小杯さんは、いらっしゃいますか ls Mr.Kobayashi in?

See scene 4 for the expression "いらっしゃいますか".

お休みをいただいておりますが He/she is on leave for the day

This is one way of saying "(he/she) has taken a day off(today)". The literal translation is "(he/she) has been given a holiday". Because the speaker in the dialogue is talking to someone who belongs to an "out-group", she uses the honorific humble expression.

Attaching "が" at the end of the sentence softens the tone of the words.

お願いします Please

This expression is used when saying "please" to a request. In the dialogue, Mr.Smith adds "すみません"("Thank you") before saying "おねがいします" to express his gratitude towards the female speaker.

Drill

例: こちらからお電話さしあげる

- ➡ A: <u>こちらからお電話さしあげ</u>ましょうか。
 - B:では、お願いします。
- 書類をコピーする ② レストランを予約する ③ 荷物を運ぶ

Formal vs. Informal —

すみません、お願いします



ごめん、お願い



Coffee Break ウチ・ソト

[In-group/Out-group]

You should use an honorific form when talking to relatives of your colleagues. The left illustration below shows that the speaker uses honorific humble expression when referring to Mr. Watanabe in a conversation with somebody from another company. On the other hand, the right illustration shows that the speaker uses honorific respectful expression, not humble expression, when talking to Mr. Watanabe's relative. This is because Mr. Watanabe falls into the category of "out-group" from the point of view of the speaker.





13 グラフを作りなおしてくれませんか

スミスさんが同じ会社の女の人と話しています。 一数の人は今から何をしますか。



スミス 佐藤

Dialogue

スミス:佐藤さん、今、ちょっといいですか。

佐藤:はい。

スミス:昨日コピーしてもらった資料に変更があって……。

このデータでグラフを作りなおしてくれませんか。

佐藤:はい。いいですよ。

スミス: すみません。お願いします。

女の人は今から何をしますか。

- 1. 資料をコピーする
- **2.** 会議に出る
- 3. 資料のグラフをなおす

Vocabulary

資料 documents, material 変更 change データ data グラフ graph 作りなおす remake

English

Mr.Smith is talking with a female co-worker.

What will the woman do now?

Mr.Smith: Ms.Sato, do you have a moment?

Ms.Sato: Yes.

Mr.Smith: There have been some changes in the documents you copied for me yesterday.

Would you remake the graph, using this data?

Ms.Sato: Yes, of course.

Mr.Smith: Sorry. <Thank you.>

What will the woman do now?

- 1. copy the report
- 2. attend a meeting
- 3. remake the graph for the report

今、ちょっといいですか Do you have a moment?

This is a casual version of "ちょっとよろしいですか" in scene 15. "よろしい" is more polite than "いい". Similar expressions such as "いま、いい/よろしいですか" are also used.

作りなおしてくれませんか Could you remake (something) ?

When asking somebody to do something, the expression "くれませんか" is used with the verb in the te-form, e.g. "つくりなおしてくれませんか" ("Could you remake this for me please?"). It is not appropriate to use this expression with seniors. See scene 19 for a more formal version.

すみません I'm sorry

See page 131.

お願いします Please

See scene 17.

Drill

例:グラフを作り<mark>なおしま</mark>す **→ <u>グラフを作りなおして</u>くれませんか**。

- 資料をコピーします
- **② 会議に出ます**
- ❸ いっしょに残業します

Formal vs. Informal

。 今ちょっとよろしいですか



今ちょっといい?





● 支店長にわたしていただけませんか

ヤンさんが高じ会社の第の人と話しています。 第の人は何をしますか。



Dialogue

ヤン:小川さん、明日から大阪支店に出張ですよね。

小川:ええ、そうですよ。

ヤン:すみませんが、これを支店長にわたしていただけませんか。

売削:いいですよ。荷ですか。

ヤン:お茶なんですけど……。この間お世話になったので。

小川:あ、はい。

ヤン: すみません。どうぞよろしくお伝えください。

小川:はい。伝えます。

第の人は何をしますか。

1. 大阪支店長にあげるお茶を買う **2.** ヤンさんといっしょに大阪支店長に奏う

3. 大阪支店長にお茶をわたす

Vocabulary

支店 branch 出張 business trip

支店隻 branch manager

お世話になる be indebted to someone

English

Ms. Yan is talking with a male co-worker.

What will the man do?

