

7-22-2024

Acquisition of Spatial and Temporal *Vte-kuru* by Learners of Japanese at a University in the U.S.

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Acquisition of Spatial and Temporal *Vte-kuru* by Learners of Japanese at a University in
the U.S.

by

Ayumi Naraoka

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of

Master of Arts
in
Japanese

Thesis Committee:
Suwako Watanabe, Chair
Jon Holt
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Portland State University
2024

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Abstract

This study examined to what extent Japanese as Foreign Language (JFL) learners have mastered the grammatical pattern for the verb gerund + *kuru* (“come”), which is referred to as *Vte-kuru* henceforth. There are two types of *Vte-kuru*: (1) the spatial *Vte-kuru*, meaning “to do [something] and come back,” and (2) the temporal *Vte-kuru*, meaning “begin to.” It is assumed that learners did not use *Vte-kuru* often, even though they should have learned two uses of *Vte-kuru* by the end of their 200-level Japanese class. To find out to what extent JFL students used *Vte-kuru* in verbal communication compared to native speakers, the research conducted two activities: (1) roleplay activity for the spatial *Vte-kuru*, and (2) reporting weather changes activity for the temporal *Vte-kuru*. In addition, data regarding alternative expressions to *Vte-kuru* used by JFL students was collected and analyzed.

The overall findings showed the JFL students’ use of both temporal and spatial *Vte-kuru* was very sparse compared to native speakers, or J1 students. Specifically, the temporal *Vte-kuru* utterances by JFL students were very few. Regarding the alternative expressions instead of the spatial *Vte-kuru*, the analysis showed students’ confusion of grammatical patterns related to *Vte*. In addition, the data indicated JFL students had a linguistic transfer from English. The textbook *NihonGO NOW!* states, “In English, the going is mentioned and the coming back is assumed” and “In Japanese, the going is assumed, but the coming back is included” (Noda et al., 2021, p. 206). As the textbook pointed out, the JFL students in this study tended to mention “go” more than “come back” using the spatial *Vte-kuru*.

In terms of the alternative expressions to the temporal *Vte-kuru*, JFL students tended to use simple grammatical patterns, including Past Verb (*Vmashita*), Present Verb (*Vmasu*), and Present Noun/Adjective (Noun/Adjective + *da*). Additionally, JFL students used Existential patterns (Noun *ga aru/iru*) and Negative patterns. I propose two theories as to why they used these expressions: (1) due to the linguistic transfer from English, and (2) JFL students are not accustomed to describing changes of situation and the flow of time in Japanese. Based on the results of these findings, I claim it is important to create lessons about *Vte-kuru* that are cognitively stimulating. To have JFL students be able to use *Vte-kuru* appropriately in communication, I proposed some teaching design for each the spatial *Vte-kuru* and the temporal *Vte-kuru*.

Acknowledgements

First and foremost, I would like to express my sincerest gratitude to Dr. Suwako Watanabe whose expertise, guidance, and insightful feedback were invaluable. Her patience, inspiration, and encouragement were instrumental not only in the completion of this thesis, but also changed my life.

I would like to thank the members of my thesis committee, Dr. Jon Holt and Dr. Karen Curtin, for their constructive suggestions and their support throughout my years at Portland State University. I am also thankful to emeriti professor, Dr. Laurence Kominz for his kind support and his passion for Japanese studies. I am also indebted to my colleagues at the Japanese department and friends who shared the warm encouragement during my years at PSU.

I would also like to thank all the students who participated in my study. They were great participants, very cooperative, and often encouraged me.

I am grateful to Professor Yoko Sato for giving me an opportunity to teach Japanese at Mt. Hood Community College and for her mentorship. It has been an absolute pleasure to experience a different teaching style and to build my professional career at MHCC.

I would also like to express my special thanks to Graham Morris and Kaoru Miyanaga for letting me work at Japan America Society of Oregon. Thanks to them, I could learn not only about Japanese language education, but also about business and nonprofit organizations strengthening the US-Japan relationship.

I am thankful to my international student advisor Csendi Hopp who supported me throughout my academic life at PSU. Thanks to her, I could concentrate on my studies.

Finally, my heartfelt gratitude goes to my family and Brett for their endless love, faithful support, and encouragement.

To all of you, I would like to express my sincerest appreciation. Thank you.

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Chapter 1:

Introduction

In this research, I examined to what extent Portland State University's English-speaking learners of Japanese have mastered the grammatical pattern for the verb gerund + *kuru* (come) (*Vte-kuru* henceforth). *Vte-kuru* has multiple meanings: (1) to do X and come back, and (2) begin to. In the Japanese program at Portland State University (PSU), where the textbook *NihonGO NOW!* is used, *Vte-kuru* is introduced in the second term of first-year Japanese, along with the verb gerund + *iku* (go) (*Vte-iku* henceforth). The textbook explains that *Vte-kuru* is used in situations where English speakers say "to go and do something." For example, English-speakers might say "I will just go and buy coffee", but Japanese-speakers will say "*Chotto koohee, kotte-kimasu* (I will buy coffee and come back)" (Noda et al., 2021, p. 206). The literal meaning of *Vte-kuru* is "I will do X and come back." In Japanese, the "going" is assumed and the "coming back" is mentioned, whereas in English, there is no mention of "coming back." Since leaving and coming back implies the location where you are, it is clear that *Vte-kuru* points out spatial movement. In addition, Noda et al. introduce that when you combine an intransitive verb with *Vte-kuru*, it means "begin to" in the textbook Level 2 Vol 1 (2021, p.185). The textbook showed this example sentence: "*A, kumotte-kita*" or "Oh, it's gotten cloudy" (Noda et al., 2021, p. 185). The natural translation of the sentence is "It has gotten cloudy," but the literal translation would be "It began being cloudy."

I have long wondered how many students have mastered the *Vte-kuru* pattern in both usages. This question was reinforced by the following personal experience. When I taught Japanese at the 200-level at PSU, I graded students' homework. This homework

tasked students to write a note to their boss as an intern to explain they were going out to buy a pen. One of the target sentences was, “*Konbini de pen o katte-kimasu,*” or “I will buy a pen at a convenience store and come back [here].” Nevertheless, many students wrote “*Konbini ni itte pen o kaimasu,*” or “I will go to a convenience store, and buy a pen.” Learners used different expressions in situations where native speakers would be expected to use *Vte-kuru*. Here, I wondered if there is a cognitive difference between native speakers of Japanese and learners in terms of what actions are verbalized in the same situation.

The fact that the learners did not use *Vte-kuru* in this writing assignment also led me to wonder to what extent learners mastered the temporal usage of *Vte-kuru* (meaning “begin to”). I asked a Japanese exchange student and a learner to report on the changing weather using a YouTube video as a part of the discourse analysis assignment in a graduate Japanese Language and Linguistics seminar in Spring 2023. I observed to what extent the JPN 203 learner and the Japanese student used *Vte-kuru* to describe how the weather changes. In this study, too, the learner did not use *Vte-kuru* while the native speaker did use *Vte-kuru* to indicate the temporal change. However, this investigation involved only two participants, so it is unclear if other students would produce a similar output. It is also possible that the learner lacked a clear understanding or exposure to the pattern because this JPN 203 student had only just been introduced to the temporal *Vte-kuru* in class.

Based on these personal observations and experiences, I decided to examine the production of *Vte-kuru* in its two uses - spatial and temporal - by JPN 300 and 400 students and native speakers in different situations. Firstly, I compared the utterances of

native speakers and learners to see if learners use *Vte-kuru* in the same way as native speakers in roleplay scenarios. Secondly, I analyzed the data in an attempt to find any differences in the use of the pattern between learners at the 300 level and those at the 400 level. Based on the results of this study, I proposed how instructors of Japanese language should teach *Vte-kuru* in the future.

Chapter 2:

Literature Review

2.1 Research on *Vte-kuru*

2.1.1 Heo & Ogawa (2016)

Heo & Ogawa (2016) found that learners perceive *iku* and *kuru* as easy, but are not actually using them correctly or at all based on their personal experience. They asked the intermediate learners who studied Japanese at a university in Japan to take a fill-in-the-blank test to see if the students would actually use the main verbs *iku* and *kuru* and the auxiliary verbs *Vte-iku* and *Vte-kuru* (Heo & Ogawa, 2016, p. 283-284). The researchers also asked Japanese native graduate students at the same university to take the same test. Native speakers are tested only once, but learners are tested twice before and after they listened to a lecture on grammar and usage of the relevant items. In addition, after the second test, the researchers interviewed six of the learners and asked how they understood *iku* and *kuru*, including *Vte-iku* and *Vte-kuru*. The learners were asked to self-reflect on their cognitive process for considering answers in the second test. Below is an example of a question:

5. <教室で>

花子: お腹すいた。お昼どうしようかー。すぐゼミが始まるしね。

Hanako: *Onaka suita. Ohiru dooshiyookaa. Sugu zemi ga hajimaru-shi-ne.*

太郎: じゃ、ぼくがそこのコンビニで () よ。何がいい?

Taroo: *Ja, bokuga soko-no konbini de () yo. Nani ga ii?*

花子: あ、ほんと? ありがとう。じゃー、サンドイッチ、お願いしてもいい?
い?

Hanako: *A, honto? Arigatoo. Jaa, sandoicchi, onegaishite-mo-ii?*

太郎: うん、いいよ。

Taroo: *Un, iiyo.*

5. <At the classroom>

Hanako: I'm hungry. What shall I do for lunch? The seminar will start soon.

Taro: I'll go to that convenience store and get some. What do you want?

Hanako: Oh, really? Thank you. Well, can I have a sandwich, please?

Taro: Yeah, that's fine.

(p. 296)

The target answer in the above question is *katte-kuru* because Taro goes to the convenience store and buys food, and he comes back to where Taro and Hanako are now.

Heo & Ogawa (2016, p. 286-289) found that very few learners answered using *Vte-kuru* on the first test prior to the grammar lecture while native speakers answered all questions with the expected use of *Vte-kuru*. However, the percentage of correct answers by the learners increased on the second test following the lecture. In the interview after the second-test, learners who answered correctly were asked why they chose *Vte-kuru*, and they said that it should be used to suggest getting back to where you are now.

Regarding *Vte-kuru* in the temporal sense, the students could also correctly explain that

Vte-kuru should be used to describe the change from the past to the present gradually (Heo & Ogawa, 2016, p. 292). In their study, the researchers gave a lecture on *iku*, *kuru*, *Vte-iku* and *Vte-kuru* between the first and second tests. Firstly, they checked what words corresponding to *iku* and *kuru* in Japanese are expressed in the learners' native language. After that, they emphasized that Japanese *iku* and *kuru* are not always used in the same way as their native languages. Following that, they introduced *iku* as "indicating moving away from where the speaker is," and *kuru* as "indicating moving closer to the speaker" (Heo & Ogawa, 2016, p. 282-283). They said that the auxiliary verbs *Vte-iku* and *Vte-kuru* also have this nuance at the root. As for the temporal *Vte-kuru*, they showed the image of change approaching from the past to the present someone is in (Heo & Ogawa, 2016, p. 283). Additionally, the temporal *Vte-kuru* is often applied in the past tense because people use it after they recognize a change. The researchers claimed that the lecture was effective because the learners could explain why they needed to use *Vte-kuru* and the percentage of correct answers on the second test increased (Heo & Ogawa, 2016, p. 294).

However, little research has been conducted to confirm whether learners use *Vte-kuru* in actual communication. Even though there was a time limit in the fill-in-the-blank test in Heo & Ogawa's study (unlike in speech), the students were not required to respond spontaneously. In the case of speaking, people need to respond or communicate quickly to the other person. Therefore, I will conduct this research to investigate actual use of *Vte-kuru* in speech. Do learners use the *kuru/iku* patterns in face-to-face interactions? How does their performance compare to that of Japanese native speakers? I investigated learners' use of the pattern to answer those questions.

2.1.2 Sawada (2009)

The classification of *Vte-kuru* usage is different depending on the researchers.

Sawada (2009) classified the pattern into six categories:

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|---|
| (1) | Simultaneous movement | <i>Gakkoo made basu ni notte-kita.</i>
(I came to school by bus.) |
| (2) | Continuous movement | <i>Ie de gohan o tabete-kita.</i>
(I had dinner at home.) |
| (3) | Direction of movement | <i>Taroo ga amerika kara kaette-kita.</i>
(Taro came back from the U.S.) |
| (4) | Direction of action | <i>Yakuza ga watashi o odoshite-kita.</i>
(The Yakuza threatened me.) |
| (5) | Transitive aspect | <i>Sora ga akaruku natte-kita.</i>
(The sky is turning blue.) |
| (6) | Continuous aspect | <i>Kyoo made hitori de mise o kirimori shite-kita.</i>
(Until today, he has run the restaurant alone.) |

(p. 2)

If we categorize (1) to (3) as having moved from a single point to the location of the speaker, it can all be summarized in terms of spatial movement. As for (5) and (6),

both can be classified as usage of temporal aspects given their focus on the passage of time. However, the usage of *Vte-kuru*, which indicates continuous behavior as in (6), is excluded from this study because PSU students have not learned it yet. Regarding (4), there is an analysis of where the direction of the verb “to threaten” is headed in deictic terms, but since PSU students have not studied this one either, I did not include it in my study. Based on the above, this study classifies *Vte-kuru* into two categories: the spatial *Vte-kuru* (“to do X and come back”) and the temporal *Vte-kuru* (“begin to”). I will use the term the Spatial *Vte-kuru*, or (1) to (3), for the usage of the former case, and the Temporal *Vte-kuru*, or (5), for the latter.

2.2. Aspectual Expressions

According to Crystal (1980), aspect(ual) is “a category used in the grammatical description of verbs (along with tense and mood), referring primarily to the way the grammar marks the duration or type of activity denoted by the verb” (p. 34). The Japanese temporal *Vte-kuru* is one of the forms of expressing movement as a change of situation, and indicates the appearance of a state. In *Gendai nihongo bunpō* (2003), edited by Nihongo Kijutsu Bunpō Kenkyūkai, the following example was given as the temporal *Vte-kuru*:

頭が痛くなってきた。

Atama ga itaku-natte-kita.

(My head started to hurt.)

(p. 42)

If the speaker says “*Atama ga itaku-natta*” in a simple past tense way, the listener knows that the speaker’s headache happened in the past, but does not know at what point in the past it happened. However, when the speaker says “*Atama ga itaku-natte-kita*,” this *Vte-kuru* (*Vte-kita*) indicates the appearance of the condition. Therefore, the listener knows that the headache happened just a moment ago and it is still ongoing as they are talking. The conversation is not simply based on the past or present tense, because people use aspectual expressions to indicate a wide range of temporal transitions, progress, and continuity. According to *Gendai Nihongo Bunpō* (Nihongo Kijutsu Bunpō Kenkyūkai, 2003, p. 13), there are various temporal aspect expressions in Japanese, such as Verb stem (*Vstem*) + *tsuzukeru* (“continue doing X”), *Vstem* + *hajimeru* (“start doing X”), and *Vte-iru* (“doing X”), as well as “*Vte-kuru*.”

According to Yoshikawa (1973), temporal aspect *Vte-kuru* is divided in the following four types:

(1a) 出現の過程 (Process of Appearance)

Ex.) ことばは生活の中から生まれてきます。(六上 117)

Kotoba wa seikatsu no naka kara umarete-kimasu.

(Words are born out of our daily lives.)

(2) 変化の過程 (Process of conversion)

Ex.) だんだんお腹がすいてきました。(三上 31)

Dandan onaka ga suite-kimashita.

(I'm getting hungrier by the minute.)

(3) 過程(動作・作用)の始まり (Beginning of process (action/operation))

Ex.) そのうちに、雨がふってきました。(三下 21)

Sonouchi ni, ame ga futte-kimashita.

(Eventually, it started to rain.)

(4a) ある時点までの継続 (Continuation up to a certain point in time)

Ex.) おたがいにはげましあってきた, この年月。(六下 131)

Otagai ni hagemashiatte-kita, kono nengetsu.

(We have encouraged each other this [over] these years.)

(p. 218)

Usages (1) through (3) above commonly indicate when an action begins. In the case of (1), if the sentence can mean “the action, *umareru* [to be born, appears],” it can also be interpreted as “the action, *umareru*, begins.” All three functions can be recognized as temporal aspects of *Vte-kuru* in that they indicate the beginning point of a situation or action. Function (4a) also represents a time transition and flow, which is the same as Sawada’s classification (6) “Continuous aspect,” and is used to indicate a certain period of time. (2009, p. 2)

Other than *Vte-kuru*, there are other temporal aspect expressions in the sense that “X begins.” Kindaichi (1976) put forward the “aspect of the operating phase [動作相の Aspect].” Kindaichi mentioned that the following expressions are categorized in the aspect of the operating phase: *Vstem + hajimeru*, *Vstem + dasu*, *Vstem + kakeru*.

According to *Gendai nihongo bunpō* (Nihongo Kijutsu Bunpō Kenkyūkai, 2003), both *Vstem + hajimeru* and *Vstem + dasu* indicate the phase at which the movement begins. The book mentioned that there is no difference in the basic usage of *Vstem + hajimeru* and *Vstem + dasu*, however *Vstem + hajimeru* is used for voluntary actions, while *Vstem + dasu* is more likely to be used for involuntary movements such as natural phenomena (Nihongo Kijutsu Bunpō Kenkyūkai, 2003, p. 37). In addition, Jorden and Noda, in their book *Japanese: The Spoken Language, Part 3*, mentioned, “Compounds in *-dasu* often imply more suddenness than those in *-hajimeru*” (1994, p. 201). Accordingly, *Vstem + dasu* is often used when something unexpected happens suddenly and is often used together with adverbs, such as “*kyuuni* [suddenly]” while *Vstem + hajimeru* itself does not have this implication.

The difference between *Vte-kuru*, *Vstem + hajimeru* and *Vstem + dasu* is that *Vte-kuru* can imply a sense that a condition is approaching toward the point “present” where the speaker is now. For example, when the speaker says “*kumotte-kita*” which literally translates as “it began to become cloudy,” it can indicate that the phenomenon of cloudiness is approaching. Nevertheless, when the speaker says, “*kumori-hajimeta*” or “*kumori-dashita*,” s/he describes the beginning of the changed weather condition without relating it to the speaker’s present time.

Chapter 3: Research Methods

3.1 Research Design

Heo & Ogawa (2016) investigated whether students can use *Vte-kuru* in written tests, but little research has been conducted to confirm whether learners use *Vte-kuru* in actual verbal communication. In my research, in order to collect data of *Vte-kuru* produced in oral communication by native speakers of Japanese (J1 henceforth) and Japanese as a Foreign Language learners (JFL henceforth), I had each participant perform four roleplays with me that were designed to elicit the spatial *Vte-kuru* (“to do X and come back”), and one video reporting activity, during which participants were expected to use the temporal *Vte-kuru* (“begin to”), in order to discover to what extent J1 students and JFL students would use *Vte-kuru*.

