#### [ Expressions ]

#### この件 this matter

"けん" means "こと"("a matter"), or more specifically; "あん"("an idea"), "しごと" ("a job/task"), "できごと"("an incident"), or "じけん"("an event"). This is a formal expression and often used in business conversations. Examples are: "れいのけん" ("that matter"), "はっちゅうのけん"("in the event of placing an order"), and "さくらしょうじとのとりひきのけん"("the business with Sakura Trading Company").

## 合意を得てからのほうがいいと思いますよ I think it would be better if you get their consent in advance

The expression "ほうがいいとおもいますよ" which follows the ta-form of a verb, is explained in scene 40. In the above dialogue, the expression follows the particle "から", therefore, the particle "の" is inserted before the expression. This rule applies when the expression follows a noun.

#### 次回にしたらどうですか Why not bring it up at the next meeting?

"たらどうですか" is used for making suggestions. A typical situation is when recommending one of more than two choices. In the above dialogue, the female speaker suggests that the topic should be discussed in the next meeting.

## Drill

例:次回 → 次回にしたらどうですか

- かきとは書留
- @ J-L-
- ❸ この案

## Formal vs. Informal

次回にしたらどうですか



今度にしたら?



	_		
X = 3 3		<b>\</b> !	
復習		COV.	$\Delta W I$
HT H			CITI

You are Ms. Yan of ABC Corporation. Your co-worker, Mr. Ogawa is about to leave the office to visit a client without wearing a jacket. You will advise Mr. Ogawa it would be better if he wore a jacket.

Mr.Ogawa:では、行ってきます。

Ms. Yan: 小川さん、ジャケット、\_\_\_\_\_。

Mr.Ogawa: え? 変ですか。

Ms. Yan: 取引先に行くときは、ジャケット、\_\_\_\_\_\_。

Mr.Ogawa:はい、気をつけます。

Mr.Smith of ABC Corporation. Your co-worker, Ms.Sato is about to order lunch from a restaurant called "*Kyoya*", but this place was very unpopular last time they ordered. You advise Ms.Sato that it would be better if she ordered from another restaurant.

Ms.Sato: 朝首のお弁当、「きょうや」に頼もうと思います。

Mr.Smith: 遠うお店に\_\_\_\_\_\_。

Ms.Sato:どうしてですか。

Mr.Smith: この間、注文しましたけど、\_\_\_\_\_。

Ms.Sato: そうですか。

# 挨拶する Greeting Someone

- ─ 42 いつもお世話になっております
- ——43 今日はありがとうございました
- O-----44●お世話になりました
- 45 お体に気をつけて



## ❷ いつもお世話になっております

ヤンさんが電話をとりました。 ヤンさんはどのようなメモを書きますか。





Dialogue

ヤン:はい、ABC 商事でございます。 節引先:みどり銀行の笛中と申しますが。

ヤン:いつもお世話になっております。

取引先:いえ、こちらこそ、お世話になっております。

あのう、スミスさんはいらっしゃいますか。

ヤン:申し訳ございません。スミスは席をはずしておりますが、

戻りましたら、お電話させましょうか。

取引先:では、お願いします。

#### ヤンさんはどのようなメモを書きますか。

1. スミスさんへ

みどり銀行の田中様に 電話してください。

8/14

2. スミスさんへ

みどり銀行の田中様から お電話がありました。

8/14

3.

スミスさんへ

みどり銀行の田中様から お電話がありました。 またかけるとのことです。

8/14

ヤン

#### Vocabulary

商事 a trading company

こちらこそ likewise

#### English

Ms. Yan is answering the telephone. What will her phone message be?

Ms. Yan: < Good morning. > This is ABC Corporation.

Client: (Hello.) This is Tanaka of Midori Bank.

Ms. Yan: (Oh hello, Mr. Tanaka.) < It is always a pleasure doing business with you.>

Client: <Likewise.> < May I speak to Mr.Smith, please? >

Ms.Yan: I'm afraid he is not in at the moment. Shall I have him call you back when he returns?

Client: Yes, I'd appreciate that. (Thank you.)

What will her phone message be?

#### お世話になっております It is always a pleasure doing business with you

It means "Thank you always for your help and kindness". This expression is commonly used when talking to a client on the telephone. In many cases, even when the status of the other person is not clear, the speaker uses this expression. "おせわさまです" is also commonly used.

#### 席をはずしております He/she is not at his/her desk

This expression states that the person to whom the caller would like to speak is not at his/her desk. It is used when the colleague is expected to return soon, but not when he/she will be out for some time, or is in a meeting.