Ms. Yan: Mr. Ogawa, you're going on a business trip to the Osaka Office tomorrow, aren't you?

Mr.Ogawa: Yes, that's right.

Ms. Yan: I'm sorry, but... Would you mind giving this to the branch manager (for me)?

Mr.Ogawa: < Not at all. > What is it?

Ms. Yan: It's some tea. To show my appreciation for his help the other day.

Mr.Ogawa: Oh, I see.

Ms. Yan: I'm sorry (for the trouble). Please give him my regards.

Mr.Ogawa: Oh yes, I'll do that.

What will the man do?

- 1. buy some tea to give to the Osaka Branch Office manager
- 2. visit the branch manager of the Osaka Branch Office with Ms. Yan
- 3. give the tea to the Osaka Branch Office manager

すみませんが l'm sorry, but...

This expression is used when asking somebody for a favour. It precedes the speaker's request. By saying "すみませんが", the speaker indicates that he/she is sorry to have to ask the favour.

わたしていただけませんか Could you give this (to somebody for me)?

This is the polite version of "てくれませんか" (see scene 18). This expression is used when making a request of a senior or somebody the speaker is not familiar with.

よろしくお伝えください Please give (someone) my regards

This expression is used when asking somebody to deliver a message such as "おひさしぶりです"("It's been a long time since I saw you last"), or "このあいだはありがとうございました"("Thank you for what you did for me last time"), to somebody else. The message becomes more polite with the expression "どうぞ". For example, if Mr.Smith will see the person who helped you out, you can say "すみませんが、なかやまさんにどうぞよろしくおつたえください"("Please pass on my regards to Mr.Nakayama") to Mr.Smith. If you are a close acquaintance of Mr.Smith, you can simply say "なかやまさんによろしく"("Please say hello to Mr.Nakayama").

Drill

例:これを支店長にわたす →

すみませ<mark>んが、これを支店長にわたして</mark>いただけませんか。

- 資料をコピーする
- ② グラフの作り方を教える
- 3 大阪支社に行く

Formal vs. Informal

ずれず。中山さんによろしくお伝えください



中山さんによろしく





② この日本語の書類、見てくれる?

スミスさんが同じ会社の女の人と話しています。 一女の人は今から何をしますか。



Dialogue

スミス:佐藤さん、悪いけど、この日本語の書類、見てくれる? -p

佐藤:いつまでに? -p

スミス:できれば、今すぐお願いしたいんだけど。 -p

佐藤:え? 今すぐ? これから外出なんだけど。 -p

スミス:急いでるんだ。-p -f 頼むよ。-p -f

佐藤: しょうがないわね。 -p -m じゃ、ちょっと見せて。 -p

女の人は今から何をしますか。

1. 外出する

2. 手紙を書く

3. 書類をチェックする

Vocabulary

書類 documents, papers

外出 go out

しょうがない it can't be helped, be obliged to (do something)

English

Mr.Smith is talking with a female co-worker.

What will the woman do now?

Mr.Smith: Ms.Sato, I'm sorry to trouble you, but would you take a look at these papers in Japanese?

Ms.Sato: By when?

Mr.Smith: If possible, I was hoping you'd do it right now.

Ms.Sato: What, now? I'm just about to go out.

Mr.Smith: I'm in a hurry. Please?

Ms.Sato: Well, all right then. Let me take a look.

What will the woman do now?

- 1. go out
- 2. write a letter
- 3. check some papers

悪いけど l'm sorry to trouble you, but...

This is a casual expression meaning "すみませんが"(see scene 19). Therefore, it is appropriate to use the expression only when talking to co-workers or friends. It is also acceptable to use it with a subordinate when asking him/her to do a task. Another such expression is "わるいんだけど". See scenes 19 and 32 for a more formal way of saying this.

覚てくれる? Could you have a look at this?

The meaning of the expression "てくれる?" is the same as "てくれませんか"(see scene 18), but it is very casual, so it is advisable to use this only with close friends or subordinates.

頼むよ Please

This expression is used when asking somebody to do something. It is not appropriate to use it with a senior. The dialogue illustrates an example of the expression used between co-workers. However, it is also useful when asking a subordinate to carry out a task, saying for example, "じゃ、しっかりたのむよ" ("Well, I leave the matter to you, so please take care of it").

Drill

例: この日本語の文書、見る \Rightarrow 悪いけど、<u>この日本語の文書、</u> <u>覚て</u>くれる?