3.2 Research Questions

The primary objective of this research is to find out whether JFL students use *Vte-kuru* in the situations where J1 would use it. My research questions are:

RQ.1 To what extent do JPN 300 and 400 students use *Vte-kuru* compared to native speakers? Is there a difference in the rate of usage between the 300-level and 400-level students? If so, how are they different?

RQ.2 If learners do not use *Vte-kuru* in a situation where native speakers use it, what alternative expressions do they use?

3.3 Participants

In total, 30 students participated in this study. I conducted the research in Winter 2024 and all participants were studying at PSU during the term. The breakdown is as follows: 10 J1 students; 10 JFL students from the course JPN 302: 3rd-Year Japanese: Speaking and Listening TM2; and 10 JFL students from JPN 412: Advanced Japanese. All J1 are Japanese exchange students at PSU who, at a minimum, graduated from a Japanese high school and had arrived in Portland within a year. Japanese students who have been in the US more than a year were not included in this study to avoid the long-term influence of being immersed in an English-speaking environment. All of these participants were in their early 20s, 4 males and 6 females.

Regarding recruitment of JFL learners, I asked students taking 300-level and 400-level courses to participate in my research because those students must have completed 200-level Japanese courses or their equivalent as a prerequisite. At PSU, the spatial *Vte-kuru* is covered in JPN 102: First-Year Japanese, and the temporal aspect usage of *Vte-kuru* is covered in JPN 203: Second-Year Japanese. Most of the JFL participants were students aged 19 to 33 years old, and they consisted of 8 males, 9 females and 3 non-binary students. One student from JPN 412 (400-J) was a student auditor who had lived in Japan for 15 years. He participated in my research, but his learning situation and his experience are far different from the other students in JPN412. For this reason, the student auditor's data was excluded from the analysis.

Finally, some participants misunderstood the task for the activity designed to elicit the temporal *Vte-kuru*. A few participants did not describe the change in the

weather, but rather described their predictions of what the weather would be like in the future. The data of those students were excluded from the analysis because the purpose of the utterance differed from others.

3.4 Data Collection Procedure

For this study, I collected two types of data: (1) roleplays of situations that call for the use of the spatial *Vte-kuru*, and (2) reports of weather changes using a video with a time-lapse to observe usages of the temporal *Vte-kuru*. Before starting these activities, I asked the participants to fill out a profile questionnaire (Appendix B).

3.4.1 Roleplay

All four roleplay activities were designed to elicit the spatial *Vte-kuru*. I designed one spot in each roleplay where the participants were expected to use the spatial *Vte-kuru*.

Roleplay 1: The participant is expected to use *Vte-kuru* when they tell me (the researcher) that they are leaving the room to go to Safeway to buy toilet paper.

Roleplay 2: The participant is expected to use *Vte-kuru* when they tell me that they are leaving the room to go get forks.

Roleplay 3: The participant is expected to use *Vte-kuru* when they tell me that they are leaving the room to go to the restroom.

Roleplay 4: The participant is expected to use *Vte-kuru* when they tell the character Ms. Suzuki (Naraoka's role) that they are leaving the room to make copies.

What all four spots have in common is that the participants are expected to tell me they would “leave the room to do something and come back, because they know the listener will remain in the room and all tasks imply their return.” If the participants use *Vte-kuru* in these spots, I (Naraoka), the listener, can be certain that the participant, the speaker, will return to the room where we are after the participant finishes their tasks as expected. Without *Vte-kuru*, the listener may believe the speaker will not return. In Roleplay 1, for example, the participants are expected to say “*katte-kuru*” or “I will buy [something] and come back.” In other words, the participants need to tell me that they are both going to leave the room to buy toilet paper and come back to the original place. Following that reasoning, the participants are expected to say “*Fooku o totte-kuru*” or “I will take forks and come back” in Roleplay 2, “*Toire ni itte-kuru*” or “I will go to the restroom and come back” in Roleplay 3, and “*Kopii o totte-kuru*” or “I will make copies and come back” in Roleplay 4.

After the participants filled out the profile questionnaire, I gave them roleplay cards that included the instructions shown below, then I asked them to read silently. If they had any questions about the content or vocabulary of the roleplay cards, I let them ask me before the roleplay started. We started the roleplays after I answered their questions. For Roleplay 1, 3, and 4, the participants were asked to initiate the conversation, and for Roleplay 2, I started the conversation. I gave them a visual image of

a cake printed on paper for Roleplay 2, and gave a few prop handouts for Roleplay 4.

Below are my instructions for Roleplay 1:

Instructions for Roleplay 1

You are a college student and share an apartment with your friend in the same club. When you were relaxing in the living room with a friend, you remembered you were out of toilet paper. You noticed that the stock of toilet paper is low. You decide to go to Safeway (supermarket) to get toilet paper and tell your friend.

あなたは大学生で友達とルームシェアをして暮らしています。友達とリビングルームでゆっくりしている時にトイレットペーパーの在庫がないことを思い出しました。セーフウェイ(スーパーマーケット)にトイレットペーパーを買いに行くことを友達に伝えてください。

The roleplay cards 2, 3 and 4 are in Appendix C.

3.4.2 Reporting

After the roleplays, I showed a short time-lapse YouTube video to the participants (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1m6qqLSQ9Gg>), showing the sky over Tokyo to elicit the temporal *Vte-kuru*. In the video clip, the weather changes throughout the video, starting with cloudy skies, gradually turning to rain, then later clearing up. I provided the instructions below before they started:

Instructions for the reporting activity

You are a weather reporter. You will report the skies in Tokyo yesterday because there were many weather changes throughout the day.

あなたはお天気リポーターです。昨日は一日を通して天候の変化が多かったので、昨日の東京の空模様をレポートしてください。

The participants reported on the weather changes in the video as if they were weather reporters. They were expected to describe changes in the weather using *Vte-kuru*. For example, when they realize that it is beginning to rain, they would say “*Ame ga futtekimashita*” or “Rain began falling.”

Before starting the research, I identified spots in the video where participants would use the temporal *Vte-kuru*. The spots are when a new weather condition begins to occur, and in total, there are 12 spots:

Table 1: 12 Target Spots for Temporal *Vte-kuru* in the Video

No.	Time	Weather Changes	Expected Utterances
1	0:03	Cloudy → Rainy	雨が降ってきました
2	0:10	Rainy → Heavy Rain	雨が強くなってきました
3	0:23	Heavy Rain → Cloudy	雨が止んできました/ 曇ってきました/
4	0:30	Cloudy → Slightly Clear Sky	晴れてきました/ 青空が見えてきました
5	0:40	Slightly Clear Sky → Cloudy	曇ってきました

6	0:41	Cloudy → Less cloudy	雲が少なくなってきました
7	0:46	Less cloudy → Cloudy	曇りになってきました
8	0:58	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	雲が減ってきました
9	1:03	Less Cloudy → Cloudy	(また) 曇ってきました
10	1:13	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	雲が少なくなってきました
11	1:20	Less Cloudy → Clear Sky	晴れてきました
12	1:27	Clear (Night) Sky → Clear (Morning) Sky	日が昇ってきました

3.5 Procedure of Analysis

The collected discourses for both roleplay and reporting activity were transcribed. I checked if J1 and JFL students used the spatial *Vte-kuru* in the target spots. After checking the number of people who used the spatial *Vte-kuru* in those four spots, I compared the tokens of *Vte-kuru* usage between JFL and J1, and among JFL between the 300- and 400-level. Furthermore, I checked the alternative expressions in those four spots used by JFL and looked for the patterns of usage and the differences between the 300- and 400-level students.

Next, I looked at the 12 target spots in the reporting activity to check how many times J1 and JFL used the temporal *Vte-kuru*. Following that, I checked which levels of JFL students used *Vte-kuru* more. After identifying the number of *Vte-kuru* uses, I looked at what kind of alternative expressions were used by JFL and the difference between these two JFL groups' chosen expressions.

3.6 Criteria for *Vte-kuru*

3.6.1 Identifying the Target Spatial *Vte-kuru*

As I mentioned in 3.4.1, each roleplay was designed to have one spot in which use of the spatial *Vte-kuru* is expected. Firstly, I looked at the utterances of each participant in those four spots and categorized them into either *Vte-kuru* or other expressions.

Individuals' view of the situation influenced their use of language style in the roleplays. Some interpreted the situation of the roleplay to be a formal setting; therefore, they used distal style. Others viewed the situation as a casual setting, thus using direct style in the roleplay. I use the term *Vte-kuru* in analysis, but this includes the distal style version of *Vte-kuru*. For example, the utterances of the student J1-A and the student J1-C below differ in formality depending on whether the meeting organizer, Ms. Suzuki, is considered a superior, a junior, or an equal. Both utterances are counted as *Vte-kuru*:

J1-A (Distal Style)

ちょっとハンドアウト... 人数分足りないみたいなので、ちょっとすぐコピー取ってきます。

Chotto handoauto... ninzuubun tarinaitainande, chotto sugu kopii totte-kimasu.

(I think we do not have enough handouts for the number of people, so I will go get a copy and come back right away.)

J1-C (Direct Style)

ちょっとハンドアウトが人数分足りないからー、えっとちょっと急いでコピー取ってくるからちょっと待っててもらっていい？

*Chotto handoauto ga ninzuubun tarinaikaraa, etto chotto isoide kopii totte-kuru
kara chotto mattete-moratte-ii?*

(Since we do not have enough handouts for the number of people, so, um, I will go make some copies quickly, so can you wait a bit?)

Many participants said “*itte-kimasu*” or “I will go and come back” as a greeting phrase. The natural translation could be “I am going/leaving” or “See you later” in English.

300-A (Roleplay 4)

S: あ、あの一... コピーに... あの一コピーをしに行きます。

A, anoo... kopii ni... anoo kopii o shi-ni-ikimasu.

N: あ、じゃあお願いします。ありがとうございます。

A, jaa onegaishimasu. Arigatoo-gozaimasu.

S: すみません。(before leaving the room) 行ってきます。

Sumimasen. (before leaving the room) Itte-kimasu.

S: Oh, um... copy... um, I will go to make copies.

N: Oh, yeah, then, please. Thank you.

S: Excuse me. (before leaving the room) See you later.

The student 300-A said “*itte-kimasu*” before leaving the room as a greeting phrase. This usage of *itte-kimasu* is taught in the beginning Japanese classes at the 100-level as a set phrase along with “*itte-rasshai*” or “Go and come back.” In the textbook *NihongoNow!*, these phrases are introduced in ACT 1 Scene 8 as greeting phrases (Noda et al., 2021, p. 20). In this case, *itte-kimasu* was used as a parting phrase and was not intended to convey that the speaker will do something and come back. When the participants told me that “I will go do errands knowing the listener will remain in the room,” it was counted as *Vte-kuru*, but *Vte-kuru* used in a parting phrase was not.

The following is the participant’s response during the Roleplay 2, which is counted as *Vte-kuru*, although it is not an expected expression.

300-H (Roleplay 2)

フォーク...が、ないーだから... (laughing) うー、フォーク...あの一...

ちょっと、フォーク...が...と？取って... 取ってきてください？

Fooku... ga, naiidakara... (laughing) uu, fooku... anoo ... chotto, fooku...ga...to?

Totte...totte-kitekudasai?

(Fork is... missing... so (laughing) uh, fork... um... a bit, fork... could you take forks and come back?)

Some participants like 300-H requested me to take forks before they were actually going to take them. Additionally, several participants invited me to go to Safeway together in Roleplay 1. When they used *Vte-kuru* in those contexts, it was counted as *Vte-kuru* because it included the intention of “doing X and coming back.”

3.6.2 Identifying the Target Temporal *Vte-kuru*

I conducted a reporting activity to observe the participants' usage of the temporal *Vte-kuru*, and I identified 12 spots in the video that participants could potentially use *Vte-kuru*. I looked at the participants' utterances to describe the weather changes to check for whether *Vte-kuru* was used in the context or not. For example, Spot 1 shows the weather changing from cloudy to rainy, so I looked at utterances around that time stamp which talked about the rain.

In some cases, participants used different verbs to describe weather changes in the same spot, as in J1-B and J1-C below. The student J1-B perceived the weather change as “The blue color of the sky started spreading,” while the student J1-C perceived the weather change as “The rain started to stop” and “The blue sky is coming into view.” Even though the verbs used were different, both are counted as use of *Vte-kuru*.

J1-B (Spot 4)

晴れて青空が広がってき...ました、きました。

Herete aozora ga hirogatte-ki...mashita, kimashita.

(It became sunny, and the sky started being blue.)

J1-C (Spot 4)

ちょっと止んできたかなー。...少し青空が見えてきました。

Chotto yande-kita kanaa. ... Sukoshi aozora ga miete-kimashita.

(A bit, I think the rain began to stop. ...A bit, blue sky started to appear.)

As in the student J1-C's utterances, some participants used *Vte-kuru* more than once in one spot. The two uses of temporal *Vte-kuru* were likely due to the participant offering two different descriptions of the same situation. The expected utterance of Spot 4 is “*Aozora ni natte-kimashita*” or “The sky started becoming blue,” but the weather can also be described as “Rain began to stop.” Therefore, in the case of the student J1-C, I counted two instances of *Vte-kuru*.

There were cases of utterances that had errors in conjugating to the *Vte* form, but conjugation errors did not affect counting utterances as *Vte-kuru*.

400-E (Spot 2)

え、また雨が降れてきました。

E, mata ame ga furete-kimashita.

(Eh, it started raining again.)

In the case of 400-E, *Vte* form of the verb “*furu*” or “fall down” is “*futte*,” so “*futte-kuru*” is correct. The learner made an error in conjugating the verb to *Vte* form, but he clearly intended the *Vte-kuru* form. Therefore, regardless of the conjugation error, this was counted as *Vte-kuru*.

I excluded any use of *Vte-kuru* that described changes in “time” rather than “weather” in the Spot 1 to 11. This is because many students in both J1 and JFL did not necessarily mention time changes. For example, I found *Vte-kuru* in the student J1-G's

response in Spot 5. At the time of this utterance, she was not describing the change of the weather, but the change in time, so it was excluded from the count:

J1-G (Spot 5)

夕方になってきました。

Yuugata ni natte-kimashita.

(It started to get evening.)

On the contrary, Spot 12 indicates the change in time “from night sky to morning sky,” while the weather of clear sky remained the same. Many students mentioned the time change from night to morning using *Vte-kuru*, so I counted *Vte-kuru* for the time change in Spot 12.

3.7 Categories of Alternative Expressions in place of *Vte-kuru*

I categorized any alternative expressions used instead of the expected use of spatial or temporal *Vte-kuru* into the grammatical patterns.

3.7.1 Alternative Expressions to *Vte-kuru* in Roleplay Activities

I recorded all alternative expressions used in places expected to have the target spatial *Vte-kuru* as described in the previous section, and then categorized them based on the grammatical patterns. Afterwards, I searched for any salient patterns and if there were any differences between 300- and 400-level’s patterns. Below are the five categories I

listed by frequency of use along with example sentences. Some utterances did not fit in the five categories and occurred infrequently, so they were put in the “Others” category.

Categories of Alternative Expressions Instead of Spatial *Vte-kuru*

Present Verb (I do; I will do)

Ex.) 行きます。 (*Ikimasu*: I go; I will go)

Vstem+ni+iku (I go X to do Y)

Ex.) トイレトペーパーを買いに行きます。 (*Toirettopeepaa o kai-ni-ikimasu*.: I will go [somewhere] to buy toilet paper.)

Dictionary Form + *tsumori da* (I plan to do X)

Ex.) セーフウェイに行くつもりです。 (*Seefuuei ni iku-tsumori-desu*.: I plan to go to Safeway.)

Consultative Form (Let's do X)

Ex.) セーフウェイに...行きましょう。 (*Seefuuei ni ikimashoo*.: Let's go to Safeway.)

Vte-iku (I do X and go Y)

Ex.) じゃあ、僕は買っていく (*Jaa, boku wa katte-iku*.: Well then, I will buy [Toiletpaper] and go [somewhere].)

3.7.2 Alternative Expressions to *Vte-kuru* in Reporting Activity

I recorded the alternative expressions to *Vte-kuru* by JFL students. Below are the nine categories I discovered based on the frequency along with example sentences. The category “Others” includes utterances which did not fit in the nine categories and occurred infrequently. In addition, I noted categories as “Intelligible,” the expressions which are communicative despite errors and “Unintelligible” indicates the errors that significantly impede communication.

Categories of Alternative Expressions Instead of Temporal *Vte-kuru*

Past Verb

Ex.) 晴れました。 (*Haremashita.*: [The sky] has cleared.)

Present Verb

Ex.) 晴れます。 (*Haremasu.*: [The sky] will be clear.)

Existential (Noun *ga aru/iru*)

Ex.) 雲があります。 (*Kumo ga arimasu.*: There are clouds.)

Negative

Ex.) 雨が降りません。 (*Ame ga furimasen.*: It does not rain.)

Noun (N) + *naru* (become to Noun)

Ex.) 晴れになります。 (*Hare ni narimasu.* : It will become sunny..)

Vte-iru (be doing)

Ex.) たくさん降っています。 (*Takusan futte-imasu.*: It is raining a lot..)

Present Noun/Adjective (N/Adj)

Ex.) 曇りです。 (*Kumori-desu.*: It is cloudy.)

Ex.) 雲が多いです。 (*Kumo ga ooi-desu.* lit: Clouds are many.)

Noun、 (N,)

Ex.) また曇り、そして～ (*Mata kumori, soshite ~*: Cloudy again, and ~)

Unfinished Utterances

Ex.) 雨が... (*Ame ga...*: Rain...)

Chapter 4:

Results

In this chapter, I will present the results of how much J1 and JFL used *Vte-kuru* respectively. I will also present what other expressions were used by JFL students instead of *Vte-kuru*.

4.1 Spatial *Vte-kuru* Data

Firstly, I analyzed the data from the roleplay activities to see whether the spatial *Vte-kuru* (“do X and come back”) was used. I identified differences in the use of J1 and JFL, then looked at whether there were differences in the data between 300-level and 400-level students.

4.1.1 Comparison of J1 and JFL Data for Spatial *Vte-kuru*

I counted how many cases included the use of *Vte-kuru* in the four roleplay scenarios. In total, 35 cases were found in the J1 data and 12 cases in the JFL data. There were 10 J1 participants, so if all J1 participants used *Vte-kuru* in all roleplays, the highest value would be 40; for JFL, the highest value would be 76 (19 JFL × 4 roleplays). Below is the formula I used for a percentage of degree of usage of the temporal *Vte-kuru*.

