# どろぼう Burglar

#### 会話 Dial 0 g

[ ] John runs into his landlord's house.

大家さん、大変です。どろぼうに入られました。

2 大家: えっ。何かとられたんですか。
 3 ジョン: コンピューターと……バイトでためたお金もありません。

4大家: とにかく、警察に連絡したほうがいいですよ。

A police officer comes to John's apartment.

かぎはかけてあったんですか。

2 ジョン: さあ……ゆうべは飲んで帰ったから、かぎをかけたかどうかよく覚えて

いないんです。

6 警察: どろぼうは、その後入ったんですね。 7 ジョン: ええ。朝、部屋がめちゃくちゃだっ

8 たんで、びっくりしたんです。

。警察: 寝ている間にどろぼうに入られて、

気がつかなかったんですか。

11 ジョン: すみません。



## A few days later.

家: ジョンさん、留守の間に警察から電話がありましたよ。犯人が捕まったので、警察に来てほしいそうです。

ありがとうございます。よかった。

家: それから、かぎを新しくしましたから、どうぞ。本当に大変でしたね。

ええ。でも、そのおかげで、いいこともありました。みんないろいろな物

をくれたり、おごってくれたりしたんです。

ジョンさんは、いい友だちがたくさんいて、幸せですね。

John: Mr. "Landlord"! I am in trouble. I had my room broken into.

Landlord: Oh! Has something been taken?

John: My computer and . . . the money that I've saved from the part-time job has gone.

Landlord: Anyway, you should call the police.

II

Police: Was the door locked?

John: Let me think . . . I don't remember whether I locked it or not since I drank (alcohol) and went home last night.

Police: Do you remember about what time you returned home, then?

John: I took the last train, so maybe around one thirty.

Police: The burglar broke in after that, right?

John: Yes. I was surprised that the room was such a mess in the morning.

Police: Your room was broken into while you were sleeping, and you didn't notice it?

John: I am afraid not . . .

 $\blacksquare$ 

Landlord: There was a phone call when you were out. They said that they want you to come to the police station because the burglar has been arrested.

John: Thank you. I am glad.

Landlord: Oh, I changed the lock. Here's the key. You really had a hard time, didn't you?

John: Yes, but because of that, many good things have happened to me as well. Everyone gave me various things and treated me to meals, and so on.

Landlord: John, you are lucky because you have many good friends.

# 单 語

((11)

### Vocabulary

m. H			
N	0	 119	•
8.48	·	 ш	- 20

あかちゃん 赤ちゃん baby か 蚊 mosquito

かいぎ 会議 business meeting; conference

ガソリン gasoline

かんきょう 環境 environment

\* けいさつ 警察 police; police station

こうじょう 工場 factory \* こと 事 things; matters

\* こと 事 things; matters
\* しゅうでん 終電 last train

スピーチ speech

せいふ 一 政府 government sexual offender; lascivious man

どうりょう 同僚 colleague

\* どろぼう 泥棒 thief; burglar

\* バイト abbreviation of アルバイト

\* はんにん 犯人 criminal poster

むかし昔old days; pastもんく文句complaint

もんくをいう 文句を言う to complain
\* るす 留守 absence; not at home

L1 - a diectives

とおい 遠い far (away) ひどい awful

な-adjectives

あんぜん(な) 安全 safe

たいせつ(な) 大切 precious; valuable \* めちゃくちゃ(な) messy; disorganized

U-verbs

おく 置く to put; to lay; to place

\* きがつく 気が付く to notice

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

ける		to kick
さす	刺す	to sting; to bite (bug); to stab
さわる	触る	to touch $(\sim lz)$
* つかまる	捕まる	to be arrested; to be caught
つつむ	包む	to wrap; to cover
なぐる	殴る	to strike; to hit; to punch
ぬすむ	盗む	to steal; to rob
はる	貼る	to post
ふむ	踏む	to step on $(\sim \dot{\epsilon})$
3.3		to turn down (somebody);
(1007) (100 A 1007)		to reject; to jilt
suin in hit to a many man	焼く	to bake
やる		to give (to pets, plants, younger siblings, etc.)
Lyles sew that to decree the		sibilities, etc.)
Ru-verbs		
いじめる		to bully
きがえる	着替える	to change clothes
* ためる		to save money
つづける	続ける	to continue
ほめる		to praise; to say nice things
まちがえる	間違える	to make a mistake
みつける	見つける	to find
Irregular V	erbs	
じゅんびする	準備する	to prepare
ばかにする		to insult; to make a fool of $(\sim \mathcal{E})$
* びっくりする		to be surprised
ひるねをする	昼寝をする	to take a nap
* れんらくする	連絡する	to contact $(\sim l z)$
Adverbsand	Other	Expressions
* ~あいだに	~間に	while
* ころ		time of ; when
すこしのおは説	少し	a little
* とにかく		anyhow; anyway