- 資料、コピーする
- ② グラフ、作る
- **3** 大阪支社、行く

Formal vs. Informal

見ていただけませんか



見てくれる?



XE II	eview]	A dec	
You are Ms.	an of ABC Corporation.	You are calling Nihor	n Trading and a
for Mr.Yama	da.		
Nihon Tra	ling : はい、日本商事で	ございます。	
Ms	Yan:ABC商事の		2
Nihon Tra	ling : はい、少々お待ち	らください 。	
You are Mr	Smith of ABC Corporation	on You ask a co-wor	rker Ms Sato i
	opy some documents for		(RCI, 1415.5410, 1
could photoc	opy some documents for y	you.	
Mr.S	nith : 佐藤さん、今、	1 "	
	Sato:はい。		
	nith : この書類、	2	
	Sato:はい、いいですよ	•	
1415.	,, , , , , , , ,		

了解する Agreeing

21 ●わかりました

____22●かしこまりました

_____23●私でよろしければ



② わかりました

スミスさんが同じ会社の数の人と話しています。 スミスさんはいつまでに仕事をしますか。



Dialogue

同僚:スミスさん。

スミス:はい。

高僚: この書類、入力してくれる? -p

スミス: 急ぎですか。

高僚:そうね。 -p -m あさっての会議で報告したいから、

明日中にできる? -p

スミス:はい、がんばります。 同僚:じゃ、お願いします。

スミス:はい、わかりました。

スミスさんはいつまでに仕事をしますか。

1. 酮苷

2. あさって

Vocabulary

書類 documents, papers

入力 input

会議 meeting

報告 report

English

Mr.Smith is talking with a female co-worker. By when will Mr.Smith do the work?

Co-worker: Mr.Smith?

Mr.Smith: Yes.

Co-worker: Could you input these documents to the computer?

Mr.Smith: Is this urgent?

Co-worker: Well... I'd like to report it at the meeting the day after tomorrow, so could you do

by sometime tomorrow?

Mr.Smith: Yes, I'll try my best. Co-worker: < Thank you. > Mr.Smith: All right.

By when will Mr.Smith do the work?

- 1. tomorrow
- 2. the day after tomorrow

急ぎですか Is it urgent?

When you want to ask if the matter is urgent or not the phrase "isogi desu ka" ("Is it urgent?") is used. This phrase is used when referring to work related matters only and cannot be used to refer to a person who is in a hurry to get somewhere.

がんばります I'll do my best

The meaning of this expression is that the speaker will try hard to do his/her best. Besides this usage, the expression is often used to motivate other people by saying "がんばってください"("Hang in there"). This expression bears the nuance that the speaker is fully supportive and holds no negative connotations. Therefore, the appropriate response to "がんばってください" is "ありがとうございます" ("Thank you very much").

わかりました I understand

In the dialogue, Mr.Smith means that he will do what he is told, by saying, "わかりました".

Formal vs. Informal

わかりました



わかった



Coffee Break 住所 (じゅうしょ)

[Address]

- **Q**: Addresses in Japan are not very easy to follow and the streets do not have names. Because of this, when I am in an unfamiliar place, the inconvenience makes me feel very nervous. Don't Japanese people have any problems in finding the places they want to go to?
- A: It is easier to find the right place if you have information about intersections, train stations, shops, banks, and so on, in the area you are going to. When taking a taxi, it is a good idea to tell the driver about landmarks around your destination, in addition to the address.



② かしこまりました

ヤンさんが会社の電話をとりました。ヤンさんはこれからどうしますか。



Dialogue

ヤン:はい、ABC商事でございます。

渡辺:あ、渡辺ですけど。

ヤン:あ、課長、お疲れさまです。

渡辺:あ、ヤンさん。

えーと、今日作ってもらった書類だけど、

フジ食品さんにファックスしておいてください。

ヤン:はい、かしこまりました。

ヤンさんはこれからどうしますか。

1. フジ食品からのファックスを受け取る

2. フジ食品にファックスする書類を作る

3. フジ食品にファックスを送る

Vocabulary

(電話を)とる answer (the telephone)

商事 a trading company

課長 Section Manager

書類 documents, papers

食品 foods

ファックス fax

English

Ms. Yan is answering the telephone at the office. What will Ms. Yan do afterwards?

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

 $Mr. Watanabe: (Hello.\)\ This is\ Watanabe.$

Ms.Yan:(Hello.) <Mr.Watanabe. > < I appreciate your hard work. >

(What can I do for you?)