4 Expected Use of *Vte-kuru* × #Participants = Maximum Possible Tokens (MPT)

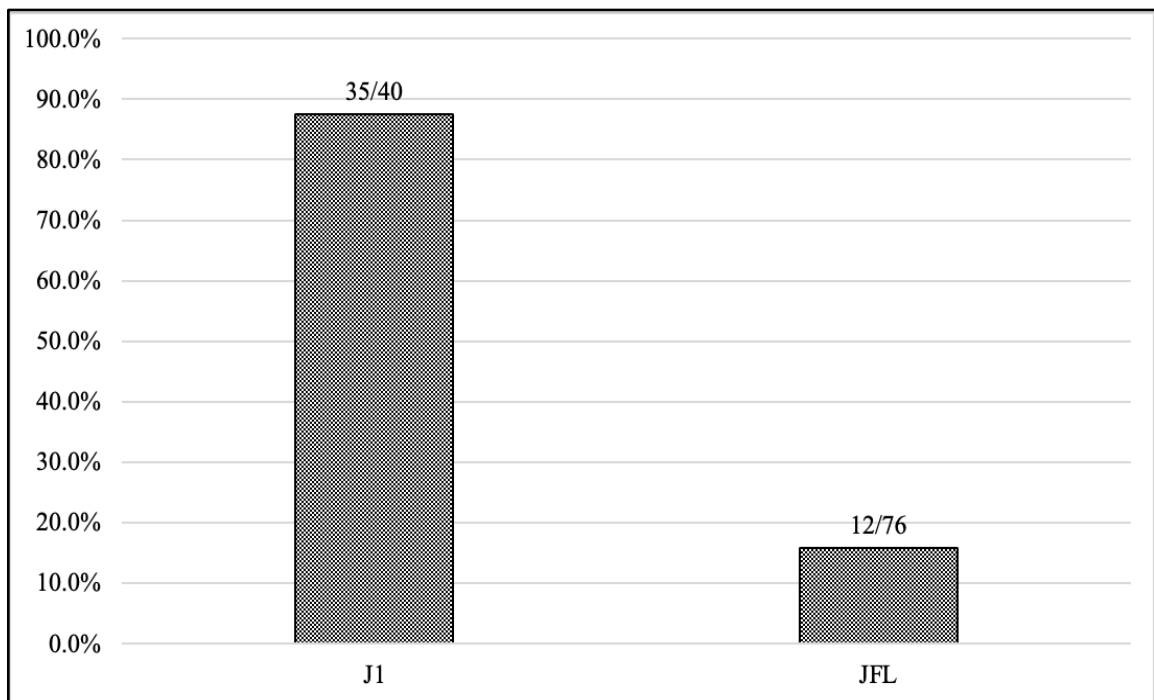
Counted # of *Vte-kuru* by J1 or JFL

Total # of Actual Usage (AU) by J1 or JFL divided by MPT = A Percentage of Degree of Usage

$$\frac{AU\#}{MPT} = \text{Percentage of Degree of Usage}$$

In total, 87.5% of J1 and 15.8% of JFL used *Vte-kuru* in the four roleplays (Chart 1). In the chart, the numbers above the bars indicate the actual number of tokens of *Vte-kuru*, where the number on the left is the actual usage of *Vte-kuru* and the number on the right is the maximum possible tokens (MPT):

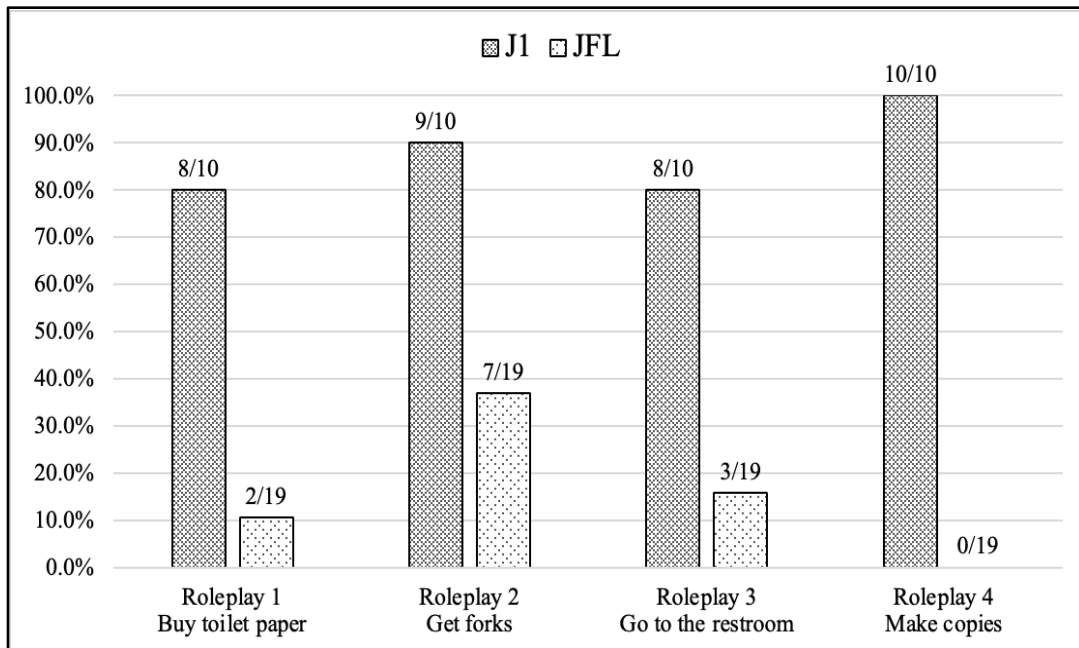
Chart 1: Overall Use of Spatial *Vte-kuru* in Roleplay



As shown in Chart 1, J1 used *Vte-kuru* many times whereas the JFL recorded use was less than one-sixth.

Next, I compared the number of people who used *Vte-kuru* in each roleplay scenario between J1 and JFL (Chart 2). In Chart 2, I wrote the numbers of actual usage of *Vte-kuru* above the bars, following the same format as in Chart 1. MPT was 10 for J1 and 19 for JFL for each roleplay.

Chart 2: Use of Spatial *Vte-kuru* in Each Roleplay

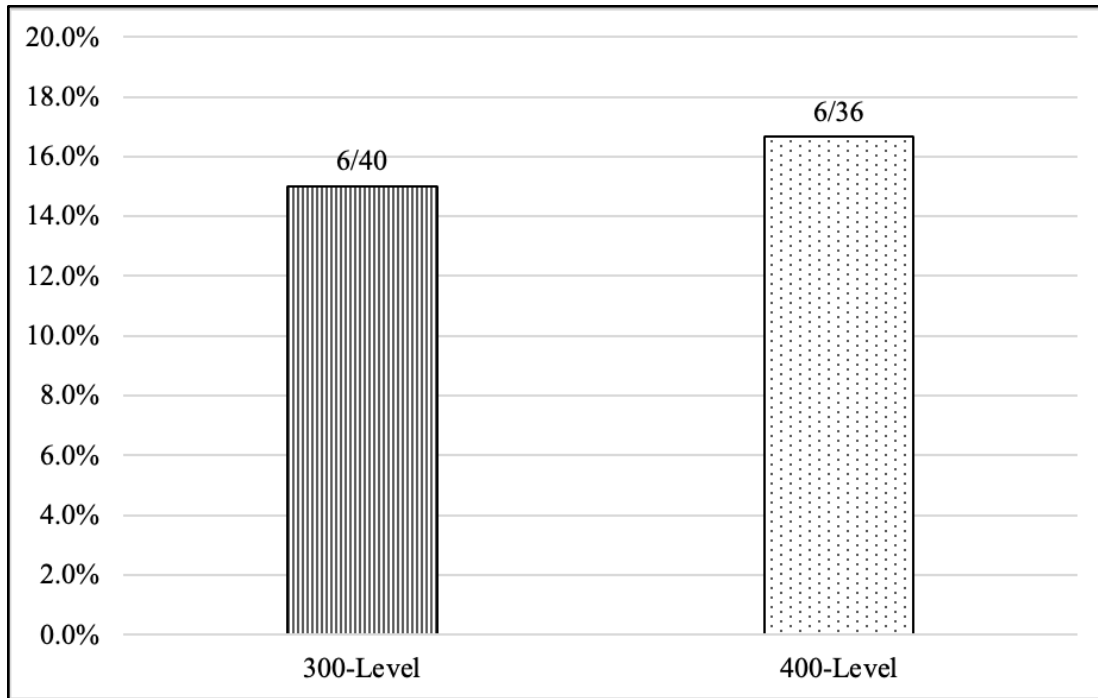


The usage rate of *Vte-kuru* by J1 was 80% or more across all roleplays, while that of JFL was less than 40%. In other words, J1's usage rate is overwhelmingly higher than JFL in all roleplay scenarios. In particular, all J1 used *Vte-kuru* in Roleplay 4 (100%), whereas no participants from JFL used it.

4.1.2 Comparison of 300- and 400-Level Data

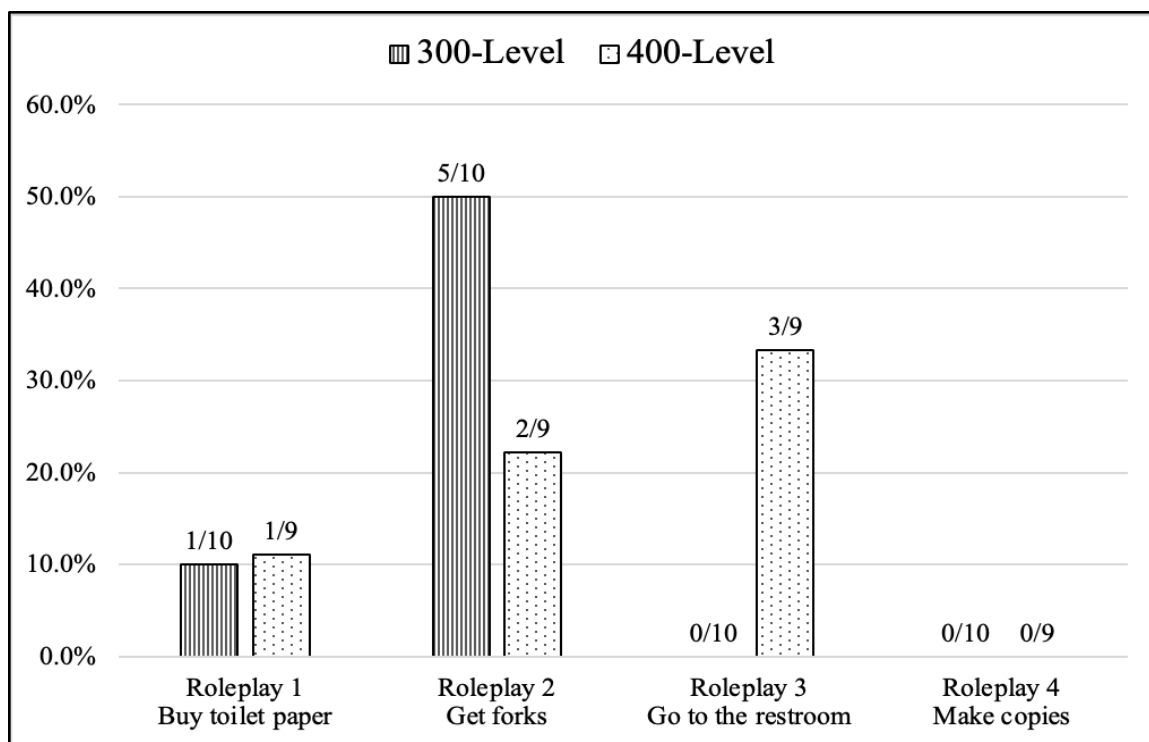
As the next step, I compared the number of 300- and 400-level students who used *Vte-kuru* to see if there was a difference between the two levels of Japanese learners.

Chart 3: 300- and 400-Level Students' Overall Use of Spatial *Vte-kuru* in Roleplay



Looking at the use of *Vte-kuru* in total of the four roleplays, the use by percentage of 300-level students was 15% and by 400-level, it was 16.7%. The number of students who used *Vte-kuru* at both the 300- and 400-levels was 6. Only 9 students' data was analyzed in the 400-level, one less than at the 300-level, which makes the 6 cases a larger percentage of MPT.

Chart 4: 300- and 400-Level Students' Use of Spatial *Vte-kuru* in Each Roleplay



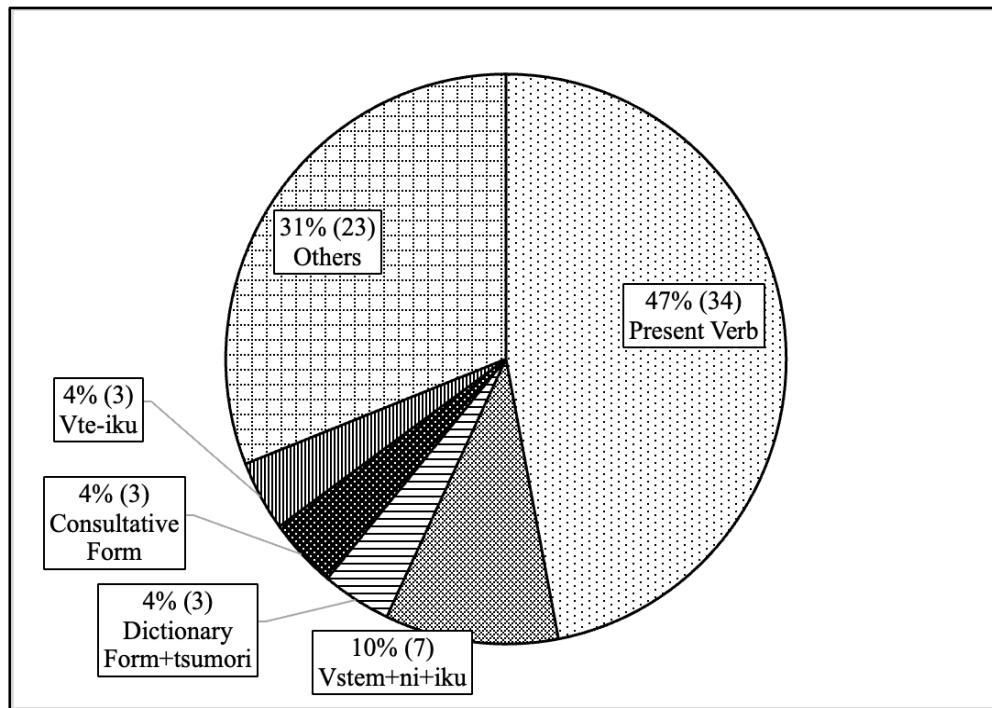
Regarding Roleplay 1, there was no difference between the 300- and 400-levels in the number of participants using *Vte-kuru*. 300-level students used *Vte-kuru* twice more than 400-level students in Roleplay 2. On the other hand, in Roleplay 3, only 400-level students used *Vte-kuru*, and 300-level students did not use it at all. In Roleplay 4, no *Vte-kuru* utterance was found from either level.

4.1.3 Alternative Expressions by JFL Instead of Spatial *Vte-kuru*

Results of data analysis stated that JFL students did not use *Vte-kuru* as much as J1 students did, which also means that JFL students chose different expressions instead of *Vte-kuru*. As mentioned in 3.7, I checked which grammar patterns were most used in all roleplays, and I categorized them into five groups: (1) Present Verb (I do X; I will do X),

(2) *Vstem+ni+iku* (I go X to do Y), (3) Dictionary Form + *tsumori da* (I plan to do X), (4) Consultative Form (Let's do X), and (5) *Vte-iku* (I do X and go Y). All other grammatical patterns are included in the "Others" category.

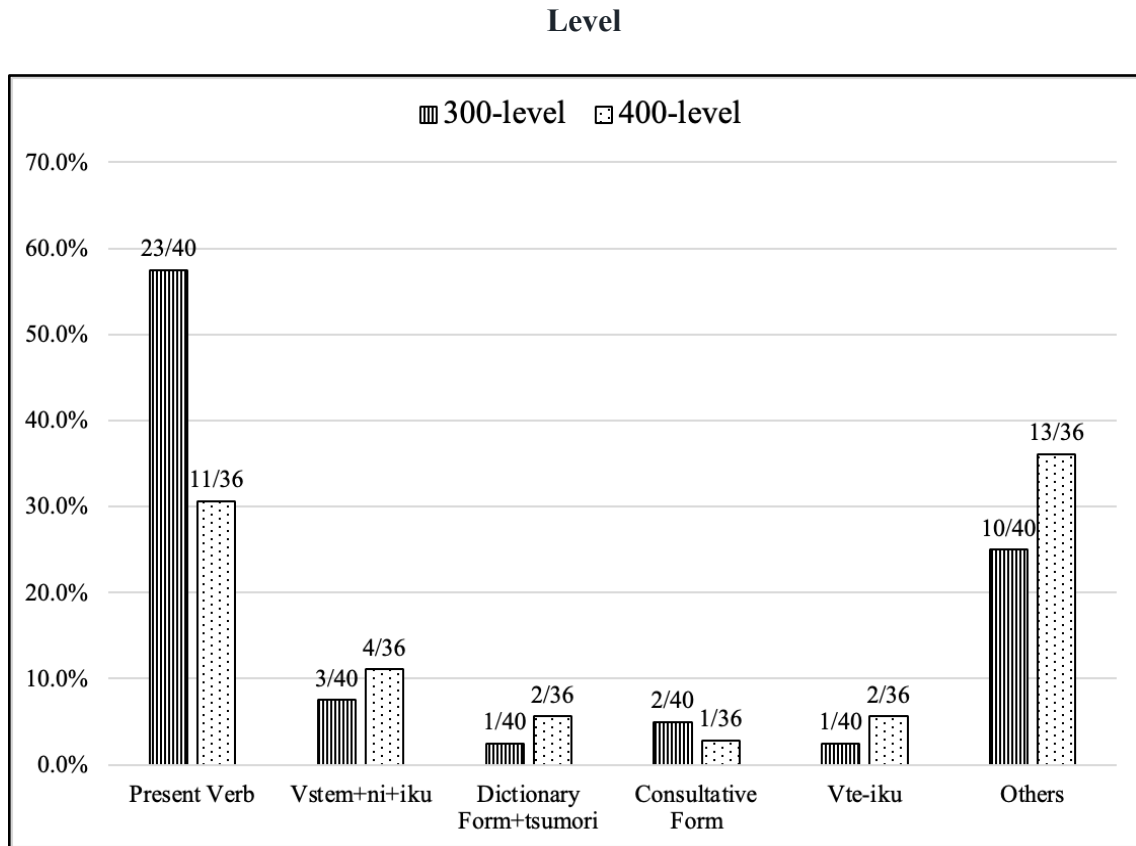
Chart 5: Alternative Expressions to Spatial *Vte-kuru* Used by JFL in Roleplay



Throughout all the roleplays, the most used alternative expression by JFL students was the Present Verb (I do X; I will do X). The second most frequent expression was *Vstem+ni+iku* (I go to X to do Y), followed by Dictionary Form+*tsumori* (I plan to do X), Consultative Form (Let's do X) and *Vte-iku* (I do X and go Y) in equal numbers.

