# 第**16**課 L E S S O N 16

# 忘れ物 Lost and Found

# 会 話 Dialogue

(11))

(I) At Professor Yamashita's office.

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 はいはいたいただけませんか。宿題を

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 was すが。 www wadgin soud T

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.

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。

4 ジョン: これ、宿題です。遅くなってすみませんでした。

5 山下先生: 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.

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.

# **单**

# 語



#### Vocabulary

#### Nouns

\* えきいん(さん)

駅員

station attendant

おや

親

parent

ごみ

garbage

さとう

砂糖

sugar

しょうがくきん

奨学金

a ab alaw

しんせき

来す並 親せき scholarship

すいせんじょう

推薦状

relatives letter of recommendation

7 224

graduate school

だいがくいん

大学院

typhoon

たいふうひ

台風

day

ファイル

d

file; portfolio

みち

省

日

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 \ meal \ €)

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

から やくす

訳す

to become lost; to lose one's way to translate (source & target 15)

わらう

笑う

to laugh

#### Ru-verbs

アイロンをかける

to iron (clothes)

あつめる

集める

to collect

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

\* いれる

入れる

to put (something) in (thing & place 15)

\* のりおくれる

乗り遅れる

to miss (a train, bus, etc.)

 $(\sim 12)$ 

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

well . . . ; let me see . . .

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)

#### Expressions

\* ええと

今日中に

このあいだ

きょうじゅうに

この間

\* このぐらい

by the end of today the other day

about this much (=これぐら い/このくらい/これくらい)

I'm sorry. (casual)

ごめん

失礼します

Excuse me.; Sorry to interrupt

you.

じぶんで

\* しつれいします

自分で

じゅぎょうちゅうに 授業中に

ほかの

(do something) oneself

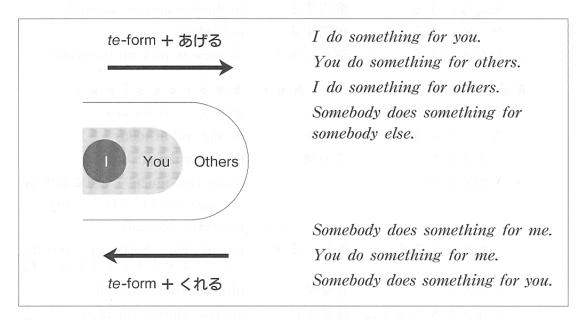
in class; during the class

other

# 文 法 G r a m m a r

## 1 ~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 + b t z when we do something for the sake of others, or somebody does something for somebody else. The addition of the helping verb b t z 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あげました。

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]

I went shopping for Tomoko.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Note that in あげる 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 あげる 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  $\sim 0 t$  \$\dots 12.

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。

### 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 $\langle A \rangle$  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。

I got a friend of mine to help me with my homework.

Compare the last sentence with the < 12 version below. They describe more or less the same event, but the subjects are different. In  $\dot{\xi} \dot{\beta}$  sentences, the subject is the beneficiary. In くれる sentences, the subject is the benefactor.

## 友だちが宿題を手伝ってくれました。

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.

<sup>3</sup>Sometines, 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.)

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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>The 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 15, for example. Thus we can say:

### 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  $+ \langle ht \rangle$ , 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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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>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 ~ といい

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. <sup>5</sup>

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。

I hope I can catch the eight o'clock train.

(short, present) と  $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} {\it lllotata} \\ {\it lllhotata} \end{array} \right\}$   $I\ hope \ldots$  (for you/them)  $I\ hope \ldots$  (for myself)

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.* 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>If 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。

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

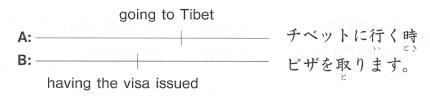
sentence A 時、	sentence B <sub>o</sub>	When A, B.
<b>1</b>	<b>↑</b>	
time reference	main event	

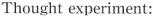
The sentence A always ends with a short form, either in the present tense or the past tense. You can decide which tense to use in A by doing a simple thought experiment. Place yourself at the time the main event B takes place, and imagine how you would describe the event in A. If A is current or yet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

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.

チベットに行く時、ビザを取ります。

I will get the visa issued when I go to Tibet.







Note that as long as event A occurs after event B, the clause A gets the present tense (行く), irrespective of the tense in clause B (取ります or 取りました). 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 行 ( . 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>The grammar of the 時 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。

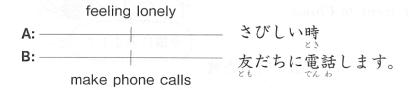
I locked the door when I went out.

(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 な, and nouns get の before 時.

寒い時、頭が痛くなります。 it get a headache when it is cold.

<sup>7</sup>If 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).

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.

watching TV A:-友だちから電話がありました。 B:phone call

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).