#### お電話させましょうか Shall I have him/her call you back?

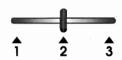
In the dialogue, this means "Shall I have Mr.Smith call you back?".

## Formal vs. Informal

いつもお世話になっております



いつもお世話になっています





## 43 今日はありがとうございました

スミスさんが取引先の人と話しています。 スミスさんはどうやって会社にもどりますか。



#### Dialogue

中川:それでは、資料、お待ちしていますので。

よろしくお願いします。

スミス:はい、草薬お送りいたします。今日はありがとうございました。

中川:いえ、こちらこそ。

お帰りは、タクシーですか。

スミス:いえ、タクシーで来ましたが、込んでいましたので、

帰りは地下鉄にします。

中川:そうですか。歩くには、ちょっと遠いですからね。

スミス:はい。では、失礼します。

中川:失礼します。

#### スミスさんはどうやって会社にもどりますか。

1. タクシーで 2. 地下鉄で 3. 歩いて

#### Vocabulary

取引先 clients 資料 documents

草述 as quickly as possible

お帰り return, go back (polite form)

#### English

Mr.Smith is talking to a client.

How will Mr.Smith return to the office?

Ms. Nakagawa: Well then, I'll be waiting for your documents.

< I appreciate your sending it to me promptly. >

Mr.Smith: Yes, I'll send it to you as quickly as possible. Thank you for meeting with me today.

Ms.Nakagawa: Oh, < likewise >. Are you going back by taxi?

Mr.Smith: No, I came by taxi but the traffic was heavy, so I'll take the subway back.

Ms.Nakagawa: I see. It's a little far to walk, isn't it?

Mr.Smith: Yes. Well, good-bye, then.

Ms. Nakagawa: Good-bye.

How will Mr.Smith return to the office?

1. by taxi

2. by subway

3. on foot

#### よろしくお願いします Please take care of it

"よろしくおねがいします" is used when asking somebody to do something. The expression consists of two parts and each of them is sometimes used independently, that is "よろしく" and "おねがいします". However, "よろしくおねがいします" is more polite. Also a request is often added before the expression, for example, "コピー、よろしくおねがいします"("Please make a photocopy of this") and "れんらく、よろしくおねがいします"("Please inform somebody of something").

#### 今日はありがとうございました Thank you for today

This is used for expressing gratitude to somebody when leaving his/her office. In the dialogue, the past form of "ありがとうございます" is used because the meeting is over. "ありがとうございました" is often used when thanking somebody for a previous occasion, for example, "きのうはありがとうございました"("Thank you for [what you did for me] yesterday") and "せんじつはありがとうございました" ("Thank you for [what you did for me] the other day").

#### では、失礼します Well, good-bye, then

This polite expression is used when saying good-bye to seniors or somebody from another company. See page 132 (useful expressions). The word "では" is used to indicate that the speaker is closing the conversation.



例:今日 → <u>今日</u>はありがとうございました

4 先日

② この間

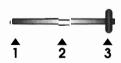
**6** 作品

## Formal vs. Informal

\*\*。 今日はありがとうございました



**う**自はどうも





## お世話になりました

スミスさんがオフィスでスピーチしています。 スミスさんは、この後どうしますか。



#### Dialogue

スミス:1年の研修を終え、このたび、カナダ支社に関ることになりました。 ここ、東京本社では1年間お世話になりました。

皆様にはご迷惑ばかりおかけしていたと思います。すみませんでした。 こちらでは、大阪へ出張したり、取引先を訪問したり、いろいろ貴重な 経験をさせていただきました。大変勉強になりました。

ありがとうございました。

今まで、本当にいろいろとお世話になりました。 カナダに帰ってからもがんばりたいと思います。 これからもよろしくお願いします。

スミスさんは、この後どうしますか。

1. 研修を受ける **2.** カナダ支針に覧る **3.** 大阪へ出張する

#### Vocabulary

研修 training 支社 branch (office) オフィス office スピーチ speech 本社 head office 迷惑 inconvenience 戻る return, go back 出張 business trip 訪問する visit 取引先 clients 貴重な invaluable 経験 experience

#### **English**

Mr.Smith is making a speech at the office. What will Mr.Smith do afterwards?

Mr.Smith: Having finished a year in training, I will be going back to the Canada Branch.

I am grateful for all the assistance you have given me during my year at the Tokyo Head Office.

I apologize for any inconvenience I may have caused for you all.

During my training here, I have been on business trips to Osaka, visited clients, and have had many other invaluable experiences. They have all been very good learning experiences for me.