Next, I compared the percentages of alternative expression use by 300-level and 400-level students:

Chart 6: Alternative Expressions to Spatial *Vte-kuru* in Roleplay According to JFL



57.5 % (23/40) of 300-level students used Present Verbs instead of *Vte-kuru*, and they did not use as many other expressions. In comparison, the percentage of 400-level students using Present Verbs was small at 30.6% (11/36). The next most common expression was *Vstem + ni + iku*. The percentage of “Others” by 300-level students was 22.5% (10/40) while 400-level was 36.1% (13/36). The category “Others” includes several grammatical patterns which were not specified because the patterns were used by only one or two participants. It indicates that the 400-level students used a wider variety of expressions, even though the number of students who used the grammar was only one or two.

4.2 Temporal *Vte-kuru* Data

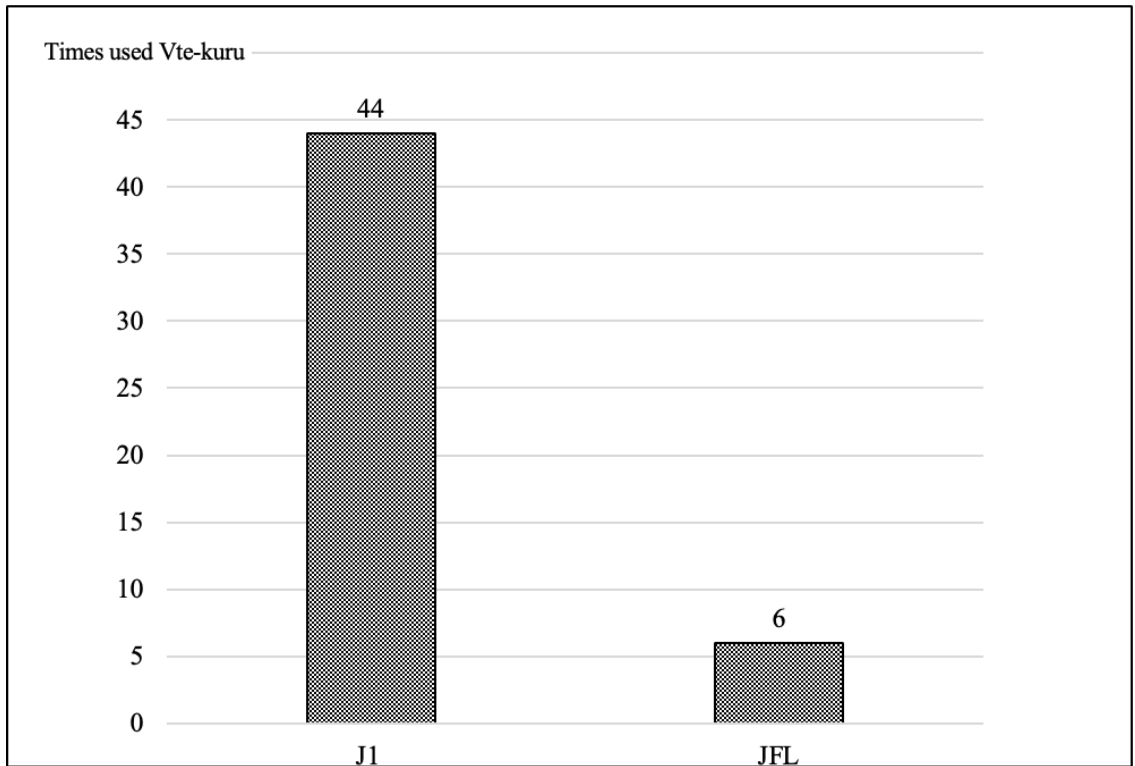
After I analyzed the data of the spatial *Vte-kuru*, I explored the data from the reporting weather changes activity to see to what extent the temporal *Vte-kuru* (“begin to”) was used. I used the same process of analysis as the spatial *Vte-kuru*. Firstly, I identified differences in the use by J1 and JFL, and then, I examined whether there were differences in the speech of 300- and 400-level students.

4.2.1 Comparison of J1 and JFL Data for Temporal *Vte-kuru*

I checked 12 spots correlating to time stamps in the video indicating change in weather. I counted how many times *Vte-kuru* was used in the weather reporting activity to indicate change.

In total, 44 cases were found from J1 and 6 cases from JFL. The total number of *Vte-kuru* used by JFL students was 6, whereas only one was used by a 300-level student, and the other 5 were produced by 400-level students.

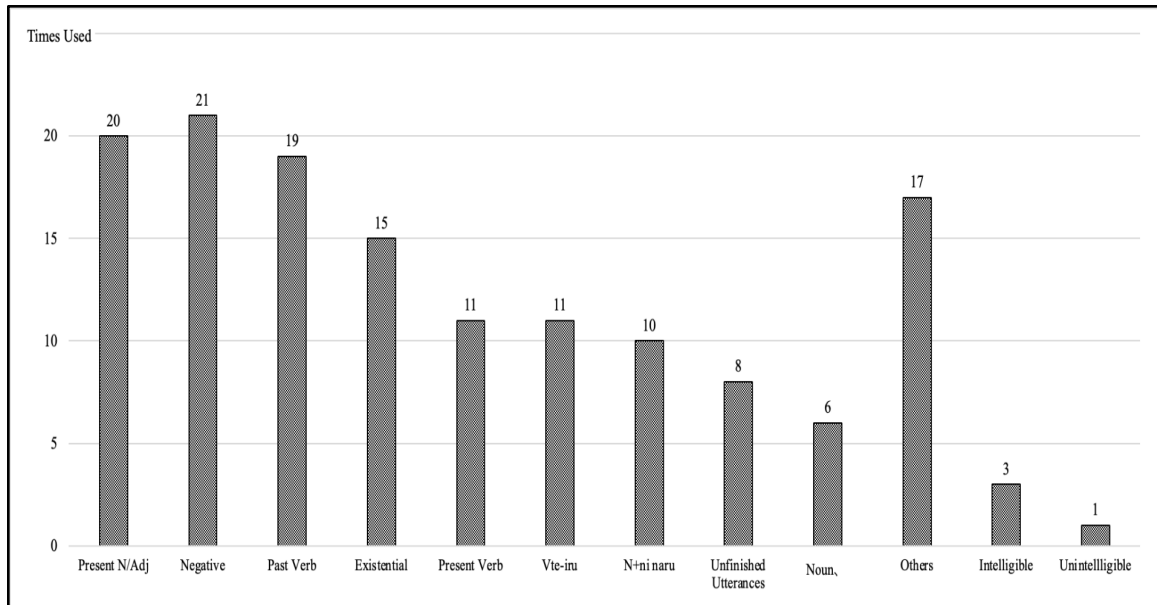
Chart 7: Number of Times *Vte-kuru* Used by J1 and JFL in Reporting Activity



4.2.2 Alternative Expressions by JFL Instead of Temporal *Vte-kuru*

Chart 7 showed that the total number of *Vte-kuru* used by JFL was only 6 times, which indicates that JFL students relied on alternative expressions. I identified alternative grammatical patterns used instead of the expected *Vte-kuru*. Chart 8 shows the number of times JFL used alternative expressions rather than a percentage, since the reaction to weather change spots and amount of utterances produced by each participant differed in this activity.

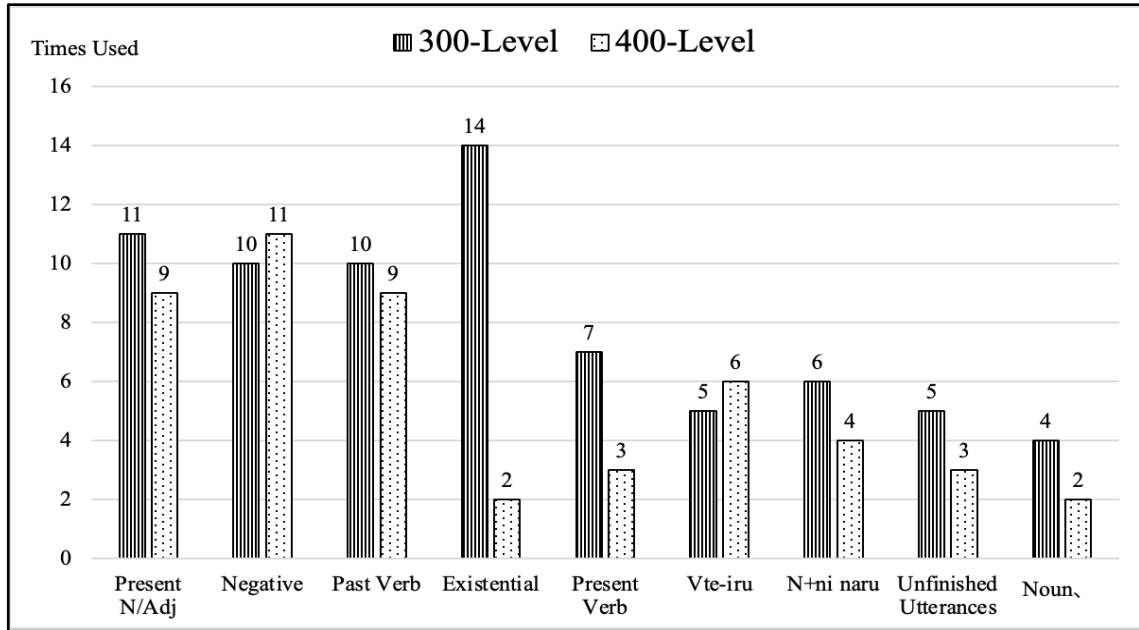
Chart 8: Alternative Expressions to Temporal *Vte-kuru* in Weather Change Reporting Activity by JFL



JFL tended to use simple grammatical patterns: Present Noun/Adjective, Past Verb and Present Verb. Additionally, it was found that Negative sentences were used often. Many Existential (Noun *ga aru/iru*) expressions were found in the JFL data while these expressions were not used by J1 students.

Next, I looked at whether there were differences in the alternative expressions used by each level (Chart 9):

Chart 9: Alternative Expressions to Temporal *Vte-kuru* in Weather Change Reporting Activity According to Level



One of the notable differences was that the 300-level students used many Existential expressions, while the 400-level students used only a few. As previously mentioned, JFL students tended to use Negative expressions, and both 300- and 400-level students had the same number of Negative expressions.

Chapter 5:

Discussion

In this chapter, I will discuss significant differences between J1 and JFL use of *Vte-kuru* as found in the data analyzed in the previous chapter.

5.1 Spatial *Vte-kuru*

The data from the four roleplay activities were analyzed to examine the use of spatial *Vte-kuru* (“do X and come back”) in verbal communication. The data showed that more than 80% of J1 students used *Vte-kuru* in each roleplay while JFL students’ usage rate for *Vte-kuru* was at a dramatically low 15.7%.

5.1.1 The Number of Verbs Used for *Vte*

I classified the *Vte-kuru* sentences used by the participants based on the verbs which were conjugated to gerund form *Vte* and *X ni itte-kuru* (Table 2). For Roleplay 1, several participants said “*itte-kuru*” and some said “*kai-ni-itte-kuru*.” This “*kai-ni-itte-kuru*” includes *itte-kuru*, but the grammar of the sentence is analyzed as “Vstem of *kau* (buy)-*ni* (purpose of visit) + *Vte* of *iku* + *kuru*.” Both simple *itte-kuru* and *kai-ni-itte-kuru* are categorized as *Vte-kuru*, but they are separated into two groups: *itte-kuru* and *kai-ni-itte-kuru*, respectively.

In 3.6.1, I mentioned the set phrase for parting *itte-kimasu* is not counted as *Vte-kuru* in my study. *Itte-kuru* counted in Table 2 is not the set parting phrase, but rather *itte-kuru*, which conveys the purpose of “going somewhere to do something, and then returning to the original place.” For example, when the participants said, “*Seefuuei ni itte-*

kimasu,” it is not the set parting phrase meaning “See you later,” but “I am going to Safeway and coming back [here],” so it was counted as *Vte-kuru*.

Table 2: Varieties of Spatial *Vte-kuru* in Roleplay Activities

Roleplay 1	買いに行ってくる <i>Kaini-itte-kuru</i>	行ってくる <i>Itte-kuru</i>	買ってくる <i>Katte-kuru</i>		
J1 Students	3	2	4		
JPN 300 Students	-	1	-		
JPN 400 Students	-	1	-		
Roleplay 2	取ってくる <i>Totte-kuru</i>	行ってくる <i>Itte-kuru</i>	持ってくる <i>Motte-kuru</i>		
J1 Students	8	1	1		
JPN 300 Students	1	-	4		
JPN 400 Students	2	-	-		
Roleplay 3	行ってくる <i>Itte-kuru</i>				
J1 Students	8				
JPN 300 Students	-				
JPN 400 Students	3				
Roleplay 4	コピー取ってくる <i>Kopii totte-kuru</i>	コピーしてくる <i>Kopii shite-kuru</i>	行ってくる <i>Itte-kuru</i>	取りに行ってくる <i>Torini-itte-kuru</i>	刷ってくる <i>Sutte-kuru</i>
J1 Students	5	1	1	2	1
JPN 300 Students	-	-	-	-	-
JPN 400 Students	-	-	-	-	-

In Table 2, we see that J1 students conjugated a variety of verbs into *Vte* and connected them to *kuru*, while JFL students have less variety than J1 students. In particular, J1 had 5 varieties of *Vte-kuru* in Roleplay 4, but JFL did not use *Vte-kuru* at all. Below are examples of J1 utterances using five different verbs all in *Vte-kuru*.

J1-A (*Kopii totte-kuru*)

ちょっとハンドアウト... 人数分足りないみたいなので、ちょっとすぐコピーとってきます。

Chotto handoauto... ninzuubun tarinai-mitai-nande, chotto sugu kopii totte-kimasu.

(I think we do not have enough handouts for the number of people, so I will go get/make copies and come back right away.)

J1-B (*Kopii shite-kuru*)

鈴木さんすみません。あの一会議に必要なハンドアウトが一部足りなくて、コピーして...こようと思うので、少し一時退出します。

Suzuki-san sumimasen. Anoo kaigi ni hitsuyoo na handoauto ga ichibu tarinakute, kopii shite...-koyoo to omou-node, sukoshi ichizi taishutsu shimasu.

(Excuse me, Ms. Suzuki. Um, we do not have enough handouts that we need for the meeting, and I will make some copies and come back... so, I will leave for a while.)

J1-F (*Kopii tori-ni-itte-kuru*)

っと、ハンドアウトが少し足りな...いで...足りなくて、全員分あったほ
うがいいと思うので今すぐコピー取りに行ってきます。

*Tto, handoauto ga sukoshitarina... ide... tarinakute, zeninbun attahouga ii-to-
omou-node, imasugu kopii tori-ni-itte-kimasu.*

(We are missing a few handouts, and I think it would be better to have one for all
of us, so I will go get copies and come back right now.)

J1-I (*Itte-kuru*)

ちょっとコピーを取りに行こうと思うんですけどー、ちょっと今急いで行
ってきてもいいですか?

*Chotto kopii o tori-ni-ikoo to omoun-desu-kedoo, chotto ima isoide itte-kite-mo ii-
desu-ka?*

(I will go and get some copies, is it okay to go and come back in a hurry now?)

J1-H (*Sutte-kuru*)

ちょっと、あの、みんなの分刷ってきてもいいですか?

Chotto, ano, minna no bun sutte-kite-ii-desu-ka?

(Could I, um, go and make copies for everyone and come back?)

The number and variety of verbs with *Vte-kuru* used by JFL students was much
less compared to J1 students. In Roleplay 3, three 400-level students used “*itte-kimasu*”

or “I will go and come back.” *Itte-kimasu* is introduced at the 100-level Japanese language class as a set phrase for parting. In the textbook *NihonGO NOW!*, when introducing the spatial *Vte-kuru* grammar, Noda et al. (2021) reminds learners that *itte-kimasu* was introduced as a ritual phrase “See you later” in ACT1 Scene 8 (p. 20). Furthermore, the textbook pointed out that *itte-kimasu* literally means “I will go and come back” (Noda et al., 2021, p. 205-206). I assume that *itte-kimasu* probably became the most notable expression for students using *Vte-kuru* grammar, and it remained strongly in their memories. Therefore, I believe that *itte-kimasu* was familiar and easier to use as *Vte-kuru* than other verbs.

In Roleplay 2, four 300-level students said “*Motte-kimasu* (to bring)”:

300-B

あ、えっとー、えー... えー... あ、わたしはえっと持ってきます。

A, ettoo, ee..., ee..., a, watashi waa etto motte-kimasu.

(Oh, uh, uh... Uh... Oh, I will, uh... I will bring [forks].)

300-D

お、あーフォークがありません。あの一わたしは持ってきます。

O, aa fooku ga arimasen. Anoo watashi wa motte-kimasu.

(Oh, uh, we do not have forks. Um, I will bring [them].)

300-F

はい、でもわたし... んーフォークを... を... 持って... きます。

Hai, demo watashi... nn fooku o... o... motte-... kimasu.

(Yes, but I... um, I will bring forks.)

300-G

あの、いただきます...お！あーあの一...あの一、フォークを...がすみませんわたしが...フォークに...か...持って..きます。

Ano, itadakima... O! Aa anoo... anoo, fooku o... ga sumimasen watashi ga... fooku ni... ka... motte-... kimasu.

(Um, *itadakima*... Oh! Um, um... forks... excuse me, I... Forks... I will bring forks.)

Motte-kuru is a combination of the verbs *motsu* (to carry; to hold) and *kuru* (come).

Nevertheless, in many textbooks, *motte-kuru* is introduced as one verb meaning to bring [a thing]. If they remember *motte-kuru* as one verb, then likely the JFL participants were not aware that they were conjugating the verb “*motsu*” to *Vte-kuru* in the roleplay. This implies that teaching *motte-kuru* as a set phrase worked well and it allowed learners to use it in appropriate situations even without better mastery of the *Vte-kuru* form.

The data showed that words like *motte-kuru* that are learned as one verb or listed as part of the vocabulary are easily used by JFL. However, a significant difference between JFL and J1 students is that JFL students have few other applications of *Vte-kuru* with other grammatical patterns. *Vte-kuru* can be used with various other grammatical patterns, although JFL used *Vte-kuru* only in the Present Verb pattern when they did use

it. Below are the J1 utterances that used “*totte-kuru*” or “to take” with other grammatical patterns:

J1-D Roleplay 2 (Consultative Form of *totte-kuru* + *ka*)

フォーク取ってこよっか。

Fooku totte-koyokka.

