

## LESSON NOTES

# Extra Fun #21

## SS17: Lost Property

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# 21

## KANJI

1. 男: すみません！！
2. 警官: どうしましたか。
3. 男: 財布を落としてしまって。。。届いてないですか。
4. 警官: どんな財布ですか。
5. 男: 黒くて、長くて、、、1万5千円ぐらい入ってたかな、、、そうだ、中に免許証が入っています！！
6. 警官: もしかして、これですか。
7. 男: そうです！よかった、ありがとうございます！

## KANA

1. おとこ: すみません！！
2. けいかん: どうしましたか。
3. おとこ: さいふをおとしてしまって。。。とどいてないですか。
4. けいかん: どんなさいふですか。
5. おとこ: 黒くて、ながくて、、、いちまんごせんえんぐらいはいつてたかな、、、そうだ、なかにめんきょしょうがはいつています！！
6. けいかん: もしかして、これですか。

CONT'D OVER

7. おとこ:                    そうです！よかった、ありがとうございます！

## ROMANIZATION

1. OTOKO:                   Sumimasen!!
2. KEIKAN:                  Dō shimashita ka.
3. OTOKO:                  Saifu o otoshite shimatte... todoite'nai desu ka.
4. KEIKAN:                  Donna saifu desu ka.
5. OTOKO:                  Kuroku te, nagakute... ichiman gosen en kurai haitte'ta kana... sō da, naka ni menkyoshō ga haitte imasu!!
6. KEIKAN:                  Moshikashite, kore desu ka.
7. OTOKO:                  Sō desu! Yokatta, arigatō gozaimasu!

## ENGLISH

1. GUY:                      Excuse me!!
2. POLICE OFFICER:        What happened?
3. GUY:                      I lost my wallet...Did anyone report a lost property?
4. POLICE OFFICER:        What does your wallet look like?

CONT'D OVER

5. GUY: It's a long black wallet, and there was 15 thousand yen in it...Oh! My drivers' license was in it!!
6. POLICE OFFICER: Could this be it?
7. GUY: That's it! Great, thank you!

## VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
男	おとこ	otoko	man
届く	とどく	todoku	to be delivered, to arrive, to reach;V1
免許証	めんきょしょう	mennkyoshō	license
長い	ながい	nagai	long
黒い	くろい	kuroi	black; i-Adj
落とす	おとす	otosu	to lose, to drop;V1
財布	さいふ	saifu	wallet
どうしました	どうしました	dōshimashita?	What's wrong?
警官	けいかん	keikan	police officer
もしかして	もしかして	moshikashite	perhaps, possibly

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>マサミさんは男の人です。 <i>Masami-san wa otoko no hito desu.</i></p> <p>Masami is a man.</p>	<p>アメリカから手紙が届いた。 <i>Amerika kara tegami ga todoita.</i></p> <p>I received a letter from the U.S.</p>
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黒い靴を買いました。  
*Kuroi kutsu o kaimashita.*

I bought black shoes.

新幹線が、ゆっくりと速度を落としてい  
く。

*Shinkansen ga yukkuri to sokudo o otoshite iku.*

The bullet train is slowly losing speed.

いけない！お財布を忘れた！  
*Ikenai! O-saifu o wasureta!*

Oh no! I forgot my wallet!

## GRAMMAR

(i) ~てしまって。。。。

*Shimau* is a verb that means "to finish". When *shimau* is used as an auxiliary verb, following the *-te* form of another verb, it indicates that an action has been thoroughly completed.

As in today's example, if the action is not performed unwillingly or despite the intention of the doer, *-te shimau* form may also carry implications of unwillingness and dissatisfaction on the part of the doer.

### Today's Example:

財布を落としてしまって。

*Saifu o otoshite shimatte.*

I have lost my wallet.

As another point in this example, please note that this sentence ends with *te*-form and it seems to be uncompleted. If you say it in a full sentence, you could continue to say something like "困っています; *Komatte imasu*; I'm in a trouble". But as in this example, you could omit the latter part, because it is obvious from the situation, and could stop with *te*-form. When you want to explain the reason or cause about your unfavorable situation, you can often use the sentence structure of ~てしまって; *--te shimatte*.

### Formation:

\* Te form of Verb + *shimau*

食べる (*taberu*) ⇒ 食べてしまう (*tabete shimau*)

飲む (*nomu*) ⇒ 飲んでしまう (*nonde shimau*)

\* Please note that in the case of *gu/nu/bu/mu*-verbs, *te*-form of them ends with not *te* but *de*.

## Examples:

Japanese	English
遅れてすみません。道に迷ってしまっ て。。(遅れました) <i>Okurete suimasen. Michi ni mayotte shimatte...(okuremashita.)</i>	I'm sorry to be late. I've got lost, so...(I was late.)
ごめんなさい。ワイングラスを割ってし まって。。。 <i>Gomen nasai. Wain gurasu o watte shimatte...</i>	I'm sorry. Because I've broken a wine glass... (=It is the same as ワイングラスを割っ てしまって、ごめんなさい。)
階段から落ちてしまって。。。 <i>Kaidan kara ochite shimatte..</i>	I've fallen down the stairs. (This situation would be when you are explaining why you've got hurt.)

(ii) ~ている, ~ていない

~ている basically means that (i) one is doing something at the present time or (ii) one continues to be in a state created by the action which took place some time ago.

Today's example below is almost the same as saying 届いていますか. In the case of verbs like 届く (*todoku*; to deliver), 行く (*iku*; to go), 来る (*kuru*; to come) or 帰る (*kaeru*; to return), which indicate the idea something or someone moves to somewhere, "te-form + *iru*" means that something/someone moved to somewhere and is there at the present time.

When you say 届いてないですか using a negative question, you can add the nuance that you are wondering whether it has been delivered "by any chance."

### Today's Example:

届いてないですか。

*Todoite nai desu ka.*

(literally: I'm wondering whether or not it has been delivered and is there?)

Haven't you got it delivered yet?

## Examples:

Japanese	English
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タケシくんは、帰っていますか？  
*Takeshi-kun wa, kaette imasu ka?*

Did Takeshi come home and is at home now?  
→ Is Takeshi at home?

アサコは、学校に行っていますか？  
*Asako wa, gakkō ni itte imasu ka?*

Did Asako go to school and is she there now?  
→ Is Asako at school?

入っている(*haitte iru*) is "te-form of 入る(*hairu*; to enter) + *iru*," and this expression is used to mean that there is something in some place almost as a set phrase.

### Today's Examples:

Japanese	English
1万5千円くらい入ってたかな。 <i>Ichi-man go-sen-en kurai haitte ta ka na.</i>	I guess there is 15000 yen in there.
中に免許証が入っています。 <i>Naka ni menkyoshō ga haitte imasu.</i>	I have a license in it.

### Examples:

Japanese	English
バッグにお財布が入っている。 <i>Baggu ni osaifu ga haitte iru.</i>	I have a wallet in my bag.
この箱には、赤い靴が入っている。 <i>Kono hako ni wa, akai kutsu ga haitte iru.</i>	There is red shoes in this box.