

Shall I get you a juice?

SHALL I GET YOU A JUICE?

IN THIS UNIT ...

- Requesting: Please do it for me.
- Offering: I'll do it for you.
- Thanking: Thank you for doing that.
- Expressing the purpose of, or the background to, our request, by making a preliminary remark or by adding an explanation

In this Unit we look at the key functions of requesting people to do things, offering to do things for other people, thanking them for services rendered, and other expressions relevant to the execution of these functions.

1 Conversation

Annie has made an arrangement with Bill to come over and study together. She said she'd arrive at three, but now she's arrived and it's after four.

Bill: Hello. How are you?

Annie: I'm fine. Thank you. How are you?

Bill: I'm good. What time are you here?

Annie: It's 4:30. I'm sorry I'm late.

Bill: That's okay. I was just about to go to the store.

Annie: Oh, that's good. I'll get you a juice.

Bill: Thank you. I'll be here while you get it.

Annie: Here you are. I'm sorry I'm late.

Bill: No problem. Thank you very much.

Annie: You're welcome. See you later.

Bill: Bye-bye.

Language Notes

§x ? : Similar to a Tag Question, eg “, don't you?”

V73 s - : get something to someone (to a respected recipient)

V73 ' - : get something to someone (plain form)

“ ‘ - vŝ s - : The verbs - is an exalted expression for -, and is used when the Recipient is respected (not the Giver). cf -, which is used when the Giver is respected.

(x)§x

3 Please do it for me.

When we want to request people to do something for us we can say

AVST - T#
B

Notice how the expression

4 I'll do it for you.

When we offer to do something for someone we can say

8	9	
< AVST - T# =	^ áóx5 .	
:	B ;	
8	9	
< AVST - T# =	^ áóx ?	
:	B ;	

Note that the verb $\hat{\text{áóx}}$ carries a sense of respect. It is used when the Recipient, not the Giver, is a respected person. It is typically used when talking about giving something to a respected person. "... $\hat{\text{áóx5}}$." and "... $\hat{\text{áóx}}$?" are interchangeable. Note however that $\hat{\text{áóx5}}$ is formally a 'declarative' sentence, whereas $\hat{\text{áóx}}$ is an 'interrogative' one. They are different in the way that "I'll do it for you." is different to "Can I do it for you?".

∇ 11»

7 Some More Useful Expressions

^ 7 3/p	in return, instead	^ t -	cut, break into smaller pieces
Rè v -	nd out	-JC -	wake someone up
„q -	correct, x	ŠT# -	inquire
]ë -	cut, sharpen, make short/sharp	T© -	catch, seize
dě ³ -	short	žTC -	be/keep quiet

8 Some Sentences

1. Š6 TQ RČU1 Šx ? 015 Às x ?
2. < „D Ů Áó“ , Šx’ Í.» Ůp 5 B’n÷ Bx# „q Rè° Ůp FE
“ ‘ Ůx# ?
3. ôP , Dž} <‘ ŮB ?
4. Š, D” & Ůx# ? 0p“ OB . Šx* .
5. \ \$ w @ WQ-T#L#P% ÀsŠ8 ?7 3/p ,V= ÄiŠT#L#P% ÀsŠ5 .
6. \$ \, \$ < , DŠ# .
7. XŠx ? ... 3/0 < , D-ž ÀsŠ8 „q ÄiŠ t P’ j , Be A Š
¥ÄiŠ † w Bš 3/06 ” B Ůx# Š} < , Ž„DV† „BV± , DŠx

Rè8