

## レッスン12

**N.B.: Constructions in Sections 1~3 do not really translate in English**

**1. て-Form + しまう**

- The 「てしまう」 construction expresses the following two meanings.<sup>1</sup>

## 1.1. Meaning 1: Regret

- You do something that you regret.

(1a) ビールをぜんぶ飲<sup>の</sup>んでしまいました。<sup>2</sup> “I drank the beer (which I shouldn’t have).”

- Something regrettable happens.

(1b) かたかなをわすれてしまいました。 “I forgot katakana (but I didn’t intend to).”

## 1.2. Meaning 2: Completion

(2) しゅくだいをしてしまいました。 “I did my homework (and I don’t have any more homework to do).”

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<sup>1</sup> The first meaning is derived from the second meaning. Once something is done, you can’t usually take it back, whether or not you like what was done, which could result in a regret. Which meaning this construction takes on usually hinges on the context in which it is used. In addition, it is often the case that both interpretations are possible in the same context (i.e., ambiguous).

<sup>2</sup> In casual speech, てしまう is often pronounced じゃう, and てしまう is pronounced ちゃう as in 飲<sup>の</sup>んじゃう and わすれちゃう, respectively.

## 2. て form + おく

- The 「～ておく」 construction adds the meaning of “the action is performed (in advance), foreseeing a future use/benefit.”
- (3) a. 飲みものを買っておきます。 (e.g. for the upcoming party)  
b. かんじをべんきょうしておきます。 (e.g. so that you can do well on the quiz)

## 3. て form + みる

- The 「～てみる」 construction adds the meaning of “doing something (anyway) as a trial to see how it will turn out.”<sup>3</sup>
- (4) a. ゆみさんにきいてみます。 (e.g. Yumi may say “yes” or “no”; you just don’t know, but you’ll just ask her anyway to see how she will respond)  
b. すしをつくってみました。 (e.g. I had never made sushi before, so I had no idea how it will come out, but I gave a shot and made it)
  - This construction is often used with the desiderative form to express the meaning of “wanting to do something which you’ve never done” as illustrated in (5a) below.

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<sup>3</sup> In this construction, the みる is written in hiragana.

- (5) a. 日本へ行ってみたい！ “I want to go to Japan.” [never been to Japan]  
b. 日本へ行きたい！ “I want to go to Japan” [may or may not have been to Japan]

#### 4. Japanese words for “to bring”

- There are four different Japanese words that correspond to the English word “to bring”:  
「つれてくる」, 「つれていく」, 「もってくる」, and 「もっていく」. The choice among these four is determined by the following two factors.
- **Factor 1:** If you are “bringing” something inanimate, 「もっていく」 or 「もってくる」 is used.<sup>4</sup> Similarly, if you are “bringing” something/someone animate, 「つれていく」 or 「つれてくる」 is used.<sup>5</sup>
- **Factor 2:** When bring something, the something “moves” from Location A to Location B. Whether this “move” is described from Location A’s perspective or from Location B’s perspective, different forms must be used.

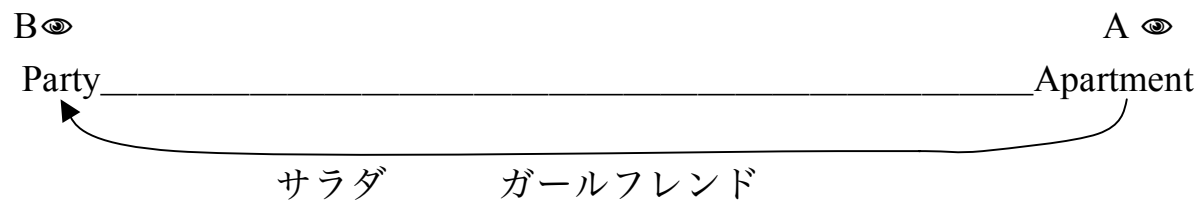
Let’s say you have a party to go, but you are still at your apartment. You will GO to the party with your *girlfriend* and *salad*. In this case, you use つれていく and もっていく respectively as in (6) below.

Now, you are at the party (i.e., you have already COME to the party). You will say as in (7).

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<sup>4</sup> The choice between the two is determined by Factor 2.

<sup>5</sup> When we say “animate,” not just humans, but other living creatures are included.



(6) At your apartment (before the party)

- a. パーティーにサラダをもっていきます。 “I will bring salad to the party”
- b. パーティーにガールフレンドをつれていきます。 “I will bring my girlfriend to the party.”

(7) At the party

- a. サラダをもってきました。 “I brought salad.”
- b. ガールフレンドをつれてきました。 “I brought my girlfriend.”