# 文 法 G r a m m a r

### Passive Sentences

When you are inconvenienced by something somebody else has done, you can express your dissatisfaction using the passive sentence. Suppose, for example, that you were bothered by your friend's unauthorized use of your car. Compare (a) the objective description of the event and (b) the passive version, which makes clear how you feel about it:

- (a) 友だちが 車を 使いました。 A friend of mine used my car.
- (b) 私は 友だちに 車を 使われました。 I had my car used by a friend of mine (and I am mad/sad about it).

As you can see from the above example, the basic makeup of a passive sentence is like the following examples.

私は 友だちに 車を使われました。 (victim) は (villain) に (evil act)

I had my car used by a friend.

The "victim" is affected by an event. Marked with the particle は or が.
The "villain" performs an action which causes the suffering. Marked with に.
The "evil act" is described with the passive form of a verb.

Let us first examine what the passive form of a verb looks like.

ru-verbs: Drop the final -ru and add -rare-ru.

食べる  $\rightarrow$  食べられる u-verbs: Drop the final -u and add -are-ru.

行く  $\rightarrow$  行かれる
詩む  $\rightarrow$  待たれる
歌さ  $\rightarrow$  死な  $\rightarrow$  死なれる
読む  $\rightarrow$  読まれる  $\stackrel{*}{}_{x}$   $\stackrel{*}{$ 

You may have noticed that the passive forms of ru-verbs and the irregular くる is the same as the potential verbs (see Lesson 13), but the passive form of an u-verb looks different from the potential verb: for the verb 読む, the passive is 読まれる, while the potential is 読める.

Passive forms of verbs themselves conjugate as regular ru-verbs.

読まれる	short	forms	long fo	orms
lag been to	affirmative	negative	affirmative	negative
present	読まれる	読まれない	読まれます	読まれません
past	。 読まれた	。 読まれなかった	。 読まれました	。 読まれませんでした
te-form	読まれて	the print may	at and sud see	g prinches and speed

Let us now turn to the ways in which these forms are used in sentences. In most passive sentences, the "victim" has been unfavorably affected by the "villain's" act. They may be unfavorably affected in various ways, such as being angry, embarrassed, sad, and hurt.

私はとなりの人にたばこを吸われました。

I was annoyed with the person sitting next to me for smoking.

たけしさんは メアリーさんに よく笑われます。

Takeshi is often laughed at by Mary.

山下先生はだれかにパスワードを盗まれたそうです。

I hear that Professor Yamashita had his password stolen by someone.

Compare the inadvertent/unfavorable focus of a passive sentence with the intended/favorable focus of a てもらう sentence (see Lesson 16).

With the verbs that end with the *hiragana*  $\dot{j}$ , we see a "w" intervening, just as in the negative short forms.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Since the passive only applies to a verb, you cannot express your suffering from an adjectival situation. Thus you can say 私は雨に降られました (I was annoyed by the fact that it rained/I was rained on), because 降る is a verb, but you cannot use the passive to say something like "I was annoyed by the fact that the weather was bad," because 悪い (bad) is an adjective. You cannot express your suffering from somebody failing to do something, either, because you cannot add the passive suffix to an already negated verb. Therefore you cannot use the passive to say things like: Professor Yamashita was annoyed because students did not come to his class.

私は 友だちに 日記を 読まれました。 I was annoyed with a friend of mine for reading my diary.

私は 友だちに 手紙を 読んでもらいました。 I had a friend of mine read the letter for me.

Finally, we note that some passive sentences are not perceptibly unfavorable.

私は その人に デートに誘われました。 I was asked out by that person for a date.

私は 兄に 友だちに紹介されました。

Laidelle Black 

Laidelle

私は 友だちに パーティーに呼ばれました。 I was invited by a friend to a party.

その人は みんなに 尊敬されています。

That person is looked up to by most everyone.

