

Lesson 18

時	十二時半	長谷川	男	35歳
場所	東西銀行	藤本	女	26歳

長谷川 藤本さん、あの仕事はもう出来ましたか。
藤本 いいえ、二番目のがまだ出来ていませんので
ちょっと待って下さい。
長谷川 ええ、かまいませんよ。ところでもう昼ごはんは
食べましたか。
藤本 いいえ、朝から忙しかったのでまだ食べていません。
長谷川 僕もこれからですが、いっしょにどうですか。
藤本 はい。私もここで一休みします。

場所 東西銀行の近くのレストラン

長谷川 何にしますか。
藤本 私はカレー・ライスにします。
長谷川 僕は今日はおなかがすいているから、ランチ・セット
のA にします。すいません、カレーを一つとランチ・
セットのA を一つ下さい。
藤本 あしたのミーティングの準備はもうすみましたか。
長谷川 いや、まだ始めていませんよ。
藤本 今月は特に忙しいですね。
ウェイトレス お待ちどうさまでした。ランチ・セットA のお客さまは
どちらですか。
長谷川 あ、こちらです。

Comment

Japanese eat lunch at midday and most office workers in Tōkyō will go to one of

the numerous small restaurants in the vicinity of their office. Depending on the area, this could be on the street, or in a large office block, or in one of the huge underground arcades that now honeycomb the large cities. Most small restaurants of this kind will have the main dishes on show in the window in the form of plastic models. Some will offer only *tempura* or *sushi*, but most will have a fairly large selection. The menu is liable to be a tremendous mixture of Japanese, Chinese and Japanized-English terminology. Here Fujimoto is having a curry. The term for curry is カレー・ライス. Note that despite the plethora of words for 'rice' in Japan, they choose to use the English word, writing it in *katakana*; this is because the dish as a whole is foreign. Hasegawa decides on a 'set lunch A', which will be a tray with one meat or fish dish, together with rice, pickles and soup. If they want coffee or tea afterwards, they might well move on somewhere else.

18.1 The negative forms of ～ている and ～ていた

まだ出来ていません。
まだ食べていません。

Study and learn the following forms:

	<i>plain negative</i>	<i>polite negative</i>
～ている	～ていない	～ていません
～ていた	～ていなかった	～ていませんでした

18.2 Question and answer with もう and まだ

あの仕事はもう出来ましたか。
いいえ、二番目のがまだ出来ていません。

Note that although a positive response to this question would simply be: はい出来ました, 'Yes, I've finished it', the negative response with the word まだ 'not yet' must be put into the ~ている form. A further example:

Question:

もう昼ごはんを食べましたか。

Have you already had your lunch?

Positive response:

ええ、さっき近くのきっさ店でサンドイッチを食べました。

Yes, I had some sandwiches in a nearby cafe a few minutes ago.

Negative response:

いいえ、(昼ごはんは) まだ食べていません。

No, I have not eaten (my lunch) yet.

The reason for this shift is that when the meal is over and done with, a perfective form is appropriate. In the negative reply, however, the word まだ, 'still', shows that we are concerned with being in a negative state, hence the ~ている form must be used: 'I am still in a state of not having eaten.' If you answer with negative imperfective form, いいえ、昼ごはんは食べません, you are actually saying 'No, I do not eat lunch.'

Some more examples:

日本航空 908 便はまだ着いていない。

Japan Airline's Flight 908 has not arrived yet.

山田さんにまだお金を返していません。

I have not yet returned the money to Mr Yamada.

18.3 Ordinal numbers

二番目のがまだ出来ていません。

Ordinals are created by adding the suffix 目 (め) to the cardinal number + the word 番 'number'.

一番	number one	一番目	first
二番	number two	二番目	second
十番	number ten	十番目	tenth
何番	which number?	何番目	where in the order?

18.4 Native Japanese numbers

カレーを一つとランチ・セットのA を一つ下さい。

If you are dealing with an object that has no specific classifier, or if you have forgotten which classifier is appropriate, you can, at a pinch, fall back on the following set of numbers. The numbers you met in 4.7 were of Chinese origin. This new set that you must now learn is of native Japanese origin. It only goes as far as ten.

一つ	ひとつ	六つ	むっつ
二つ	ふたつ	七つ	ななつ
三つ	みっつ	八つ	やっつ
四つ	よっつ	九つ	ここのつ
五つ	いつつ	十	とお

The question word with this set is いくつ.

