親切そうな人に道を聞く

- → 道に迷った時、親切そうな人に道を聞きます。
- 1. 友だちが来る/私の町を案内する
- 2. さびしい/友だちに電話をする
- 3. 電車に乗る/切符を買う 4. 写真を撮る/「チーズ」と言う
- 5. ひまだ/料理をする
- 6. ディズニーランドに行く/ミッキー・マウスのぬいぐるみを買った
- 7. ホームシックだ/泣く
- 8. かぜをひく/ 病院に行く

C. Pair Work—Ask each other the following questions. Answer them with 一時.

Example: A: どんな時薬を飲みますか。

B:頭が痛い時、薬を飲みます。

- 1. どんな時学校をサボりますか。
- 2. どんな時親に電話しますか。
- 3. どんな時うれしくなりますか。
- 4. どんな時緊張しますか。
- 5. どんな時泣きましたか。
- 6. どんな時感動しましたか。

D.	Complete	the	following	sentences.
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1.		
2.		
3.		時、友だちに相談します。
4.	さびしい時、	
5.	初めて日本語を習った時、	•
	友だちが	
		てあげます。
7.	ペットが死んだ時、	

♥ 来られなくてすみませんでした

A. Make sentences apologizing for the following things using ~てすみませんでし た/~てごめん. 📵

Example: 授業に来られない → 授業に来られなくてすみませんでした。

(to your professor)

- 1. 授業中に話す

- 4. 教科書を持ってこない

(to your friend)

- 5. 夜遅く電話する
- 6. 約束を守らない 7. パーティーに行かない
- 8. 手紙を書かない
- B. Make sentences to apologize for the following things and add excuses to it. Use ~てすみませんでした or ~てごめん depending on whom you are talking to.

Example: You came late to the class. (to your professor)

→ 遅くなってすみませんでした。

- 1. You couldn't come to the class. (to your professor)
- 2. You woke your roommate up. (to your roommate)
- 3. You forgot your friend's birthday. (to your friend)
- 4. You laughed at your friend. (to your friend)
- 5. You told a lie. (to your friend)
- 6. You lost the book that you borrowed from your host father. (to your host father)

図 まとめの練習

A. Talk about a good experience you had recently.

Example: この間、一人で京都にお寺を見に行って、道に迷ったんです。その時、女の人に道を聞きました。その人はとても親切で、お寺に連れていってくれました。そして、その人はほかのお寺も案内してくれました。とてもうれしかったです。

- B. Role Play-Make a skit based on the following situations.
 - 1. You were absent from class yesterday. Apologize to your teacher and explain why you were absent.
 - 2. You stood up your date. Apologize to him/her. Then tell him/her that you are too busy to have a date next week, and ask him/her to wait till the week after next.