When someone says these, they probably do not mean that they were inconvenienced by how things have turned out. There are relatively few verbs that come out neutral in their meaning when they are turned into the passive form.

### ~ てある

You can use the te-form of a verb + the helping verb ある to characterize a situation that has been brought about on purpose by somebody who remains unnamed in the sentence.

寒いので、ストーブがつけてあります。

The heater is on, because it is cold.

(= The heater was turned on and has been kept that way).

テーブルの上に本が置いてあります。 A book is on the table.

(= The book was put on the table and it has remained there ever since.)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>There is another type of passive sentence, with non-human subjects, which naturally lacks the implication that the inanimate, nonsentient subjects are inconvenienced. The passive sentences of this type are found more commonly in the written language than in the spoken language.

この公園は十年前に作られました。 This park was built ten years ago.

You can say ~てあります if somebody, possibly yourself, performed an action on purpose earlier which can be described in terms of ~ておきました ("do something by way of preparation," see Lesson 15) and if the result of that action can still be observed at this moment. Note that  $\sim 750$  \$\delta\$ describes a current state, hence the present tense.

レストランの予約がしてあります。 is the result of 予約をしておきました。 (I) made a reservation in advance. A restaurant reservation has been made.

パンが買ってあります。 is the result of パンを買っておきました。 Bread has been bought (and is ready). (I) bought bread (for future use).

As you can see from the above examples, てある normally assigns the particle が (or は) to the noun, which is usually marked with を. てある almost exclusively goes with a transitive verb.

Compare also てある sentences with ている sentences that describe current states. ている goes with intransitive verbs, in contrast with てある.

窓が閉めてあります。 (閉める=transitive)
The window has been kept closed.

(閉まる=intransitive) 窓が閉まっています。

The window is closed.

Both of these sentences describe the same situation: the window is closed. The two sentences, however, differ in their connotations. With the transitive てある sentence, the current state of the window is the result of a human action; somebody closed it and kept it that way. With the intransitive Two sentence, there is no such clear implication of human intervention. The window is closed, but this may or may not be the result of somebody closing it.

#### 一間に 3

You can use the pattern "A 間に B" when the event B takes place in the middle of another event A. Most often, the containing event A is described with the continuous ている. The verb A is in the present tense, even when the clause A describes a situation in the past.

お風呂に入っている間に電話がありました。

There was a phone call while I was taking a bath.

#### ▶会話・文法編

ゆうべ、寝ている間に地震がありました。

There was an earthquake while I was asleep last night.

両親が日本にいる間に京都に連れていきたいです。

I want to take my parents to Kyoto while they are in Japan.

A (ている) 間に B B takes place, while A.

The "A" above can be a noun as well:

留守の間に友だちが来ました。

A friend came while I was out.

The event B must be of short duration and properly contained within the bounds of activity A. If B extends *throughout* the time when A occurs, we use  $\mathbb{B}$  instead of  $\mathbb{B}$ .

ルームメートがコンピューターを使っている間、私は本を読んで待ちました。 I waited, reading a book, while my roommate used my computer.

### 4 adjective + する

We learned in Lesson 10 how to say "become," as in 寒くなる (become cold/colder) and 上手になる (become good/better at doing X). Here we learn to use adjectives together with the irregular verb する, which in combination with adjectives means "to make."

冷たい → 冷たくする to make something cold/colder

簡単な → 簡単にする to make something simple/simpler

この間の試験は難しすぎたので、次の試験はやさしくしてください。
Please make the next exam easier, because the last one was too difficult.

みんなで世界をよくしましょう。 (よく  $\leftarrow$  いい, irregular adjective) Let's join our forces and make the world a better place.

部屋をきれいにしました。

I made the room clean.

髪をボブ・マーリーみたいにしたいです。

I want to make my hair like Bob Marley's.

Note also the following idiomatic use of this pattern:

静かにする make it quiet → keep quiet 静かにしてください。 Please be quiet!

### ~てほしい

When you want somebody to do something, you can describe your wish by using the te-form of a verb and the adjective IILV. The person the wish is directed to is marked with the particle 15.

私は 病気の友だちに 元気になってほしいです。 I want my sick friend to get well.

私はルームメートに宿題を手伝ってほしかったです。 I wanted my roommate to help me with my homework.

> (私は) person に verb te-form ほしい I want (person) to do . . .

When you want to say you don't want them to do something, you can negate IILW and say ~ てほしくありません or negate the verb and say ~ ないでほしいです.

