

## Unit9 Professor, could you wait for five minutes?

### 1. Vてもらえませんか／Vてくれませんか

These are relatively polite ask-for expressions. Ask-for expressions vary according to the person you ask to. Ask-for expressions with “もらう” use “もらえる”, the potential form.

接続方法： せつぞくほうほう Vて＋もらえませんか

Vて＋くれませんか

手て伝つたう → 手て伝つたってもらえませんか    見みせる → 見みせてくれませんか

Example1) ちょっと手て伝つたってもらえませんか。(Can you help me a bit?)

Example2) ノートをみ見みせてくれませんか。

The expression “Vてください” we learned in N5 is a direct way of asking-for. On the other hand, “Vてもらえませんか” and “Vてくれませんか” express in such a way as to ask about the willingness of the person you ask for a favor. The negative question sentence shows more politeness than the affirmative question sentence. Therefore, Ex.4 is more polite than Ex.3.

Example3) 窓まどを開あけてもらえますか。 窓まどを開あけてくれますか。

Example4) 窓まどを開あけてもらえませんか。 窓まどを開あけてくれませんか。(more polite)

### 2. Vていただけませんか

This expression is more polite than “Vてくれませんか” and “Vてもらえませんか”, and should be used with a person relatively older than you.

“いただく” is the humble word for “morau”, which requires the potential form “いただける” in ask-for expressions. Since the honorific expressions are covered in Unit24, just keep in mind that “Vていただけませんか” as a polite ask-for expression in this Unit.

接続方法： せつぞくほうほう Vて＋いただけませんか

見みる → 見みていただけませんか    撮とる → 撮とっていただけませんか

Example1) 先生せんせい、レポートをみ見みていただけませんか。(Would you mind reading my paper?)

Example2) すみません。写しゃ真しんを撮とっていただけませんか。(Excuse me, but would you mind taking a picture of me?)

### 3. までに／まで

“までに” indicates the time period of an action.

Example1) 15日<sup>にち</sup>まで<sup>に</sup>レポートを<sup>だ</sup>出します。(I will submit my paper by the 15th.)

The due date for the paper is 15th, so there is no problem as long as the action of submission occurs before the due date; submitting on 10th or 14th is just fine.

On the other hand, “まで” indicates the finish point of a continued action.

Example2) 7時<sup>じ</sup>まで<sup>と</sup>図書館<sup>しょかん</sup>で勉強<sup>べんきょう</sup>します。(I study at the library until 7 o'clock.)

For example, if I'm supposed to start studying at 5, the sentence would mean that I keep studying from 5 to 7.

“まで” is used for a continued action, therefore, it cannot be used with a verb meaning one-time only action, like “行く”.

Example3) × 3時<sup>じ</sup>まで<sup>ぎんこう</sup>銀行へ<sup>い</sup>行きます。