Mr. Watanabe: Ms. Yan, I'd like you to fax the report you prepared for me today to Fuji Foods.

Ms.Yan: All right, (sir).

What will Ms. Yan do afterwards?

- 1. receive a fax from Fuji Foods
- 2. prepare a report to fax to Fuji Foods
- 3. fax the report to Fuji Foods

課長 Section Manager

A senior is addressed by his/her name followed by his/her title (see scene 2), or by title alone. Therefore, Mr. Watanabe, who is a section manager, is addressed as "わたなべか ちょう" or "かちょう".

お疲れさまです lappreciate your hard work

As the dialogue shows, Ms. Yan says "おつかれさまです" on the telephone when talking to her superior who is working away from the office. The expression is also used when talking to subordinates or colleagues. The expression means "You must be tired. It's hard, isn't it?".

フジ食品さん Fuji Foods

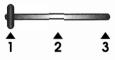
You can attach the suffix "さん" to the name of a company or a school, as well as to personal names. Therefore, "フジしょくひん"("Fuji Foods") and "みどりぎんこう" ("Midori Bank") can be referred to as "フジしょくひんさん" and "みどりぎんこうさん".

かしこまりました All right, sir/madam

This expression is used when confirming that the speaker understands an instruction or an order. This polite expression is used with a senior or a client.

Formal vs. Informal

かしこまりました



わかった





② 私でよろしければ

ヤンさんと上声が話しています。 ヤンさんは来调何をしますか。



Dialogue

上言:ヤンさん、ちょっと。 -p

ヤン:はい、荷でしょうか。

上司: 衆週の火曜日、フィリピンからお客さんが来るんだけど、

アテンド、頼めないかな。 -p

ヤン:はい、私でよろしければ。

上司: ああ、助かるよ。 -p -f

ヤン:では、詳しいことを教えてください。

上司:うん、仙田くんが資料を持っているから、

後でコピーをとってもらうよ。 -p -f

ヤン:ありがとうございます。

ヤンさんは来调何をしますか。

フィリピンに行く
 フィリピンからのお客さんを案内する
 資料のコピーをする
 フィリピンの資料を集める

3. 資料のコピーをする

Vocabulary

アテンド attend

節かる be a great help 詳しいこと details

資料 documents, references コピーをとる make copies

案内する show around

English

Ms. Yan is talking with a superior. What will Ms. Yan do next week?

Superior: Ms. Yan, < do you have a minute? >

Ms. Yan: Yes, what is it?

Superior: There's a client visiting us from the Philippines next Tuesday. I was wondering if you

would attend to him.

Ms. Yan: All right, if you'd like me to. Superior: Yes, you'd be a great help.

Ms. Yan: Then, could you give me the details?

Superior: Yes. Mr. Yamada has <the information>, so I'll have him make copies for you later.

Ms. Yan: Thank you.

What will Ms. Yan do next week?

- 1. go to the Philippines
- 2. show a client from the Philippines around
- 3. take copies of references
- 4. gather references on the Philippines

ちょっと Do you have a moment?

The expressions "ちょっとよろしいですか" and "いま、ちょっといいですか" are introduced in scenes 15 and 18 respectively. In the dialogue, the expression is used without "いてすか", but it has the same meaning. Because "ちょっと" is a casual expression, it is not appropriate to use it with a senior or a guest from outside the company.

何でしょうか What would you like?

The meaning of the expression is "What is it?" or "What would you like me to do?" It is used when asking a senior what his/her request is.

たの 頼めないかな Can I ask you to do something?

The meaning of the expression is "I'd like to ask you to do something, would that be acceptable?". This is an indirect way of making a request. The sentence ends with the particle "かな", which implies a question. Some examples are; "つうやく、たのめないかな"("Can I ask you to interpret?") and "ワープロ、たのめないかな"("Can I ask you to do some word processing?").

私一

There are a few Japanese equivalents of the first person pronoun, "I". Some of the examples are "わたし", "わたくし", "ぼく", "おれ". The first two expressions are normally used in business. "わたくし" is more polite than "わたし".

私でよろしければ If you think I am suitable

In the dialogue, Ms. Yan means that she will do the job if the man requesting it thinks she is suitable for it. This humble expression is used when accepting an important task. The expression "よりんぱ" is a more formal version of "よければ".

Formal vs. Informal

***だいなるしければ



私でよかったら