私は お父さんに 昔の話をしてほしくありません。

Library don't want my father to talk about the good old times.

私はホストファミリーに英語で話さないでほしいです。 I don't want my host family to speak in English.

Let us now summarize the three words for "want":

たい (Lesson 11) verb stem + たい I want to do . . . 私はベトナムに行きたいです。 I want to go to Vietnam.

先生は 学生に たくさん勉強してほしいと言っています。

Our professors say they want their students to study a lot.

先生は 学生に たくさん勉強してほしがっています。

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>These are all private predicates, and used only for the speaker's wishes. When you want to describe the emotions of people other than the speaker the predicate needs to be changed as in the examples below (see Lessons 11 and 14 for details).

Our professors (are acting in a way that suggests that they) want their students to study a lot.

ほしい (Lesson 14)

noun が ほしい

I want something.

私はいい辞書がほしいです。

I want a good dictionary.

てほしい (this lesson)

verb te-form + ほしい

I want somebody to do . . .

私は弟に電話をしてほしいです。 わたし おどに でんわ

I want my little brother to call me.

## 練習 Practice

### 1 ルームメートに日記を読まれました

A. Change the following verbs into the passive forms.

Example: 飲む → 飲まれる

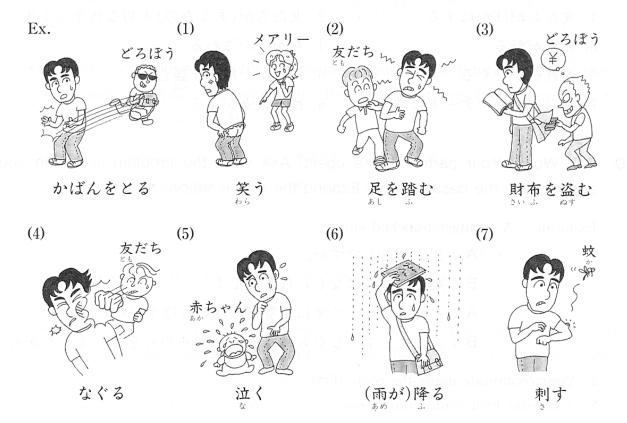
- 1. 食べる
- 2. やめる
- 3. なくす
- 4. する

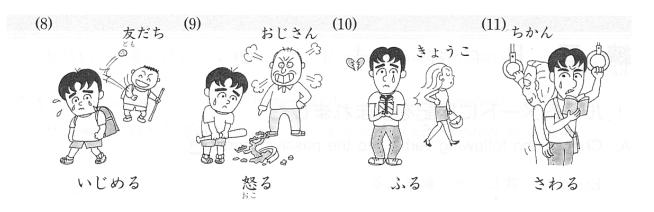
- 5. 捨てる
- 6. うそをつく
- 7. 見る
- 8. 笑う

- 9. 壊す
- 10. 連れていく
- 11. 来る
- 12. たばこを吸う

- 13. 立つ
- 14. ばかにする
- 15. 怒る
- B. Describe the pictures with the passive forms.

Example: たけしさんは どろぼうに かばんをとられました。





C. Pair Work—Make questions using the passive forms and ask your partner the questions.

Example: 友だちが笑う  $\rightarrow A: 友$ だちに笑われたことがありますか。

B:ええ、あります。この間、「かわいい」と「こわい」を間違 えたんです。

- 1. 友だちがばかにする とも

- 5. だれかがなぐる 6. だれかが財布を盗む 7. きらいな人がデートに誘う 8. 彼/彼女がふる かれ かのじょ
- 2. 友だちが(あなたの)大切な物をなくす
- 4. ちかんがさわる
- D. Pair Work-Your partner looks upset. Ask what the problem is. When you answer, use the passive form. Expand the conversation.

Example: A stranger punched you.

A:どうしたんですか。

B:知らない人になぐられたんです。

A: それはひどいですね。警察に行ったほうがいいですよ。

B:大丈夫です。なぐられた後、私もその人をけりましたから。

- 1. Your roommate made the room dirty.
- 2. A burglar broke into your house.
- 3. A customer complained.
- 4. A colleague read your e-mail.
- 5. Your friends make fun of you all the time.
- 6. (They) are bullying your child at school.