×沖縄に行っている時、飛行機に乗りました。

I went by plane when I was going to Okinawa.

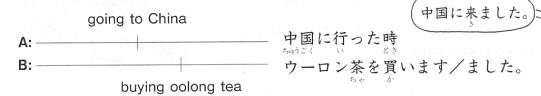
元気な時、公園を走ります。 I jog in the park when I feel fit.

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 ~ てすみませんでした

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  $\sim t$ , and then replace the last v with  $\langle \tau \rangle$ 

宿題を持ってこなくて、すみませんでした。

I am 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.



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.

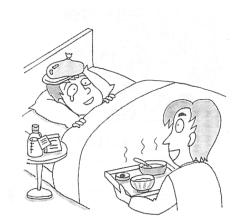
# 練習 Practice

# 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。 きょうじゅう しゅくだい
- 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. 回

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。





友だち



知らない人

# Ex. ご飯を作る

- 部屋を掃除する
   洗濯する
   アイロンをかける

- 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

- 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

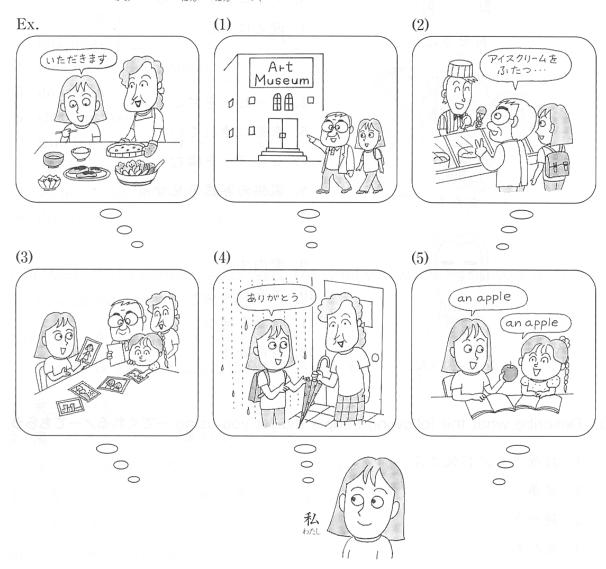
  - 3. 親せき
  - 4. 友だち

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。

N. J. 162 N. J.	AY J 1886 LA Ve a		The same of the sa
	name	name	name
	(Sweda)	( ( ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )	(
cook		X	質をイート。
clean the house	<b>X</b>	()	1234 2
wake me up			
do dishes			
take out the garbage			sixi (s.
buy present	$\rightarrow$	7	Fall Work - Prais
iron	, noise	meyer O miyer	you are asking. i
lawely			w ten7 evictors.voi
	800	L6 L	ていきたりい

- G. Answer the following questions.
  - 1. 今度の母の日/父の日に何をしてあげようと思いますか。
  - 2. 子供の時、家族は何をしてくれましたか。
  - 3. 彼/彼女に何をしてもらいたいですか。
  - 4. 家族に何をしてもらいたいですか。
  - 5. 友だちが落ち込んでいる時、何をしてあげますか。
  - 6. 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。

# ■ 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









- 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.



Example:



かぜをひいたんです。

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

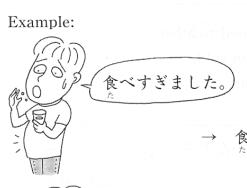
- 7. Your teacher does not collect the homework.
- 8. Your teacher does not come to class.
- 9. A typhoon comes and there is no class today.
- B. You are in the following situations. Explain your situation and say what you hope for.

Example: You want to live in Japan.

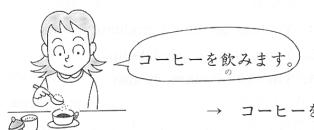
- → 日本に住みたい<u>んです</u>。仕事があるといいんですが。
- 1. You have a test tomorrow.
- 2. You are going to climb a mountain tomorrow.
- 3. You want to get married.
- 4. You will begin a homestay next week.
- 5. You will study abroad.

# ▼ かぜをひいた時、病院に行きます

A. Describe each situation using ~時. 🗐



→ 食べすぎた時、薬を飲みます。



→ コーヒーを飲む時、砂糖を入れます。









(7)おいしいスパゲッティが



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

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。
- 友だちが来る/私の町を案内する
   さびしい/友だちに電話をする
   電車に乗る/切符を買う
   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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Describe (each situation mains) - If	時、笑ってはいけません。		
2.			
3. A THAT	時、友だちに相談します。		
4. さびしい時、	- C3 C5 +175%		
5. 初めて日本語を習った時、			
6. 友だちが	時、		
	てあげます。		
7 ~ いりが死しだ時			

## ♥ 来られなくてすみませんでした

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
- 2. 授業中に寝る
- 3. 遅刻する
- 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.