(Shall I get forks [and come back]?)

J1-E Roleplay 4 (*Vte*-of *totte-kuru* + *mo ii?*)

コピー取ってきても... よろしいですか？

Kopii totte-kite-mo... yoroshii-desuka?

(Is it okay to make copies [and come back]?)

5.1.2 Confusion of *Vte* Grammar

The results of the study showed that 300-level students most commonly used the Present Verb. On the other hand, 400-level students tried using many varieties of grammatical patterns, although they were sometimes inappropriate or caused miscommunication in the situation.

There are many other grammatical patterns that use *Vte* besides *Vte-kuru*. The data showed that there were cases where 400-level students used other *Vte* grammatical patterns. For instance, five patterns were found from 400-level students in Roleplay 4:

400-A (*Vte-iru* [-ing])

あ、あのー今... あーもうちょっと... あー数枚のコピー... あの... して
るので

A, anoo ima... aa moo chotto... aa suumai no kopii... ano... shite-iru-node

(Oh, um, now... Uh, just a few more... uh, a few more copies of... Um... I am making copies, so)

400-D (*Vte-iku* [Do X and go Y])

ちょっと一紙が、足りーないみたいだからちょっと... えっとコピーを取
っていくと思います。

Chotoo kami ga, tariinai-mitai dakara chotto... etto kopii o totte-iku to omoimasu.

(We do not have enough paper, so um, I think I will make copies and go [somewhere].)

400-F (*Vte-mo-ii?* [Is it okay to do X?])

あー... 大丈夫だったら... あーもっとコピーを... しょうで... しょう...
あーうあーし... てもいいですか?

Aa... daijoobu-dattara... aa motto kopii o... shiyoodo... shiyoo... aa uaa shi..te-mo-ii-desu-ka?

(Uh... If it is okay... Uh, more copies of... let's make more copies... Let's.. Uh-uh... could I do it?)

400-I (*Vte-oku* [Do X in advance])

えっとちょっとえー印刷して...おきます。

Etto chotto ee insatsu shite-okimasu.

(Um, a bit, um... I will make copies in advance.)

The student 400-A probably knew that he needed to use *Vte*, but used *Vte-iru* instead of the appropriate *Vte-kuru*. The English sentence “I am making copies” may have led him to use *Vte-iru* as an equivalent translation. However, it is more likely that native English speakers do not say, “I am making copies” in this context. Then there is a possibility that this student misunderstood the context. Another possibility is misuse of the grammar due to feeling anxious about not speaking in the foreign language correctly. After allowing the student 400-A to let him try Roleplay 4 again, he was able to correctly say, “*kopii o totte-kimasu-ne.*” Since no other student retook the roleplay, the student 400-A’s second data was not used in the analysis, but this second data suggests that he may have been nervous on his first attempt and could not produce *Vte-kuru*, which he should have mastered.

From the student 400-D’s utterance, it seems that he thought he needed to indicate the direction in which he was going to make a copy. The student confused the use of *Vte-iku* and *Vte-kuru* in this case. Interestingly, this same student used *Vte-kuru* in *totte-kuru* (I will take [forks] and come back) in Roleplay 3, but used *Vte-iku* in Roleplay 4. It seems that the student remembered both grammatical patterns, but got confused which one should be used in Roleplay 4. *Vte-iku* and *Vte-kuru* are introduced together as a set in some textbooks. For example, in *NihonGO NOW!*, those two grammar patterns were taught in ACT5 Scene 4, and both patterns are used in one dialogue (Noda et al., 2021, p.

204). However, to prevent confusion, I suggest that instructors need to have learners clearly understand the differences between *Vte-iku* and *Vte-kuru*, then practice each pattern.

The Student 400-I said “*insatsu shite-okimasu*,” meaning “I will prepare the handouts in advance,” and may have assumed that the conversation was taking place before the meeting began. He paused a few seconds after *Vte*, which may indicate a little confusion about how to continue after *Vte*.

The Student 400-F used *Vte-mo-ii?*, which indicates that she was obtaining permission from Ms. Suzuki. As a native speaker of Japanese, if I were in that situation, I would say “*kopii o shite-kite-mo-ii-desu-ka?*” or “Is it okay to make copies and come back?” However, that sentence uses *Vte* twice, and if JFL have not had much practice making sentences that use *Vte* more than twice in one sentence, it would be difficult for them to produce it. Therefore, I believe that when teaching grammar that uses *Vte*, we should also have students use and recycle multiple *Vte* patterns including *Vte-kuru* more.

5.1.3 The Differences in Assumptions of “Going” and “Coming Back”

The textbook *NihonGO Now!* states that “In English, the going is mentioned and the coming back is assumed” and “In Japanese, the going is assumed, but the coming back is included” (Noda et al., 2021, p. 206). Therefore, in the situation when English speakers say “I will go and do X,” Japanese speakers tend to use the spatial *Vte-kuru* meaning “I will do X and come back.”

The data on alternative expressions used by JFL students suggested that they mentioned the going more frequently than the coming back. In particular, 70% of 300-

level students said “*Toire ni iku/ikimasu*” or “I will go to the restroom” in Roleplay 3. When I heard that sentence in the roleplay, I got the impression that the participants were going to the restroom and perhaps not return. However, as the textbook *Nihongo Now!* said, if English speakers think that “coming back is assumed,” it makes sense why they did not include “coming back” in their utterances in Japanese. In the same roleplay, 80% of J1 students said “*itte-kimasu*.” This indicates that in Japanese, “coming back” should be included in the sentence to let the listener know that the speaker will return, since without it, the listener may assume otherwise.

I speculate that this cognitive difference is rooted in the difference between individualism culture (America) and collectivism culture (Japan). In collectivist Japanese culture, the feelings of sharing a place with someone else, or working in the same place are prioritized, subconsciously becoming important to reference perhaps. Why did 100% of J1 students use *Vte-kuru* in Roleplay 4? I suggest it is because the participants were aware that they belonged in the same group as Ms. Suzuki, and they had a strong sense of working together as a team. The speakers’ goal was not just to print the handout, but to print it and hand it to Ms. Suzuki, who is doing the same project.

5.2 Temporal *Vte-kuru*

The results of the reporting weather changes activity were presented in the previous chapter to examine the use of the temporal *Vte-kuru* (“begin to”) in speaking. The data showed J1 used *Vte-kuru* 44 times in the activity while JFL used it only 6 times in total.

5.2.1 Heavy Use of Simple Grammatical Patterns

The alternative expressions to *Vte-kuru* by JFL tended to be the following simple grammatical patterns: Past Verb (*Vmashita*), Present Verb (*Vmasu*), which total 31 when the two groups are combined, and Present Noun/Adjective (Noun/Adjective + *da*).

Below are the utterances in which simple grammatical patterns are used instead of *Vte-kuru*:

300-D (Past Verb)

もっともっと雨がふ、あ、降りました。

Motto motto ame ga fu, a, furimashita.

(More and more rain poured, oh, it poured.)

300-G (Present Verb)

雨が降ります。

Ame ga furimasu.

(It rains; It will rain.)

300-J (Present Noun)

ちょっと雨です。

Chotto ame-desu.

(It is rain a bit.)

A possible reason for the heavy use of these simple grammatical patterns is that JFL students were not used to aspectual expressions in Japanese and could not come up with any grammatical patterns. Temporal aspect expressions focus on the flow of time, while the three simple grammatical expressions above do not express time changes in any nuanced way. There were very few utterances of aspectual expressions, including limited use of *Vte-iru* (“be doing”), *Vstem+hajimeru* (“start doing”), and so on. I suggest that JFL students have not yet become accustomed to many of those aspectual expressions, so they used simple grammatical patterns instead.

In addition to the fact that there were a few utterances of aspectual expressions by JFL, their use of adverbs about time flow was also extremely low. In J1’s data, temporal adverbs such as “*dandan* (gradually),” “*sukoshizutsu* (little by little),” “*zutto* (throughout),” and “*hikitsuzuki* (continually)” were often used to indicate time flow. On the other hand, JFL did not use those adverbs much, if at all. These adverbs are often used in combination with aspectual expressions in Japanese, so I suggest that instructors should have students practice using these adverbs when they learn the aspectual expressions in order to let students use the expressions naturally when stating detailed changes.

5.2.2 Use of Existential Expressions

JFL participants, especially 300-level students, used a far number of Existential expressions (Noun *ga aru/iru*).

たくさん曇りがあります。

Takusan kumori ga arimasu.

(There are a lot of clouds.)

300-I

雨があり、あります。

Ame ga ari, arimasu.

(There is rain.)

400-H

今は晴れがあります。

Ima wa hare ga arimasu.

(There is sunny now.)

According to Coghill and Magedanz, every English sentence must have a subject (2010, p. 154). However, even in English, there are times when the subject does not come first, since English has a “dummy subject” which has semantically no meaning. “It” and “there” often take the place as a dummy subject in English. Al-Hussein (2022) states, “A dummy or expletive subject is the initial word in a phrase that begins it but has no meaning” (p. 234). According to Cambridge Dictionary (n.d.), “There is/are indicates that something or someone exists or is in a particular place or situation.” On the other hand, in Japanese, there are many times and occasions when a subject is not necessary. The

English sentence “It is sunny” often equates to “*harete-imasu.*” In this Japanese phrase, there is no subject, and it is completely grammatical. JFL students may have thought they had to produce a sentence with a subject, relying on the English dummy subject sentence structure (“It is...” or “There is...”). Therefore, if they try to translate English sentence structure into Japanese, they may apply “There is” to “*X ga arimasu.*” The equivalent literal translation of the sentence would be “*hare ga arimasu,*” in Japanese. However, in Japanese, people would not say “the sunny exists,” so the expression would sound unnatural.

5.2.3 Use of Negative Expressions

JFL used Negative expressions many times when the temporal *Vte-kuru* was expected. 21 cases of Negative expressions were found all together. Below are two examples of JFL students’ utterances using Negative expressions:

300-A (Spot 9)

雨が...ふ、あー...降っていない。

Ame ga... fu, aa... futte-inai.

(Rain... *fu*, uh... It is not raining.)

400D (Spot 8)

ま、晴れじゃないけど... 太陽がない。

Ma, hare ja-nai kedo... taiyoo ga nai.

(Well, it is not sunny... but there is no sun.)

Spot 8 of the video clip shows the weather transition of the sky that is 90% covered with clouds decreasing to 40% cloud coverage. As the student 300-A said for spot 9, no rain was seen on the screen, but the amount of cloud cover was reduced or increased repeatedly.

J1 students did not use the Negative expressions much in this activity, so I only compared what J1 was saying in the same spots in the video. Below is the speech sample from J1 as a comparison to the student 300-A's utterance in Spot 9:

J1-I

曇りが結構曇ってきました。

Kumori ga kekkoo kumotte-kimashita.

(Cloudiness, it started to become quite cloudy.)

J1-A

また雲が多くなっていき

Mata kumo ga ooku natte-iki

(Again, clouds started to cover more)

J1B

また雲が増え...

Mata kumo ga fue...

(Again, [the number of] clouds increases...)

J1 used an expression “clouds are appearing” or “the number of clouds increased” instead of the Negative expression “it is not raining.” J1 captured the amount of clouds and minute changes, whereas JFL only said sunny or rainy in the form of Negative expressions. However, if JFL were not used to using the expressions and verbs which indicate minute changes, it makes sense that they would only produce clear binary affirmative or negative sentences. I believe the reason why JFL students used Negative expressions instead of affirmative expressions such as “*Hare-desu* (it is sunny)” or “*Kumori-desu* (it is cloudy)” is because they understood that the weather was not “perfectly sunny or rainy” and wanted to express that the weather is ambiguous.

In addition, I analyzed J1 students’ speech below in comparison to 400-D’s utterance in Spot 8:

J1-B

雲が少なくなり、晴れましたが

Kumo ga sukunaku-nari, haremashita ga

(The clouds were decreasing and the sky became clear, but)

J1-D

雲の量がちょっと減って

Kumo no ryoo ga chotto hette

(The number of clouds decreased)

J1-E

曇りで、だんだん雲が少なくなってきて、んー(laughing)

Kumori-de, dandan kumo ga sukunaku-natte-kite, nn (laughing)

(It was cloudy, and the [number of] clouds were decreasing, and hmmm.)

J1-F

あの、雲がちょっとなくなって、一回晴れになりましたね。

Ano, kumo ga chotto nakunatte, ikkai hare ni narimashita-ne.

(Um, clouds disappeared for a bit and it became sunny for once.)

J1-J

また一瞬晴れ間が見えて

Mata isshun harema ga miete

(Again, for another moment, clear sky appears,)

In the above utterances, J1 students did not use any Negative expressions. They used the verb “*heru* (decrease)” and “*nakunaru* (disappear)” affirmatively in the form of “the clouds are decreasing or disappearing” rather than using the negative form.

I did not go into detail about J1’s alternative expressions to temporal *Vte-kuru* in the reporting activity in this paper, but it is noteworthy that J1 used *Vte* many times

instead of stating the situation in simple grammatical patterns. In the above utterances, students J1-D, J1-F and J1-J all used *Vte* to connect to the next sentence.

Chapter 6:

Conclusion and Pedagogical Implications

The goal of this study was to investigate to what extent Japanese as a Foreign Language learners can use *Vte-kuru*. I had the participants perform roleplays for the spatial *Vte-kuru* (“to do X and come back”) and do a reporting activity for the temporal *Vte-kuru* (“to begin”) to address the following research questions:

RQ.1 To what extent do JPN 300 and 400 students use *Vte-kuru* compared to native speakers? Is there a difference in the rate of usage between the 300-level and 400-level students? If so, how are they different?

RQ.2 If learners do not use *Vte-kuru* in a situation where native speakers use it, what alternative expressions do they use?

6.1 Answers to the Research Questions

6.1.1. RQ.1 Usage of *Vte-kuru*

Regarding the usage of both temporal and spatial *Vte-kuru*, JFL students’ use of *Vte-kuru* was very sparse compared to J1 students. Specifically, the temporal *Vte-kuru* utterances by JFL were very few, proceeding only 6 cases in 300- and 400-level combined. A comparison by level showed no significant difference in the frequency of *Vte-kuru* use between 300- or 400-levels. In terms of the spatial *Vte-kuru*, in Roleplay 2, 300-level students used *Vte-kuru* more than 400-level students, but I expect this is

because the verb *motte-kuru* was used as a one verb, and it was easier for them to recall the verb.

6.1.2. RQ.2 Alternative expressions

The analysis of the alternative expressions instead of the spatial *Vte-kuru* showed students' confusion of grammatical patterns of using *Vte*. 400-level students tried to use grammatical patterns applying *Vte*. However, they seemed confused about the words that followed *Vte*, and perhaps that could be one of the reasons why they did not employ *Vte-kuru*. According to the textbook *NihonGO NOW!*, "In English, the going is mentioned and the coming back is assumed" and "In Japanese, the going is assumed, but the coming back is included" (Noda et al., 2021, p. 206). As the textbook pointed out, JFL in this study tended to mention "go" more than "come back" using *Vte-kuru*. It indicates JFL had a linguistic transfer from English to Japanese.

Regarding the temporal *Vte-kuru*, JFL students tended to use simple grammatical patterns instead of using *Vte-kuru*. The simple grammatical patterns are: Past Verb (*Vmashita*), Present Verb (*Vmasu*), and Present Noun/Adjective (Noun/Adjective+*da*). I assume this is because the JFL students were not used to aspectual expressions in Japanese and relied on simple grammatical patterns.

Additionally, I found that JFL students used Existential patterns (Noun *ga aru/iru*), such as "*Hare ga arimasu.*" I propose that this is because the English language allows the use of grammatical construction using the dummy subject "there/it is." JFL students cognitively produced the "there/it-is" pattern to compensate for the missing subject in Japanese, and then translated the English sentence into Japanese.

Moreover, JFL students used several Negative expressions in the weather change reporting activity. Compared to JFL students' utterances at the same target spots, J1 students explained more precisely about the amount of clouds and how the weather was changing. In contrast, JFL students used binary expressions such as “the sky is clear” or “not clear.” I argue this is because they are not accustomed to describing changes of situation and the flow of time in Japanese.

Based on these findings in response to the research questions, I believe it is necessary to create lessons about *Vte-kuru* that are cognitively stimulating. For the spatial *Vte-kuru*, “coming back” must be included in speech when one needs to leave someone in a shared space. For the temporal *Vte-kuru*, instructors need to have their students practice aspectual expressions including *Vte-kuru* and recognize the difference from simple grammatical patterns, and use them in communication.

6.2 Pedagogical Implications

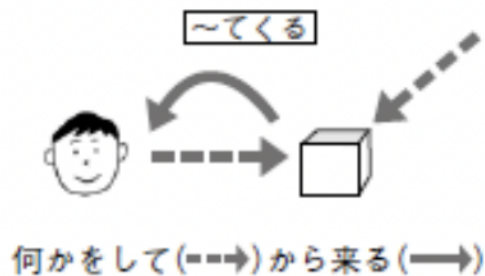
Based on the results of this study, I present the following points that can be applied to teaching Japanese in the future.

6.2.1 Spatial *Vte-kuru*

I believe it is important to give students a sense of sharing a place with someone who is in their group when students are expected to use the spatial *Vte-kuru*. In the lecture by Heo & Ogawa (2016), the researchers used the illustrations below to efficiently explain to the learners that *Vte-kuru* is used to indicate “to do X and come back to the place you are now”:

Figure 1: Diagram of Movement Function Using Spatial *Vte-kuru* by Heo & Ogawa

(2016)

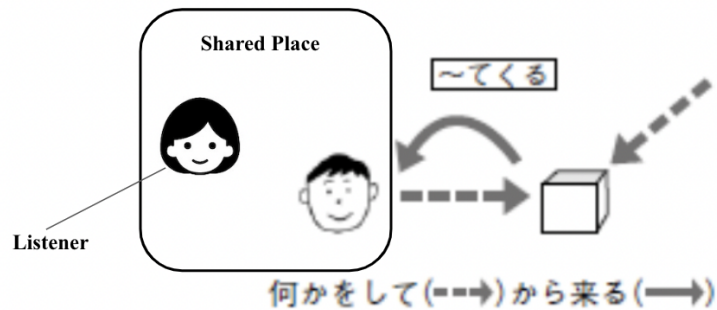


(p. 282)

This diagram is useful to have students recognize that *Vte-kuru* is used to indicate “to leave the place where they are and return to the same place.” However, this diagram does not show the nuance of “knowing the listener will remain in the room.” To give students a sense of sharing a place with someone who is in their group, I added a “shared place” frame and added an icon of a listener’s face to Heo & Ogawa’s diagram (2016, p. 282):

Figure 2: Naraoka’s Diagram of Movement Function Using Spatial *Vte-kuru*

referenced by Heo & Ogawa (2016)



I believe that using the illustration above will help learners recognize that it is important to be aware that they are sharing a place with someone else. When people use *Vte-kuru*, they intend to leave a shared space to do something, knowing the listener will remain behind, but come back to the place later. In order to create this awareness, in addition to doing the lecture using the image above (Figure 2), I suggest an activity where instructors create a small shared space inside the classroom, and have students leave and return to the shared space for various tasks. In detail, firstly, an instructor creates a shared space in the middle of the classroom, such as a core workplace or study area, where multiple people can work and study together. Outside the shared space, the instructor posts signs with such words as cafe, library, and convenience store on the walls of the classroom, and places props such as paper cups, books, or pens near the signs. In the activity, an instructor will ask two or more students to work on something in the shared space area, and present a situation where one of them has to leave the space once to do something. For example, if the instructor gives a task paper presenting a situation in which a student gets some coffee for a meeting and leaves the shared space to buy coffee, the utterance

“*Chotto koohii katte-kuru.*” or “I will buy coffee and come back” is expected to occur naturally. The student who utters the phrase will leave the shared space once, go to the simulated cafe area, pick up a coffee cup, and then come back to the shared space with the coffee.