藤本さんの子供はまだ二つです。

Mrs Fujimoto's child is only two years old.

りんごを十下さい。

Ten apples please.

18.5 ～て下さい

ちょっと待って下さい。

下さい is the imperative form of the verb 下 (くだ) さる 'to hand down', which will be dealt with in detail later on in the course. In 10.1 we introduced the pattern noun + (を) + 下さい meaning 'please give me', を sometimes disappearing in colloquial speech. The same effect can be achieved by adding 下さい to the ～て form of a verb. Some examples:

もう一度言って下さい。	Please say it again (please repeat).
この本を貸して下さい。	Please lend me this book.
よく注意して下さい。	Please be very careful.

Negative requests of this type are produced by adding 下さい to the ～て form of the negative ない which is ないで. Study the following examples:

ここでタバコをすわないで下さい。
Please do not smoke here.
大きな声で話さないで下さい。
Don't talk in a loud voice.

18.6 Two more useful phrases

ええ、かまいませんよ。
ところでもう昼ごはんは食べましたか。

The first of these means 'Yes, I don't mind' and can be used in most situations where you need to express willingness to fall in with the other party. The second,

ところで, is used either when you have just remembered something or when you wish to change the subject of the conversation. Here a simple 'but...' would do, but you will come across situations when it has to be translated 'that reminds me' or 'by the way'.

18.7 An idiomatic use of する

何にしますか。
私はカレー・ライスにします。

An idiomatic use of the verb する is introduced here. When you choose something you can often use the expression X にします, where にする means 'decide on', or 'want'. More examples:

今度の旅行はどこにしますか。
So where shall we go for our next trip?

ミーティングはいつにしますか。
When shall we have our meeting?

どれにしますか。
Which one will you take?

安いのにします。
I'll take the cheap one.

18.8 'Sorry to have kept you waiting'

お待ちどうさまでした。

Yet again, you will have to wait until the grammar of this phrase is properly

explained. In the meantime learn it as a set phrase. The use of the term *さま* is similar to the phrase *おかげさま* (17.5).

Key to conversation

Romanisation

Toki	Jūnijihan	Hasegawa	otoko	sanjūgo-sai
Basho	Tōzai ginkō	Fujimoto	onna	nijūroku-sai

Hasegawa	Fujimoto-san, ano shigoto wa mo dekimashita ka.
Fujimoto	Iie, nibanme no ga mada dekite imasen no de chotto matte kudasai.
Hasegawa	Ē, kamaimasen yo. Tokoro de mo hirugohan wa tabemashita ka.
Fujimoto	Iie, asa kara isogashikatta no de mada tabete imasen.
Hasegawa	Boku mo kore kara desu ga, issho ni dō desu ka.
Fujimoto	Hai. Watakushi mo koko de hitoyasumi shimasu.
Basho	Tōzai ginkō no chikaku no resutoran
Hasegawa	Nani ni shimasu ka.
Fujimoto	Watakushi wa karē raisu ni shimasu.
Hasegawa	Boku wa kyō wa o-naka ga suite iru kara, ranchi setto no A ni shimasu. Suimasen, kare o hitotsu to ranchi setto no A o hitotsu kudasai.
Fujimoto	Ashita no mītingu no junbi wa mō sumimashita ka.
Hasegawa	Iya, mada hajimete imasen yo.
Fujimoto	Kongetsu wa toku ni isogashii desu ne.
Ueitoresu	O-machidōsama deshita. Ranchi setto A no o-kyakusama wa dochira desu ka.
Hasegawa	A, kochira desu.

Translation

Hasegawa	Fujimoto, have you finished those jobs yet?
Fujimoto	No. The second one isn't finished yet, so please wait a bit.
Hasegawa	No matter. By the way, have you eaten lunch yet?

Fujimoto No. I've been busy all morning and so I haven't eaten yet.
Hasegawa I haven't eaten yet either, so how about going together?
Fujimoto All right. I'll take a break now too.

Place A restaurant near the Tōzai Bank

Hasegawa What will you have?
Fujimoto I'll have curry and rice.
Hasegawa I'm hungry today, so I'll have the A set menu. Excuse me! One curry and rice,
and one A set menu please.
Fujimoto Have you finished the preparation for the meeting tomorrow?
Hasegawa No. I haven't even started yet.
Fujimoto We're really busy this month aren't we!
Waitress Sorry to keep you waiting. Which one of you is having the A set menu?
Hasegawa Me please.