### ■ 写真が置いてあります

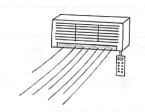
A. Describe the pictures with ~てある. 🗐

Example: 家族の写真が置いてあります。

(1)





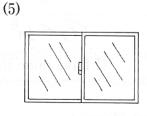


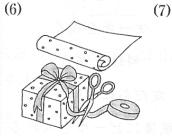
(2)



(3)









B. You work as a house-sitter for a Japanese couple. The couple has just come home. Using ~てある, tell them whether the following things have been done (〇) or haven't been done (ㄨ).

Example: ○ washing the car → 車が洗ってあります。

× washing the car → 車が洗ってありません。

1.  $\bigcirc$  cooking dinner

2.  $\bigcirc$  giving the cat water

3. × doing laundry

- 4. Odoing shopping
- 5. Oputting the food in the refrigerator
- 6. × cleaning the room

C. Pair Work—You and your friend have been making preparations for a party. Using the dialogue below as a model, go down the list of things to do, finding out what your partner has already done and dividing the remaining tasks between the two. Add your own question. B's list is on p. 197.

#### Example:

A:ビデオが借りてありますか。

B:ええ、借りてあります。きのうビデオ屋に行ったから、借りておきました。

A: じゃ、私は借りなくてもいいですね。 B: 掃除がしてありますか。

A:いいえ、まだしてありません。今日忙しいから、

B:えっ! 私がするんですか。

	,	100	
Δ	's		let.
$\overline{}$	0	_	IJι

The state of the s	Decide who will do	it:
ビデオを借りる	B	(
掃除をする	Ath	(>
飲み物を買う	(I have done it.)	
カラオケを準備する	Rさん	(
ケーキを焼く	書さん	
料理を作る	(I have done it.)	1
友だちに連絡する		)
冷蔵庫にビールを入れる		4,50

A. You are a chauffeur, working for the president of a company. The following is the daily schedule of the president. Describe your day as a chauffeur.

Example: 社長が寝ている間に起きます。

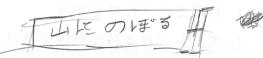
	the president		chauffeur
Ex	still sleeping	7:00	← gets up
1.	changing his clothes	9:00	← puts the gas in the car
2.	eating breakfast at the cafe	11:00	$\leftarrow$ buys a boxed lunch at a convenience store
3.	reading the newspaper	1:00	← eats the boxed lunch
4.	attending a meeting	3:00	← takes a nap
5.	going to see his factories	5:00	← talks to his friends on the phone
6.	drinking at a party	7:00	← drinks a cola in the car

- B. Complete the following sentences.
  - 1. 日本にいる間に 注意 を食べたい たいです。
    2. 両親が出かけている間に ひるねを します
    3. 赤ちゃんが寝ている間に おんかくを おっきくします
    4. 休みの間に かまっなかけて よっく つもりです。

  - 5. 私が留守の間に れいぞでしていれた食べ生物女食べ ないでください。

  - 6. <u>3</u> 間にどろぼうに入られました。
    7. <u>お守っろして入めている</u>間に友だちから電話がありました。

# (Ⅳ) 公園を多くします



A. There will be an election for mayor soon. You are one of the candidates. Say your pledges below using ~く/にします. [11]

Example: increase parks → 公園を多くします。

1. make the town cleaner

2. make the municipal hospital new

3. make the town safer

- 4. make the environment better
- 5. make the tax lower (安い)
- 6. make school holidays longer

- make the roads wider
- B. Pair Work-Make a short dialogue in the following situations. Use ~してくださ い/~ていただけませんか.

Example: Your teacher is so tough. He always gives you too much homework. Ask him to decrease homework.

A:先生、すみませんが、もっと宿題を少なくしていただけませんか。多すぎて、ほかのクラスの勉強ができないんです。

B:わからない時は手伝ってあげます。がんばってください。

- 1. Your teacher is so tough. Her tests are always difficult. Ask her to make exams easier.
- 2. Your host mother gave you too much rice. Ask her to give you less.
- 3. Someone who lives next door loves karaoke. He always sings very noisily. Ask him to be quiet.

- 4. Your boss always makes a long speech. He will make a speech at your wedding. Ask him to make it short.
- 5. You find a camera you want to buy, but it is a little expensive. Ask a shop clerk to make it cheaper.