Based on my research data, there was a limited variety of verbs JFL students used for *Vte-kuru*. Therefore, I believe it is necessary to have learners conjugate a variety of verbs in this pattern. In the example of going to a cafe and coming back, students can practice *Vte-kuru* with various verbs such as “*Beeguru o katte-kuru* (I will buy a bagel and come back),” “*Ranchi o tabete-kuru* (I will eat lunch and come back),” “*Barisuta ni kiite-kuru* (I will ask Barista and come back),” “*Wasuremono o torini itte-kuru* (I will go [to the cafe] to pick up my lost item and come back),” and so on. If the instructor had students use multiple verbs in one situation, they should be able to produce *Vte-kuru* with a variety of verbs in the real conversation.

I also believe that it is important to constantly recycle grammatical patterns introduced earlier. For example, when introducing other grammatical patterns, such as “*X ni iku* (“to go to do X”),” “*Vte-mo ii?* (“Is it okay to do [verb]”),” the instructor should have the students practice the newly introduced patterns along with the *Vte-kuru* pattern. For instance, “*kopii o tori ni itte-kuru*” or “*kopii o shite-kite-mo-ii?*”

6.2.2 Temporal *Vte-kuru*

In this study, it was found that JFL students did not use temporal aspectual expressions much, but instead used many simple grammatical patterns. Additionally, JFL students tended to use only binary expressions “*Hare-desu* (*It is sunny*)” or “*Hare ja-nai*

(It is not sunny),” indicating that they need reinforcement to use aspectual expressions. Many language classes are taught based on grammatical patterns, with many drill exercises using the target grammar. However, for reviewing the several aspectual expressions which students have already learned before, instructors may find a lecture format beneficial, using “Time flow.” Heo & Ogawa (2016) illustrated the difference between temporal *Vte-kuru* (“to begin”) and *Vte-iku* (to [eventually] become X) with arrows showing the time flow (p. 282). The illustration by Heo & Ogawa gave me the inspiration for the following activity:

Figure 3: Development of Japanese Language Skills

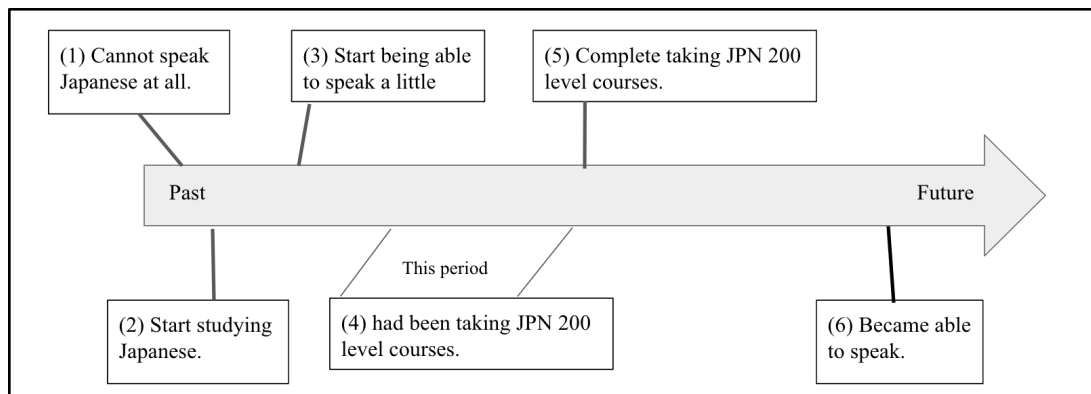


Figure 1 can be used to have students create sentences for each stage in the process of developing one’s Japanese language skills. Example sentences for each stage in Figure 3 are as follows:

(1) 日本語を全然話せなかった。

Nihongo o zenzen hanasenakatta.

(I could not speak Japanese at all.)

(2) 日本語を勉強し始めた。

Nihongo o benkyoo-shi-hazimeta.

(I started studying Japanese.)

(3) 少し話せるようになってきた。

Sukoshi hanaseru yooni natte-kita.

(I started becoming able to speak [Japanese] a little.)

(4) JPN 200 レベルのコースを取っていた。

JPN 200 reberu no koosu o totte-ita.

(I was taking JPN 200 level courses.)

(5) JPN 200 レベルのコースを取り終わった。

JPN 200 reberu no koosu o tori-owatta.

(I completed taking JPN 200 level courses.)

(6) 話せるようになった。

Hanaseru yooni natta.

(I became able to speak [Japanese].)

Instructors can have learners think of the difference between simple grammatical patterns and aspectual expressions. In order to have learners understand the details of the differences in these aspectual expressions above, it would be ideal to have learners break down the grammatical structure and have each part translated into English. Nevertheless, just having the expressions translated into English does not make students able to use the aspectual expressions in the conversation. Hence, after the lecture, students need to practice using the aspectual expressions in communicative situations. For example, instructors can make a situation for students in which they must talk on the phone in Japanese, such as below:

S1: 最近東京はどう？

Saikin Tookyoo wa doo?

S2: 観光客が増えてきて、人がたくさんいるよ。

Kankookyaku ga fuete-kite, hito ga takusan iruyo.

S1: 円安が進んできているからかな。天気はどう？

Enyasu ga susunde-kiteiru kara kana. Tenki wa doo?

S2: 3月ぐらいから暖かくなってきた、桜も咲いてきているよ。花見をする人も多いみたい。

Sangatsu gurai kara atatakaku-natte-kite, sakura mo saite-kite-iru-yo. Hanami o suru hito mo ooi-mitai.

S1: How is Tokyo these days?

S2: [The number of] tourists started increasing and there are a lot of people these days.

S1: Maybe it is because the yen has been getting weaker. How is the weather?

S2: It has been warming up since around March, and the cherry blossoms have [now] started to bloom. It seems that many people go cherry blossom viewing.

This activity may be a little more challenging because it involves showing learners information of an increase in the number of tourists or changes in temperature and expecting learners to analyze and describe the changes. In that case, I recommend doing build-up exercises to set up the context. For instance, a great build-up could show a graph of the increasing number of tourists in the entire class, and the instructor can ask the students to describe the situation in short sentences as well as ask the students to think about what would happen when more tourists would visit or in what situation the number of tourists would increase. By having them use *Vte-kuru* in communicative situations that are possible to happen in actual conversation, they will be able to apply aspectual expressions in real communication. In addition, since JFL students' use of temporal adverbs was low in my research, I believe that it would be better to make students actively use adverbs that describe a process of change. When students use temporal adverbs like “*dandan* (gradually)” and “*kyuuni* (suddenly),” they better understand how they can talk about the activities in a broader time frame and flow instead of only simple tense.

6.3 Limitations of This Research and Future Prospects

This study has some limitations. All students who participated in this research were PSU students; results may vary for students studying in other programs with different textbooks and different academic institutions. Almost all JFL students were native English speakers, but several students' first languages were not English, although they lived in the US for long periods of time and were fluent in English. How JFL who are non-native speakers of English utilize the *Vte-kuru* pattern needs to be addressed in future studies. In addition, it is possible that there was a contextual misunderstanding because the roleplay instructions did not have the same vocabulary perfectly between English and Japanese. In the instructions for Roleplay 1, I wrote "*Zaiko ga naikoto o omoidashimashita* (You remembered you do not have any stock [of toilet paper])" in the Japanese version whereas the English version said "You noticed that the stock of toilet paper is low." The verbs "*omoidasu* (to remember)" and "notice" have different nuances, and "*nai* (do not have any)" and "low" are not the same. These differences may have led to misunderstandings of the context, so I would like to avoid making these inconsistencies in future research. Despite the limitations, my research design and results would benefit and can be applied to future research.

It may take time for JFL students to learn Japanese expressions *Vte-kuru*, but I believe acquisition of the expression is necessary to learners of Japanese, both linguistically and culturally. I hope that this study will be an incentive for design to come up with adequate lesson plans to teach *Vte-kuru* expressions.

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Appendix A: Informed Consent Form

English version (For JFL students)

Informed Consent Form Language Use by Learners of Japanese and Native Speakers of Japanese Principal Investigator: Ayumi Naraoka

You are invited to participate in a research study by Ayumi Naraoka from Portland State University, the Department of World Languages and Literatures. This study examines how language learners of Japanese and native speakers of Japanese use languages in situations involving communication, reporting of information, etc. This study is being conducted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for a master's degree program under the supervision of Dr. Suwako Watanabe of the Department of World Languages and Literatures at Portland State University.

You were selected as a potential participant in this study as a student taking JPN 300 or 400-level classes.

If you decide to participate in the study, you will be invited for an interview. During the interview, you will be asked to do the following. (1) Role-play with the researcher in four situations in Japanese. (2) Watch a video and report in Japanese what happens in the video. (3) Fill out a profile questionnaire. No preparation is required. The role-playing and reporting will be voice recorded using the voice application on the researcher's iPhone 12. The estimated length of time for the interview is 15 minutes. The recorded data will be deleted once the researcher finishes her thesis defense.

The risks associated with this study are minimal but anticipated, including discomfort with the recording, awkwardness about role-playing, and being concerned that you may make mistakes in Japanese. Remember that there is no right or wrong answer, and it is important to perform the tasks as naturally as possible.

Any data obtained in connection with this study or information that can identify you will be kept confidential. The information you give me will be kept confidential to the extent permitted by law. Any data, including the recordings, transcripts, the profile information, and this consent form, will be kept in a secure Google Drive associated with my pdx.edu account. This Google Drive is strictly secured and only the researcher and her advisor, Dr. Watanabe, have access to it. When the researcher reports the findings of this study, she will use pseudonyms to protect your personal information.

Participation in this study is voluntary. Participation or non-participation in this study will not affect your future relationship with the researcher and your academic grades at PSU. You may also withdraw from this study at any time without any penalty or negative consequences.

If you have questions or concerns about your participation in this study, contact Ayumi Naraoka at anaraoka@pdx.edu. If you have concerns about your rights as a research subject, please contact the PSU office of Research Integrity & Compliance Programs, 1600 SW 4th Ave, Market Center Building, Suite 620, Portland OR 97201; phone (503) 725-2227 or (877) 480 4400; email hsrrc@pdx.edu.

Your signature indicates that you have read and understand the above information and agree to participate in this study. The researcher should provide you a copy of this form for your own records.

Printed Name _____
Signature _____
Date _____

Japanese version (For J1 students)

研究参加に関する同意書

日本語学習者と日本語母語話者の言語使用について

檜岡あゆみ

ポートランド州立大学(以下 PSU)の Department of World Language and Literatures に所属する檜岡あゆみが行う研究への参加にご協力をお願いします。本研究は、日本語学習者と日本語母語話者が、コミュニケーションや情報の報告などの場面でどのように言語を使用しているかを調べるもので、修士課程の一環として PSU の同学部の渡辺素和子教授の指導の下で行われています。

あなたが選ばれたのは、この研究において日本語母語話者として研究参加の対象となる可能性があるからです。

この研究に参加することを決めた場合、次のことをしていただきます。(1)研究者と4つの場面で日本語でロールプレイをする。(2)ビデオを見て、その中で起こったことを日本語で報告する。(3)プロフィールについての質問書に回答する。事前の準備は必要ありません。ロールプレイと報告は、研究者の iPhone 12 の録音アプリケーションを使用して音声録音されます。全ての作業の所用時間は約15分です。録音したデータは、研究者が修士論文を完了した時点で削除されます。

この研究の参加に際して、録音に対する不快感、ロールプレイングに対するごちなさ、日本語の間違いを心配することなどのリスクが予想されます。回答には正解や不正解はありません。場面に対してできるだけ自然にご自身の感じたようにお応えください。

本調査に関連して入手したデータ、または個人を特定できる情報は、機密情報として扱われます。あなたが私に提供した情報は、法律の許す範囲で守秘されます。インタビューの録音、記録、プロフィール情報、およびこの同意書を含むすべてのデータは、安全な PSU アカウントの Google ドライブに保管されます。この Google Drive は厳重に保護され、研究者と指導教官の渡辺教授のみがアクセスできます。研究者が本研究の結果を報告する際には、個人情報を守るために仮名を使用します。

本研究への参加は任意です。本研究への参加・不参加は、あなたと研究者との今後の関係や、PSU での学業成績に影響を与えることはありません。また、本研究からの参加をいつ何時辞退したとしても、罰則や悪影響を受けることは一切ありません。

本研究への参加について質問や懸念がある場合は、榎岡あゆみ（Ayumi Naraoka）anaraoka@pdx.eduまでご連絡ください。研究対象者としての権利についてご質問がある場合は、PSUのResearch Integrity & Compliance Programs事務局（1600 SW 4th Ave, Market Center Building, Suite 620, Portland OR 97201; 電話(503) 725-2227 または(877) 480 4400; Eメール hsrrc@pdx.edu）までご連絡をお願いします。

あなたの署名は、上記の情報を読み理解し、この研究に参加することに同意したことを示します。研究者はこのフォームのコピーをあなたご自身の控えとしてお渡しします。

ローマ字氏名_____

署名_____

日時_____

Appendix B: Profile Questionnaire

Profile Questionnaire (For JFL learners)

1. Name _____
2. What is your age? _____
3. How would you identify yourself in terms of gender? (Ex.) Female)

4. What is (or are) your first language(s)? _____
5. If English is not your first language, please indicate your proficiency level in the English language. (Ex: Intermediate/ can do daily conversation, etc) How much do you use English in your daily life? (Ex: 50%, Most of the day, Only in school etc)

6. What JPN courses are you taking this term?

7. Did you take JPN100 and 200-level classes at PSU? If not, where/how did you learn Japanese?

8. How many years in total have you studied Japanese? _____

9. Which textbooks have you used or have you been using?

10. Have you ever been to Japan? If yes, why did you go, and how long?

Profile Questionnaire (For J1 Students)

プロフィール質問書

1. お名前(漢字とふりがな)_____
2. 出身地_____
3. 年齢_____
4. ご自身のジェンダー(生物学的性別とは関係なく)をどのように識別していますか? (例:
女性)_____
5. 第一言語は?_____第二言語は?_____第三言語は?_____
6. ご自身の英語力を教えてください。(例: 中級、日常会話はできる、など)
7. ポートランドに来てどのぐらいですか?
8. ポートランドに来る以前に英語圏の国に滞在していたことはありますか? 「はい」の場合どちらの国に、どのぐらいの期間滞在していましたか?目的は何でしたか?
はい・いいえ
はい、の場合
国名_____ 期間_____ 目的: _____

Appendix C: Roleplay Scenarios

JFL students are given the English scenarios, and J1 students are given the Japanese version.

Roleplay 1

You are a college student and share an apartment with your friend in the same club. When you were relaxing in the living room with a friend, you remembered you were out of toilet paper. You noticed that the stock of toilet paper is low. You decide to go to Safeway (supermarket) to get toilet paper and tell your friend.

あなたは大学生で友達とルームシェアをして暮らしています。友達とリビングルームでゆっくりしている時にトイレットペーパーの在庫がないことを思い出しました。セーフウェイ(スーパーマーケット)にトイレットペーパーを買いに行くことを友達に伝えてください。

Roleplay 2

Your friend brought cake and invited you to eat it together. The cake was served on a plate, but you noticed that there are no forks, so tell your friend you get them.

あなたの友達がケーキと一緒に食べようと言ってくれました。お皿にのっているケーキが出されたのですが、フォークがないことに気がついたので友達に一言伝えてキッチンに取りに行ってください。

Roleplay 3

You are a college student. You are doing a study session with your friends. You need to go to the restroom in the middle of the session. Tell your friends and leave the room.

あなたは大学生です。友達と勉強会をしています。勉強会の途中ですが、あなたはトイレに行きたくなりました。友達に一言伝えて部屋を出てください。

Roleplay 4

At a meeting, there are not enough copies of your handout. Since it is important for everyone to have a copy, you have decided to make additional copies. Tell the meeting organizer, Suzuki-san, about the copies before stepping out of the meeting room.

ミーティングの最中ですがハンドアウトが足りません。全員の手元にハンドアウトがある方がいいので、あなたは早急にコピーを取ろうと思います。会議室を出る前に、ミーティング主催者の鈴木さんに一言教えてください。

Appendix D: Reporting Weather Changes Activity Instructions

JFL students are given the English text, and J1 students are given the Japanese instructions.

You are a weather reporter. You will report the skies in Tokyo yesterday because there were many weather changes throughout the day.