I would like (to take this opportunity) to thank you. < I appreciate all your support during my say. >

I will try to do my best after returning to Canada. (I thank you once again, and)

< I hope we continue to have a good working relationship in the years to come. >

What will Mr.Smith do afterwards?

1. undergo training 2. go back to the Canada Branch 3. go on a business trip to Osaka

#### このたび、カナダ支社に読ることになりました I will be going back to the Canada Branch

The expression "このたび、~ことになりました" is used when informing someone of a major change such as a transfer to a different section/branch, resignation from the company, or marriage. In the case of a transfer, "~にまいります"("I will go to ~") or "~にきんむすることになりました"("It's been decided that I'll go to work at the XX section/branch") is used with the new location mentioned before the particle "に". "このたび" means "こんかい"("this time").

#### 大変勉強になりました I learned a lot

The word "べんきょう" used in the speech has nothing to do with academic studying. Mr.Smith means that he has learned a lot of things through his experience working in the Tokyo Head Office by saying "たいへんべんきょうになりました".

#### いろいろとお世話になりました Thank you for all your help

In saying "いろいろとおせわになりました", Mr.Smith in the speech means that everybody took care of him while he was in the office. This expression is used for thanking co-workers and other people with whom the speaker worked.

#### これからもよろしくお願いします lhope we can continue to have a good working relationship

Mr.Smith, who has been sent to the Tokyo office of the company from Canada as a trainee, says "これからもよろしくおねがいします" because their business relationship will be retained after returning to Canada.

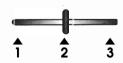
### Drill

例:カナダ支社に**戻る →** このたび、<u>カナダ支社に**戻る**</u>ことになりました。

- 犬阪支店へ転勤する
- 2 香港支社で研修する
- 3 退職する

## Formal vs. Informal -

これからもよろしくお願いします



-

これからもよろしく



## 45 お体に気をつけて



#### Dialogue

佐藤:では、一言ご挨拶させていただきます。

スミスさん、1年間お疲れさまでした。

短い間でしたが、カナダの会社のこと、ビジネスのし芳など、いろいろ教えてくださって、とても勉強になりました。それに、スミスさんの簡るい人柄で、オフィスが楽しくなりました。ありがとうございました。スミスさんがいなくなるのは寂しいですが、これからも、メールなどで連絡をとらせていただきたいと思います。

カナダでも、お体に気をつけて、がんばってください。-p ご活躍をお祈りしています。

#### スミスさんはどんな人だと言っていますか。

1. 体が弱い人 2. 酮るい人 3. 競しい人

#### Vocabulary

スピーチ speech (ご)挨拶 a few words (polite form)

し方 way, how to do

人柄 personality

メール e-mail

連絡をとる keep in touch

(ご)活躍 success (polite form)

#### **English**

A woman is making a speech.

What does she say about Mr.Smith?

Ms.Sato: Allow me to say a few words.

Mr.Smith, < I appreciate all you have done for us while you were with us this past year. > It was a short time, but you have taught us many things about the Canada Branch and Canadian business practices, which have all been very educational. Your cheerful personality brightened up the office, and contributed in creating a pleasant working environment. Thank you very much. We will all miss you, but would like to keep in touch by e-mail, or other means.

Please take care, and < keep up the good work in Canada >.

We wish you further success (in the future).

What does she say about Mr.Smith?

1. he has poor health

2. he is cheerful

3. he is lonely

#### 一言で挨拶させていただきます l'd like to say a few words now

This expression is often used when beginning a speech.

#### お疲れさまでした We appreciate all your hard work

This is basically the same expression as "おつかれさまです" in scene 22. By saying "おつかれさまでした", the female speaker expresses appreciation of everything that Mr.Smith has done while working at the office. Please note that in the speech, the expression appears in the past tense because after a year of service Mr.Smith will no longer work at that office. On the other hand, the expression used by Ms. Yan in the dialogue in scene 22, appears in the present tense. This is because Ms. Yan is talking to her senior who has not finished working that day. In this case she is using the daily expression of appreciation.

#### 🌣 勉強になりました 🛮 learned a lot

See scene 44.

### お体に気をつけて、がんばってください

Please take care of yourself and keep up the good work

When closing such a speech, this expression is used for hoping that somebody stays healthy and works hard. However, it is not appropriate to say "がんばってください" to a senior.

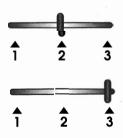
#### ご活躍をお祈りし<mark>てい</mark>ます I wish you further success

This expression is used to wish somebody well in their new working environment and to hope they are successful. It is often used in the last part of a speech for somebody leaving the office.