### ҆҆҆҆ ▼ たばこをやめてほしいです

A. Using the cues below, make sentences using ~てほしい. [19]

Example: お父さん/たばこをやめる

- → お父さんにたばこをやめてほしいです。

- お母さん/仕事をする
   友だち/日本語の勉強を続ける
   友だち/日本語の勉強を続ける
   同僚/夢をあきらめない
   貴の彼/私を忘れる
   古の彼/私を忘れる
   古の彼/かれを忘れる
   古の彼/かれを忘れる
   おばあさん/若いころの話をする
   友だち/遠い所に行かない
   先生/ほめる
   告の彼女/幸せになる
   おしかしかれといる
- B. Tell what you want your friend to do/not to do, using ~てほしい.

Examples: Your friend likes cooking

→ 友だちは料理をするのが好きです。だからときどき晩ご飯を 作ってほしいです。

Your friend lies all the time

友だちはいつもうそをつきます。だからうそをつかないでほ しいです。

Your friend . . .

- 1. has a car
- 3. has many friends
- 5. is rich
- 7. always comes late

- 2. is good at Japanese
- 4. always complains
- 6. has been to various foreign countries

C. Pair Work—Discuss what you and your partner want the following people or organizations to do/not to do. Give reasons.

Example: ルームメート

→ A:私はルームメートに早く起きないでほしいです。 B:どうしてですか。

A:私はもっと寝たいんですが、いつも早く起こされるからです。

1. 友だち

3. 兄弟/親

D. Pair Work—Ask a favor of your partner, explaining your situation. Then, expand the conversation.

Example: You left your wallet at home

→ A:あの、財布を忘れたから、少しお金を貸してほしいんだけど。

B:いくら?

A:二万円。
 B:二万円も?
 A:今日、新幹線の切符を買わなくちゃいけないんだ。

1. The Japanese homework is difficult.

2. You want to take your friend for a drive.

3. You want to eat delicious tempura.

4. You are going to have a party at your house.

5. You have just lost your contact lens and can't find it.

6. You will arrive at the airport late at night.

## まとめの練習

A. Tell about your bad experience using passive forms, e.g., when it happened/ what happened/how you felt about it.

先週、朝寝坊して、学校に行きました。急いでいたので、教室でころせんしゅう あさねぼう がっこう い んでしまいました。みんなに笑われました。とても恥ずかしかったで B. Role Play—One of you is a police officer. The other was involved in the following incidents and is calling the police to explain the situation. (Refer to the vocabulary list below.)

Example: A burglar broke into your room and took your ring last night.

→ Police:はい。警察です。

Caller: もしもし。あのう、ゆうべどろぼうに入られて指輪を

盗まれました。

Police:何時ごろですか。

Caller: アルバイトに行っている間に入られたので、八時から

十一時までだと思います。

Police:取られたのはどんな指輪ですか

Caller: ルビー (ruby) の指輪です。誕生日に彼からもらったん

-犯罪・事件 (Crimes and Accidents)

です。

1. You were punched by a man when you were walking on a street.

2. Your bicycle was stolen.

3. You were deceived by a sales person, and money was taken.

4. You were followed by a man from the station to your house.

5. Your wallet was taken while you were sleeping on a train.

Vocabulary—

ごうとう (強盗)	robber	おそう (襲う)	to attack
さぎ (詐欺)	fraud	ける	to kick
さぎし (詐欺師)	con man/woman	ころす (殺す)	to murder; to kill
ストーカー	stalker	する	to pick one's pockets
すり	pickpocket	だます	to deceive
ちかん	sexual offender	つける	to follow
まんびき (万引き)	shoplifting	なぐる (殴る)	to punch; to strike; to hit
ゆうかい (誘拐)	kidnapping	ぬすむ (盗む)	to steal
レイプ	rape	ひく	(a car) run over

ゆする

to blackmail; to threaten

### Pair Work I C.≡

#### Example:

A:ビデオが借りてありますか。

B:ええ、借りてあります。きのうビデオ屋に行ったから、借りておきました。

A:じゃ、私は借りなくてもいいですね。

B:掃除がしてありますか。

A:いいえ、まだしてありません。今日忙しいから、してくれませんか。

B:えっ! 私がするんですか。

#### B's List

	Decide who will do it:
ビデオを借りる	(I have done it.)
掃除をする。	FRED CEPTER OF
飲み物を買う	対はない大学に任けなく
カラオケを準備する	
ケーキを焼く	(I have done it.)
料理を作る	
友だちに連絡する	onn.
冷蔵庫にビールを入れる	(I have done it.)
	海龙、冬ら江中韓は万安