あなたはお天気リポーターです。昨日は一日を通して天候の変化が多かったなので、昨日の東京の空模様をレポートしてください。

The youtube URL is: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1m6qqLSQ9Gg>

Appendix E: Participants Information

The J1 Students' Information

No.	Hometown	Age	Gender	Length of time spent living in Portland
J1-A	Osaka	21	Male	10 months
J1-B	Tokyo	20	Male	3 months
J1-C	Tokyo	21	Male	4 months
J1-D	Tokyo	20	Female	4 months
J1-E	Tokyo	20	Female	4 months
J1-F	Chiba	20	Female	5 months
J1-G	Hyogo	20	Female	1.5 months
J1-H	Saiatama	21	Female	5 months
J1-I	Tokyo	21	Male	5 months
J1-J	Ibaraki	21	Female	6 months

The JPN300 Students' Information

No.	Age	Gender	First Language	Completion of JPN 100 and 200 at PSU	Years of Japanese language study	Textbooks that have been used	Past experience traveling in Japan
300-A	26	Female	English	Yes	1.5 years	Nihongo NOW	No
300-B	21	Female	English	Yes	4 years	Nihongo NOW	Yes Study Abroad in Tokyo for 1 year
300-C	27	Female	Chinese	Yes	3 years	Nihongo NOW	No
300-D	24	Female	English	No	8 years in total	げんき	Yes School trip for 2 weeks
300-E	23	Female	English	No	6 years	げんき, Tobira	Yes Study abroad in Temple University Japan for 1 year and 2 months in total
300-F	19	Female	English	Yes, but only 200-level	6 years	Nihongo NOW	Yes Study abroad in Kyoto for 1 month
300-G	33	Female	English	Yes	2.5 years	Nihongo NOW	Yes Vacation trip for 3 weeks
300-H	20	Non-binary	English	Yes, but only 203	2.5 years	げんき, みんなの日本語, 日本語総まとめ, Nihongo NOW	Yes Study Abroad in Kyoto for 6 months
300-I	23	Non-binary	English	No	4 years	げんき	Yes Study program and homestay for 10 days

300-J	23	Male	English	Yes	2.5 years	Nihongo NOW	Yes Vacation trip for 2 weeks
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The JPN400 Students' Information

No.	Age	Gender	First Language	Completion of JPN 100 and 200 at PSU	Years of Japanese language study	Textbooks that have been used	Past experience traveling in Japan
400-A	29	Male	English	No	10 years	げんき JSL (Japanese: The spoken language.)	Yes Study Abroad in Tokyo for 5 months
400-B	24	Male	English	No	4 years	げんき	Yes Study Abroad in Osaka for 5 months
400-C	23	Female	Arabic	No	4 years	げんき, Nihongo NOW, Original textbook by a university in Japan	Yes Study Abroad in Osaka for 1 year
400-D	33	Male	English	No	10 years	げんき	Yes Vacation trip for 3 months
400-E	24	Male	English	Yes, but only 200-level	3 years	Nihongo NOW, JSL	Yes About 2 weeks each at 3, 7, 11, 23 years old
400-F	27	Non-binary, Female- leaning	English	No	10 years on and off	N/A	Yes Vacation trips
400-G	22	Female	Chinese	No	4 years	Original Textbook by a community college in Oregon	No
400-H	21	Male	English/ Vietnamese	No	8 years	Nihongo NOW, ようこそ	No

400-I	24	Male	English	Yes, but only 200-level	6 years in total	Nihongo NOW	No
400-J	66	Male	English	No	3 years	N/A	15 years Had work experience in Japan

Appendix F: Transcriptions of Roleplay Activity

J1-A

Roleplay 1

S: あ、そういやあ、トイレットペーパーなかったよな？

N: あ、ほんと？

S: うん、ちょっと... パッと今から買いに行ってくセーフウェイに買いに行ってくるわ。

N: あ、ほんと？じゃあお願いしてもいい？

S: うん、全然いいよ、はい

N: はい

Roleplay 2

N: あ、これよかったら、どうぞ。一緒に食べよう？

S: えー、めっちゃうまそう。

N: うんー。

S: え、いいの？

N: うん！いいよいいよ、どうぞ。

S: あ、フォークない...か

N: あ、そうだね。

S: フォークとってくるわ。

N: あ、お願いしまーす。ありがとー。

Roleplay 3

S: ちょ、トイレ行ってくるわー。

N: あ、おっけー、わかったー。はい。

Roleplay 4

S: あ、鈴木さん。

N: はい！

S: ちょっとハンドアウト... 人数分足りないみたいなので、ちょっとすぐコピーとってきます。

N: あ、いいですか？

S: はい。

N: じゃあ、よろしくお願いしまーす。

J1-B

Roleplay 1

S: あの、トイレトペーパーの在庫がないから、セーフウェイ行くんだけど..

N: うんうん

S: 来る?

N: セーフウェイ? ちょっとねー、ちょっと待って。あー、ちょっとこの後ズームのミーティングがあって私行けないや

S: あ、それは無理だねえ。わかった、じゃあ行ってくるわ。

N: あ、じゃあお願いしてもいい?

S: はい。

Roleplay 2

N: あ、ねえねえ、これよかったらこれどうぞ。一緒に食べない?

S: あ、ありがとー。美味しそう。

N: ね! よいしょー... よいしょ

S: あ、ちょっとフォークとってくる。

N: あ、いい? ありがとー。

Roleplay 3

S: ちょ、トイレ

N: あ、はい

Roleplay 4

S: 鈴木さんすみません。あの一会議に必要なハンドアウトが一部足りなくて、コピーして.. こようと思うので、少し一時退出します。

N: あ、はい。わかりました。じゃあお願いします。

J1-C

Roleplay 1

S: えーと... あ、トイレトペーパーの...

N: うん

S: んー残りが無かった、無くなってたんだけど

N: うんうん

S: 買ったりしてる?

N: いや、してない

S: あ、おっけー。じゃあ、ちょっと、セーフウェイで買ってくるね。

N: あ、いい? ちょっと私いけなないんだけど... お願いします。

S: はい、了解です。

N: はい

Roleplay 2

N: あ、ねえねえ、これ一よかったらどうぞ。一緒に食べよう？

S: あ、ありが...とー。あ、でもフォークないわ。ちょ、取ってくるね。

N: あ、いい？ありがとー

S: はい

Roleplay 3

S: おれ、ちょ、トイレ行ってくるわ

N: あ、おっけー、はい

Roleplay 4

S: ちょっとハンドアウトが人数分足りないからー、えっとちょっと急いでコピー取ってくるからちょっと待っててもらっていい？

N: あ、はい。わかりましたー。

J1-D

Roleplay 1

S: あゆみちゃん。

N: はい！

S: あ、トイレットペーパー無くなっちゃったんだけどー

N: うん。

S: トイレットペーパー無くなっちゃってるからー、買いに行くけど..来る？

N: ちょっと待ってねー、予定を...今日でしょ、今日でしょ....

S: うんうん。

N: 私これからZoomのミーティングがあって行けないやー

S: あ、ほんとー？あ、じゃあ私買ってくるわ、一人で。

N: いーいー？ごめんねー。

S: もちろんもちろん。

N: ありがとー。

S: え、他に買って...きて欲しいもの、とかある？

N: えー、特にー、セーフウェイか。

S: うん、セーフウェイ行く。

N: 特にー無かったと思う、大丈夫だと思う。

S: あ、ほんとー？

N: じゃあ、トイレットペーパーお願いしてもいい？

S: あ、はい。じゃあ買ってくるわ。

Roleplay 2

N: あ、これ一よかったらどうぞ、食べない？

S: え、ほんとー。ありがとー。
N: ううん。
S: え、食べる食べる。
N: 食べよ食べよう。
S: 美味しそー!...あ、待って、フォーク取ってこよっか。
N: あ、いい?
S: うん、もちろんもちろん。
N: ありがとー。

Roleplay 3

S: ねえねえ、ちょっとトイレ行ってくる。
N: あ、うん、いいよいいよ。はい。
S: 行ってきまーす。

Roleplay 4

S: あ、すみません鈴木さん。
N: はい。
S: あの、ハンドアウトがー、一部足りないんで、
N: はいはい。
S: コピー、取ってきてもいいですか?
N: あ、じゃあお願いしてもいいですか?
S: はい!
N: じゃあお願いしまーす。

J1-E

Roleplay 1

S: あ、ちょっとそういえばなんだけどー
N: うん。
S: あのー、トイレットペーパーがなーさそうだからちょっと買いに行ってくる
ね。
N: あ、いい?じゃあ
S: うん。
N: お願いしてもいいかな?
S: うん、ちょっと行ってくるわ。
N: あ、じゃあよろしくー。
S: はい。

Roleplay 2

N: あ、ねえねえこれーよかったらどうぞー、食べよう?

S: あー！ありがとー！
N: どうぞー、食べよう？
S: ありがとー。あ、フォークいる？
N: あ、いい？うん。
S: じゃあ取ってくるー。
N: あ、ありがとー。
S: はい、はい。

Roleplay 3

S: ちよっごめん
N: はい！
S: 今ちよっとトイレ行ってくるね。
N: あ、おっけおっけー、はい、行ってらっしゃい。
S: はい。

Roleplay 4

S: あ、すみません、あのー
N: はい。
S: あの、ハンドアウトがちよっと人数分足りないみたいなので、
N: はい。
S: コピー取ってきても... よろしいですか？
N: あ、じゃあお願いしてもいいですか？
S: あ、わかりました。大丈夫です。
N: はい。お願いします。
S: 行ってきます。

J1-F

Roleplay 1

S: えーさっき、トイレ、行った時に、
N: うん。
S: トイレトペーパーがない... かったから
N: うん。
S: ちょせーフウェイに行って... 買ってきます。
N: あ、
S: 買ってくるね。
N: わかりました。はい、じゃあお願いします。

Roleplay 2

N: あ、これーよかったらどうぞー。食べよう。

S: あ!
N: 食べよう。
S: ありがとー!
N: いーえー。
S: あ、待って、フォークないよね。
N: うん。
S: ちょっとフォーク取ってくるわ。
N: あ、ありがと、よろしくー。

Roleplay 3

S: あ、ちょっとトイレ行ってくるね。
N: あ、おっけー、はいーい。

Roleplay 4

S: あ、失礼します。
N: はいーい。
S: っと、ハンドアウトが少し足りな... いで... 足りなくて、全員分あったほうがいいと思うので今すぐコピー取りに行ってきます。
N: あ、
S: よろしいですか。
N: じゃあお願いします。
S: ありがとうございます。

J1-G

Roleplay 1

S: ちょっともうトイレットペーパーが無くなってたからー
N: うん。
S: ちょっと... 今から買いに行くんやけどー
N: うん。
S: もしよかったら一緒に行く？
N: ちょっと待ってね。... あ、わたしー、ちょっとZoomのミーティングがこれからあってー
S: あー
N: 行けないんだけどー、... 行ける？
S: いけるけど、これもう今すぐ買いに行かな... いとないかな？も、あと一日二日持つかな？
N: うーん。無理な気がする。
S: あーそっか。じゃあぱぱっと買いに行ってくる。
N: あ、よろしくー。

S: じゃあまた次無くなりそうな時
N: うん。
S: お願いしていいかな？
N: あ、もちろん... です。

Roleplay 2

N: あ、これよかったらどうぞー。一緒に食べよう。
S: あ、ありがとー。
N: 一緒に食べよう。
S: ... あ！でもちょっとフォークないからちょっと取ってくるわー。
N: あ、うん。じゃあお願いしまーす。

Roleplay 3

S: ちょっとトイレ行ってくるから、
N: うん。
S: 荷物見とってもらっていい？
N: あ、わかったー、はい。
S: はい
N: 行ってらっしゃーい。
S: 行ってきまーす。

Roleplay 4

S: えと、こちらの資料は
N: うん。
S: んと何部か足りないの
N: はい。
S: えと取りに行く、行ってくるんですけどー、あのあちらの方とあちらの方が足りてないので
N: うん。
S: その分取りに... 行ってきます。
N: あ、じゃあお願いします。
S: はい。

J1-H

Roleplay 1

S: ねえねえ。
N: はい。
S: トイレのさ、
N: うん。

S: あのトイレットペーパーちょっと切れちゃって
N: うん。
S: ちょっとセーフウェイあるじゃん。
N: うん。
S: セーフウェイにちょっと買いに行ってもらってもいい？
N: わたし？ちょっと待ってね。...あ、私ちょっとこれからZoomのミーティングがあるんだけどー
S: あー困ったなあ、どうしよ
N: お願いできる？
S: うーん、じゃあ今日、今日中？
N: うん。
S: 行っとく...わ。(unable to catch) ...ごめ (unable to catch) あったら行くね...
って、

Roleplay 2

N: あ、これよかったらどうぞ
S: わーありがとー。
N: 一緒に食べよう。
S: めっちゃ美味しそうー。
N: ね。
S: えー嬉しい。
N: うん。
S: あ、待って、フォーク、フォークない
N: フォークない。
S: フォーク...ある？
N: フォーク、キッチンにあるんだけど...お願いしてもいい？
S: あ、わかった。...じゃあいい？失礼しまーす。
N: はい。

Roleplay 3

S: あーまってトイレ行きたい。
N: うん。
S: トイレ借りていい？
N: いいよいいよ。あっちにある。
S: ありがとー

Roleplay 4

S: あ、ちょっとあの、全然コピー足りなくてちょっと
N: うんうん
S: ちょっと、あの、みんなの分擦ってきていいですか？

N: あ、じゃあお願いしてもいいですか？

S: わかりました。じゃあ失礼します。

J1-I

Roleplay 1

S: んっと今トイレットペーパー確認したらなかったからー

N: うん。

S: ちょっと買いに行こうかなーと思ってるんだけど

N: うんうん。

S: 今から行こうかな。

N: 私ちょっとーこの後用事があるって行けないんだけどー、お願いしても...いい？

S: あ、おっけおっけー全然大丈夫。他になんか買うものとかあったりする？

N: えーとー...うん、大丈夫かな。大丈夫。あ、どこ行くの？

S: セーフウェイかな。

N: あ、おっけおっけ。じゃあ、お願いします。

S: はい、はい。

Roleplay 2

N: あ、これよかったら、どうぞー。

S: あ、ありがとー。

N: 一緒に

S: はい。

N: 食べよう。

S: はい。あ...ちょっと...ごめん。ちょっとケーキの...ちょっとフォークないから、取りに行ってくるかな。

N: あ、じゃあお願いしまーす。

S: はい。二つ？二本で大丈夫かな。

N: 二本、うん、二本お願い。

S: おっけー、行ってきます。

Roleplay 3

S: ちょっと今、トイレ行きたいんだけど、ちょっと今行ってこようかな。

N: あ、おっけ。いいよ！

S: はい、行ってきまーす。

N: はい、行ってらっしゃーい。

Roleplay 4

S: えっとー資料が全員分ないのでー

N: はい。
S: ちょっとコピーを取りに行こうと思うんですけどー、ちょっと今急いで行ってきてもいいですか？
N: あ、じゃあお願いします。
S: はい。
N: はい、ありがとうございます。

J1-J

Roleplay 1

S: あ、そういえばトイレトペーパーなくなってたよね、ちょっと今から買ってくるわ。
N: あ、いい？じゃあお願いします。
S: おっけおっけ。行ってきまーす。

Roleplay 2

N: あ、これよかったら、どうぞー。
S: えー！
N: 一緒に食べよう。
S: ありがとうございます。
N: うん、いえいえー。
S: あ、そういえば待って。フォーク持ってくる、ちょっと取ってくるね。
N: あ、ありがとー、じゃあお願いします。
S: はい。

Roleplay 3

S: あ、ごめんちょっとトイレ行ってくるー。
N: あ、わかったー。行ってらっしゃーい。
S: 行ってきまーす。

Roleplay 4

S: あ、鈴木さんちょっと
N: はい。
S: ハンドアウト足りない...かもしれないんでちょっと今から時間あると思うんでコピー取ってきます。
N: あ、じゃあお願いします、ありがとうございます。
S: はい。

300-A

Roleplay 1

S: あ！トイレトーパーパーを... あのー... ないです！

N: あら！そうですか。

S: そうですよ。

N: あら、困ったねえ。

S: 困ったねえ。あのー... スーパーに... 行く！

N: あ、ほんと。

S: あの、はい。じゃ、行ってきます。

N: はい、行ってらっしゃい。じゃあお願いします。

Roleplay 2

N: あ、これよかったら、どうぞ。一緒に食べようー。

S: 美味しそうー

N: ねー！美味しそう。

S: あ！ちょっと、あのフォークがないだから、

N: うん。

S: キッチンに行く。

N: はい。

Roleplay 3

S: あー... ちょっとトイレに行く。

N: はい、行ってらっしゃい。

Roleplay 4

S: あ！あのーもっと、コピーいります。

N: あ、はい。

S: あ、あのー... コピーに... あのーコピーをしに行きます。

N: あ、じゃあお願いします。ありがとうございます。

S: すみません。行ってきます。

300-B

Roleplay 1

S: えっとー、わ！トイレトーパーパーが

N: うん。

S: ありません。

N: うん。

S: そしてー、えーと、セーフウェイに、行ってきます。

N: あ、じゃあ行ってらっしゃい。お願いします。
S: はい。
N: はい。

Roleplay 2

N: あ、これよかったらどうぞ。一緒に食べようー。
S: あ、ありがとうございます。はあ、美味しそうー。
N: 美味しそうー。
S: あ、
N: あ、
S: フォークがありません。
N: あら。
S: あ、えっとー、えー...えー...あ、わたしはえっと持ってきます。
N: あ、いい？
S: ちょっと待って。
N: はい、わかりました。

Roleplay 3

S: あ、すいません。
N: はい
S: えっと、トイレに...えー(laughing)行っていきます。
N: はい、行ってらっしゃい。
S: すみません。

Roleplay 4

S: あ、すみません、鈴木さん。
N: はい。
S: えっと、ま、いや...えー!(laughing) えーとコピーを、えーとプリントをしていっています。
N: あ、わか...りました。はい。
S: すみません。
N: いえー、じゃあお願いします。

300-C

Roleplay 1

S: あー、あゆみちゃん
N: ん？
S: あー、あの一...あーこのトイレトペーパーが...あの一ah, low in stock ですからー

N: うんうん。

S: わたしはーいまー... あーセーフウェイですから買って、じゃあいいで？

N: あ、うん、いいよ。じゃあお願いします。

S: はい、いやいや、はい。

N: はーい。

Roleplay 2

N: あ、これーよかったらどうぞ。食べましょー。

S: あー！かわいいね。ありがとございます。

N: んー！

S: え、でもーフォークスがいいかな？

N: あ、そうだねー、フォーク...