### Formal vs. Informal

お体に気をつけて、がんばってください

体に気をつけて、がんばってね



	復習 【Review】
	You are Mr.Ogawa of ABC Corporation. Your co-worker Ms.Yan, has been
	working in the General Affairs Department for three years and is transferring to
	the Sale Department. She is a very nice person and has taught you some English
	and about her country, Malaysia. You say a few words at her sending-off party.
	Mr.Ogawa:では、。
	ヤンさん、3年間。ヤンさんはとても親切
	で、また、英語を教えてくれたり、マレーシアのことをいろいろ教えて
	くださって、とても勉強になりました。3。
	総務部にいっても、お体に気をつけて、。
	で活躍を。
3	
	You are Ms. Yan of ABC Corporation You are returning to Malaysia. You have
	work at ABC Corporation for the last five years since coming to Japan. You like
	Japan but must return home because of a family problem. You say a few words
	at your farewell party.
	Ms.Yan:、マレーシアに帰ることになりました。
	ABC商事では 5 年間。 ありがとうございま
	した。日本は大変好きなのですが、家庭の事情で帰国しなければならな
	くなりました。マレーシアに帰ってからも。
	今まで本当に 4 。

## 便利な表現

## 1 お願いします



1. Taking a taxi, and giving your destination to the driver:

ヤン:東京駅までお願いします。

Ms. Yan: Tokyo Station, please.

運転手:はい。

Taxi driver: Yes, (sir).

2. Asking for the person you are visiting at the reception desk:

スミス:小林さん、お願いします。

Mr.Smith: Mr.Kobayashi, please.

受付:はい。

Receptionist: <One moment, please.>

3. Being offered help by co-worker at the office:

ਵਰੇ りょう 同僚:スミスさん、これ、コピーしましょうか。Co-wor<mark>ker:Mr.Sm</mark>ith, shall I copy this for you?

スミス:お願いします。

Mr.Smith: Yes, please (thank you).

4. Ordering coffee at a restaurant:

スミス:コーヒー、お願いします。

Mr.Smith: Coffee, please.

店員:はい。

Waitress: Yes, (sir).

5. Shopping with a credit card, and being asked to give one's signature:

店員:こちらにサインをお願いいたします。 Salesperson: Would you sign here, please?

スミス:はい。 Mr.Smith : All right.

#### Explanation

"おねがいします" is used when asking somebody to do something, as in the case of 1 and 2 above. Example 3 shows that Mr.Smith uses the expression when accepting the offer from the female speaker. When ordering something at a shop/restaurant, this follows the name of the item the speaker would like, as example 4 indicates. A More formal version of this expression is "おねがいいたします" which is used in example 5. On the other hand, when talking to a younger person or a friend, simply saying "おねがい" is enough.



1. Asking someone to use the elevator before you:

スミス:どうぞ。 Mr.Smith: < After you. >

<sup>どうりょう</sup> 同僚:どうも。

Co-worker: Thank you.



2. Showing a guest into the reception room:

スミス:こちらへどうぞ。

繁:はい。

Mr.Smith: This way, please.

Guest: < Thank you. >

3. Being asked by someone if they can smoke in your presence:

繁:たばこを吸ってもいいですか。

Guest: Do you mind if I smoke?

ヤン:どうぞ。

Ms.Yan: < Not at all. >

4. Handing the company pamphlet to a guest:

スミス:どうぞ。

Mr.Smith: <Here you are. >

繁:ありがとうございます。

Guest: Thank you.

5. Giving someone a souvenir:

ヤン:竹道のお茶です。どうぞ。

Ms. Yan: <I brought some Chinese tea for you.>

同僚:どうもありがとう。

Co-worker: Thank you.

#### **Explanation**

Examples 1 to 3 illustrate the use of " $\xi$ " when prompting somebody to do something. The expression is also used in situations such as examples 4 and 5 when giving something to somebody.

## 3 すみません



#### 1. Getting off an elevator full of people:

スミス: すみません。

Mr.Smith: Excuse me.

#### 2. Asking for directions at a client's company:

スミス:すみません。

受付:はい。

Mr.Smith: Excuse me.

Receptionist: Yes.

#### 3. Being served tea at a client's office:

取引先:どうぞ。

スミス:すみません。

Client : <Have some tea, sir.>

Mr.Smith: Thank you.

#### 4. Bumping into someone at the office:

スミス: すみません。

Mr.Smith: Excuse me!

#### **Explanation**