S: あ、じゃあいい、だいじょぶ。わたしもフォークスが... あ、かいて、じゃあちよとまててください。

N: あ、いいですか？

S: はい。

N: はーい、ありがとー。

Roleplay 3

S: すみません、ちょっと待って。わたしは今 restroom がいいですですか？

N: あ、うん。どうぞどうぞ。

S: ああ、はい、じゃあちよと待ってください

N: はーい。

Roleplay 4

S: すみません、鈴木先輩。

N: はーい。

S: あー、あの一、あー実はあーこのコピーが... えーちよとーあーわたしのグループは

ご、5 person ですから、コピーがあー3 ページしかですけどー、あの一もうコピーがあーもういいです？

N: はい、はい！うん、わかりました。

S: あ、じゃあわたしはコピーが今作ります。

N: あ、お願いします。

300-D

Roleplay 1

S: あの一... トイレットペーパーがありません。

N: あ！あら！

S: (laughing)

N: それは大変。

S: あのーセーフウェイに...行きましょう。

N: はい、ちょっと待ってね。あ、わたしこれからZoomのミーティングがあ
って行けないんだけどー

S: あ、大丈夫大丈夫。わたしに行きます。

N: あ、じゃあお願いします。

Roleplay 2

N: あ、これよかったらどうぞー。一緒に食べよう。

S: あー、ありがとー

N: うんうん。

S: お、あーフォークがありません。あのーわたしは持ってきます。

N: お願いします。ありがとー。

Roleplay 3

S: あ、あのーすみません。

N: はい。

S: トイレに...あ、い、行きます。

N: はい、行ってらっしゃい。

S: ... (leaving)

Roleplay 4

S: あ、あ、鈴木さん。

N: はい。

S: あのーわたしは一...あー、コピーを作ります。

N: あ、じゃあお願いします。

300-E

Roleplay 1

S: えっとー、

N: うん。

S: 今日は一多分セーフウェイにトイレットペーパーを買いに行きます。

N: あ、ほんと。

S: はい。

N: じゃあちょっとお願いしてもいいですか？

S: はい。なんですか？

N: あ、トイレットペーパーと...じゃあキッチンペーパーもお願いします。

S: はい、はい大丈夫です。

Roleplay 2

N: あ、これよかったらどうぞ。食べよう。
S: ありがとー。あ、フォークがないんです。
N: あ、あら！(laughing)
S: (laughing) えっとー、あー、取ってもらってもいいですか？
N: あ、わたし？でも、近いよ？(laughing)
S: (laughing) でも一ちょっとー疲れてます。
N: え！疲れてます？すぐ、すぐだよ。(laughing)
S: じゃあ、じゃあわたし行きます。(laughing)
N: (laughing) じゃあお願いします。

Roleplay 3

S: あ、ちょっとトイレに一行きます。
N: あ、おっけー。はい。
S: 行ってきます。

Roleplay 4

S: あ、すみません、鈴木さん。
N: はい。
S: このコピーはミーティングにとっても大切ですからー
N: うん。
S: えっと、もっと作りに行きます。
N: あ、わかりました。じゃあ、お願いしてもいいですか？
S: はい、はい。

300-F

Roleplay 1

S: あーすみません。
N: はい。
S: 檜岡さん
N: はい。
S: あのー... トイレットペーパー... を、
N: うん。
S: なくなります。なく... なくなりました。今覚えていました...
N: あらー。
S: からー、あのスーパーで行きました。行きます。行きます。
N: わたしちょっとミーティングがあって行けないんですけど、お願いしてもいいですか？

S: はい、大丈夫です。
N: あ、どこのスーパーですか？
S: あー、多分セーフウェイに行きます。
N: あ、わかりました。じゃあお願いします。

Roleplay 2

N: あ、これ一よかったらどうぞー。
S: おー！ほんとですか？
N: 一緒に食べよう。うん。
S: おー、ありがとうございます。
N: はい。
S: あのすみません。フォークがありません。
N: あら！
S: はい、でもわたし...んーフォークを...を...持って...きます。
N: あ、いいですか？じゃあお願いします。
S: はい、大丈夫です。

Roleplay 3

S: あー、すみません。トイレットに行ってもいいですか？
N: あ、どうぞどうぞ。
S: はい。じゃあすみません。

Roleplay 4

S: あー鈴木さん。
N: はい！
S: ハンドアウト...足りないです。
N: あら！
S: あー、はい。わたし、あの一...もっとコピーをします。
N: あ、わかりました。じゃあお願いしてもいいですか？
S: あ、はい。いいです。

300-G

Roleplay 1

S: あ！すみません。
N: はい。
S: あの一、トイレの紙が...ちょっと...いないと思います。
N: うん。あら。
S: あの一わたしがセーフウェイに行くつもりです。
N: あ、いいですか？じゃあ...

S: あのー、榎岡さんは一緒に行きましようか。
N: ちょっと待ってください。あ、わたしちょっとZoomのミーティングがあつて行けないです。
S: あー、大丈夫です。あのーわたしが行きます。
N: あ、じゃあお願いします。

Roleplay 2

N: あ、これよかったらどうぞー。
S: おー！
N: 食べよう。
S: おー、美味しそうでーす。ありがとうございます。
N: いーえー。
S: あの、いただきま...お！あーあのー...あのー、フォークを...がすみません
わたしが...フォークに...か..持って...きます。
N: あ、お願いします！ありがとうございます。

Roleplay 3

S: あのー...あ！ちょっと失礼します。トイレに行きます。
N: あ、はい。行ってらっしゃーい。

Roleplay 4

S: あのーすみません、鈴木...せん...鈴木さん。
N: はい。
S: あのー、コピーが...ほ...とんどは...ありません...けどねー、あ、わたし
が...コピーをします。
N: あ、
S: 失礼します。
N: わかりました。じゃあお願いします。

300-H

Roleplay 1

S: あーえっとー、トイレットペーパーが...ちょっと...トイレットペーパー
が...
N: うん。
S: 切れ...たからー、...あのーちょっとセーフウェイ...に
N: うん。
S: 行きます。
N: あ、じゃあお願いします。

Roleplay 2

N: これ、よかったらどうぞ。一緒に食べよう。

S: あ、でも... (laughing) フォーク...

N: あ! フォーク。

S: フォーク... が、ないーだから... (laughing) うー、フォーク... あのー... ちよっと、フォーク... が... と? 取って... 取ってきてください?

N: え、わたし? (pointing out the student) 近い。

S: はい。

N: お願いします。

S: あ、はい。Oh, I'll get a fork! すみません。 (laughing) ちよっと... すみません。フォーク... フォークを、持って... 帰ります?

N: わかった、じゃあお願いします。

Roleplay 3

S: ちよっとー、

N: うん。

S: トイレに、行く。

N: あ、おっけ、行ってらっしゃい。

S: はい。

Roleplay 4

S: 鈴木さん。

N: はい。

S: すみません。えっと、もっと... コピー... が、いります... から、

N: うん。

S: ちよっと... コピーを... します?

N: あ、わかりました。じゃあ

S: はい。

N: お願いします。

300-I

Roleplay 1

S: えっとーすみません。

N: はい。

S: えートイレに行った、でも、トイレットペーパーがない、えーありません。

N: うん。

S: うん。えーと、いまーんー、一緒にーセーフウェイに... 行きますか?

N: あ、ちょっと待ってね。(checking the schedule book) あ、わたしこれから、ズームのミーティングがあって行けないんですけどー
S: んー。
N: お願いしてもいいですか？
S: はい、なるほど。わたしが... 一人で行きます。
N: はい、ごめんね。
S: でも一あとで一えっとお金を... え一っと見るから、Split します。
N: おっけー、わかりました。

Roleplay 2

N: あ、これよかったらどうぞ。
S: あ、ありがとー。
N: 食べよう。
S: 食べよう。えー... フォーク... は... ありません。
N: あ！
S: え、待って、えーわたしがえ一と行きます。
N: あ、ありがとー。
S: 他のものを... 必要... ですか？
N: んー、フォークだけで大丈夫だと思う。
S: はいはい。えっと... (leaving)

Roleplay 3

S: え、んー待ってて... ください。えーちょっとえ、トイレに... 行く。
N: あ、どうぞどうぞ。おっけ。
S: え一とわたし、えーごめ、えー勉強... したいから待っててください。
N: あ、わかりましたー、どうぞー。

Roleplay 4

S: すみません。
N: はい。
S: 鈴木さん、え一とー... コピーを... えー... う、みなさんはコピーをありません。
N: あら。
S: え一と、あー(laughing) コピーを、をします。
N: あ、わかりました、じゃあお願いします。
S: ありがとー。

300-J

Roleplay 1

S: あのーすみません、榎岡さん。
N: はい。
S: あのー... トイレの紙... あーちょっとー... あのー... ありません。
N: あーそっかー。
S: あのー、セーフウェイあー、近くのセーフウェイあーに行くつもりです。あーあー... な、他の買い物欲しいですか？
N: いやーいや、トイレットペーパーだけで、
S: はい。
N: 大丈夫です。
S: じゃあ行ってきます。
N: あ、お願いします。

Roleplay 2

N: あ、これよかったらどうぞ。
S: あーおいしいー。
N: うん。一緒に食べよう。
S: おいしそー。... あ、あのすみません榎岡さん。
N: はい。
S: あーフォーク、ありません。
N: あら！
S: あのー... あーフォークは、あーこれでどこですか？
N: あ、フォークね、あそこに、ありまーす。
S: あ、はい。じゃあ、あ、行きます。すみません。
N: あ、お願いします。

Roleplay 3

S: あ、すみませんすみません。
N: はい。
S: ちょっと、あ、トイレに行きます。
N: あ、わかった。
S: すみません。
N: はーいわかりました。
S: はい、失礼しました。

Roleplay 4

S: あの、すみません榎岡さん。
N: はい。
S: ハンドアウトのあーコピーあーについて... あーみんな... あー... 持っていない
N: あー
S: あー今あーちょっと... もっとコピーをあー... あー... つ、作りたい。

N: あ

S: す、すいませんでした。失礼します。

N: いえいえいえ、わかりました。

400-A

Roleplay 1

S: あー、ちなみにトイレットペーパー、もうなかつ...たよね?

N: あーそうだっけ、そうかも、うん。

S: 確かに。じゃあー、まあセーフウェイに行きます。

N: うん。

S: あのー、一緒に行かない?

N: ちょっと待ってね。(Checking the schedule book) あ、わたしこのあとズームのミーティングがあつて行けないや。

S: あ、そっか。

N: ごめんー。

S: あーいえいえ、じゃあ自分で...あの、今買いに行きます。

N: あ、じゃあお願いします。

S: はい。

Roleplay 2

N: あ、これよかったらどうぞ。食べよう。

S: おー、いいですか?

N: うん。

S: ありがとー。おー美味しそう。

N: ね。

S: へえーえ、自分で作った?

N: うん、ちょっと作ってみた。

S: へー、すごいなあ。

N: ありがとー。

S: わー美味しそう。じゃあいただきます。

N: はい。あれ、あ

S: あ!...フォーク、ないよね。あのーフォークありますか?

N: キッチンにあるはず。

S: あーおっけ、じゃあ僕取ってきますね。

N: あーありがとうございます。

Roleplay 3

S: んー難しい。

N: うーん。

S: 大変。

N: 大変。

S: んー、と、いやあのー今トイレに行きますね。

N: あ、はい、おっけーです。行ってらっしゃーい。

S: じゃ、行ってきまーす。

Roleplay 4

S: あのー、これはあのみなさんのためのコピー... です。

N: はい。

S: あのー、今あーハンドアウトしまーす。

N: はい。

S: あ、あのー今... あーもうちょっと... あー数枚のコピー... あの... しているので

N: はい。

S: えっとまた... 来ます。

N: はい、じゃあお願いします。

S: はい、

N: ありがとうございます。

S: すいませんでした。

N: いえいえ、全然。

Roleplay 4 (take 2, this data was excluded from the analysis)

S: これは一みなさんのためのコピーです。今ハンドアウトします。... あー実は... あのーコピー足らな、足りなかつたので今... もっとコピーあのー、取ってきますね。

N: はい、お願いしまーす。

S: すいませんでした。

N: あーいえいえ。

400-B

Roleplay 1

S: まあ、えっと、よん！トイレットペーパーがー... ありませんね。

N: そうだね。

S: じゃあえっと、もっと... 買えない？

N: そうだねー。

S: えーすぐに行こうか。... セーフウェイ

N: そうだね。... でもねちょっとわたし.. あーZoomのミーティングが.. あって行け... ない... んだけどー。

S: あ、(unable to catch)やります。

N: あ、いいですか？

S: はい。

N: じゃあお願いします。

Roleplay 2

N: あ、よかったらどうぞー。一緒に食べよう。
S: お、えー！美味しそう！
N: ねー。
S: ありがとー。...けど
N: あ、
S: んっとフォークが..ない。
N: あ、じゃあちょっとキッチンが向こうなので
S: キッチン...? いやいやいや、手ならいい。
N: いやいやいや！フォークないとちょっと...だめ...だよねー。
S: とーん、口を使う。あうんー
N: えー。(pointing out) お願いします。
S: はい。(leaving)

Roleplay 3

S: あ！わ！ま、待って！
N: どうした！
S: トイレに行かなきゃ！
N: あ、わかった！
S: (laughing) すぐに戻ります！
N: はい。

Roleplay 4

S: あ、すいません鈴木さん。
N: はい。
S: えっと...えとコピーが足りない。
N: うん。
S: そして、ちょっといい、えと、んーもっと...もっとコピーズを...えつと...作ります...す、いいですか？ですね？
N: あ、うん。じゃあお願い...します。
S: はい、ありがとうございます。
N: ありがとうございます。

400-C

Roleplay 1

S: あゆみちゃん、あのトイレトペーパーがない...ですけどー
N: うん。
S: えっと...セーフウェイで...あのー...トイレッ、トイレトペーパーが...買って...くるって...かない？
N: わたし？

S: あーそうですね。
N: わたしちょっとー、Zoomのミーティングがあって行けないんだけど...
S: あーね、大丈夫ですじゃあわたしが行ってくるね。
N: あ、ありがと一助かるー。
S: はい。
N: じゃあ行ってきます。

Roleplay 2

N: あ、これよかったらどうぞ。
S: えー！
N: 一緒に食べよう。
S: えーほんとに。なんでですか。えーへーうまそうね。
N: ねーでしょ。
S: じゃあフォークが...
N: あ、ない。
S: え、じゃああのーキッチンであそこで、あのーフォークね... あ？I forgot to say,
N: It's okay.
S: じゃあ、フォークであのー... え！Oh my god やば！（laughing）
N: (laughing)
S: お、持ってくれない？
N: わたし?... XX (the student's name)！行けますか？
S: (laughing) じゃあーわたしが行ってー
N: じゃあよろしくお願いします。
S: お願いしまーす。

Roleplay 3

S: あ、じゃあ... おいトイレに行けなきゃ、あの...
N: あ、おっけおっけ。
S: すみませーん。
N: はい。いーえー。

Roleplay 4

S: ねーあのーすいません鈴木さん。
N: はい。
S: あのーコピーがないです... けどー、あのーわたしがコピーをーしますねー。
はい。
N: あ、はい。じゃあ... お願いします。
S: お願いしまーす、失礼します。

400-D

Roleplay 1

S: ーねえ
N: はい。(laughing)
S: (laughing) トイレットペーパー...ある?
N: いやーもう少なかったかも。
S: あーめんどくさい。
N: あー
S: じゃあ僕は買っていく。
N: あ、ほんと、
S: はい。
N: じゃあちょっと...お願いします。
S: はいー。

Roleplay 2

N: あ、これよかったらどうぞ
S: あ、おいしそー。
N: 一緒に食べよう (hiting my arm on the table)お、いてて
S: お、気をつけてね。
N: (laughing)
S: お、フォークがないね。
N: あ、ないねー。
S: あー僕は取って...くる。
N: あ、じゃあお願いします。

Roleplay 3

S: あーちょっとーま、トイレに行ってくるから。
N: あ、おっけー、はい。

Roleplay 4

S: あ、すいません鈴木さん。
N: はい。
S: ちょっと一紙が、足りーないみたいだからちょっと...えっとコピーを取って
いくと思います。
N: あ、わかりました。はいーじゃあお願いします。

400-E

Roleplay 1

S: あの、セーフウェイにトイレットペーパーを買いに行く。
N: あ、了解。
S: はい。
N: じゃあーお願いしてもいいですか？
S: はい。

Roleplay 2

N: あ、これ、よかったらどうぞー
S: あ、いただきます。
N: 一緒に食べよう。
S: はい。
N: うん。
S: あ、あの、フォーク...いりま、あ、いる？
N: あ、そうだ。フォークないねー。
S: はい、ちょっと取りに行きます。
N: あ、じゃあお願いします。

Roleplay 3

S: あの、手洗いはどこにあるか、わかりますか？
N: あ、あっちに...ある。
S: ありがとう。(leaving the room)

Roleplay 4

S: あの、ハンドアウトもう少しコピーします。
N: あ、わかりました。じゃあお願いします。
S: はい。

400-F

Roleplay 1

S: あのね、
N: うん。
S: トイレットペーパーは少ないんですよ。
N: あら！うん。
S: じゃあちよっとー...セーフウェイに..に行つてーあーもつとー...あー買いで...買っていきますよね。
N: あ、うんうん。じゃあお願いしてもいいーい？
S: ああはい大丈夫大丈夫。
N: じゃあお願いしまーす。
S: うんー。

Roleplay 2

N: あ、これよかったらどうぞ。

S: あー！おいしそー。ありがとー！

N: ねー、一緒に食べよう。

S: え？フォークがないでしょ。

N: あら！

S: 大丈夫大丈夫。わたしは... (leaving the room and coming back, then giving me forks)

Roleplay 3

S: あ、ちょっとー... トイレに行きたいんですけどー

N: あ、はいはいどうぞどうぞ。

S: (leaving the room)

Roleplay 4

S: あ、えっとー鈴木さん。

N: はい！はい。

S: あー... ちょっとー... コピーが... 足りませんでしょ...

N: うん。

S: って気づいて... 気づきました。

N: あら！あ、そうですかー。

S: あー... 大丈夫だったら.. あーもっとコピーを... しょうで... しょう... あーうあーし... てもいいですか？

N: あ、じゃあお願いします。はい。

400-G

Roleplay 1

S: えーっと、ねえー

N: ん？

S: わたしは... Ahーなんかトイレトペーパーが少なくなってるー

N: うん。

S: そしてセーフウェイに行くつもりですがー

N: うん。

S: なんか用... like... なにか店で... (unable to catch)ほしいのー... うー

N: んー、特に、ないかな。トイレトペーパーは... 欲しい。

S: (unable to catch) だけ欲しい？

N: うん。

S: おー、なんか飴とかー？ジュースとかー大丈夫... かなー？

N: あ、じゃあジュース？

S: ジュース!... んーどんなジュース?
N: んーリンゴジュース。
S: りんごジュースりんごジュース一番... (unable to catch).
N: はい。
S: 行ってきまーす。
N: じゃあお願いしまーす。

Roleplay 2

N: あ、これ、よかったらどうぞ。一緒に食べよう。
S: おーありがとございます。でもえっと... フォークがないからーわたしが先に... 取ります。
N: あ、じゃあお願いします!
S: あ、はい、コップはどう? え、ジュースが... (unable to catch) どうですか?
N: あ、うん! じゃあそれも、お願いします。
S: はい。

Roleplay 3

S: あーえっとねーなんかトイレに行く。
N: あ、わかった。
S: じゃねー。

Roleplay 4

S: えっと、すみません鈴木さん。
N: はい、はい。
S: んっとコピーで、コピーはちょっと少ないですからー
N: うん。
S: 作りに行っーそしてコピーします。でもー出る前に... 他にことは... ようですか?
N: あー、んーいや、コピーだけで大丈夫です。
S: はいーおけ、行ってきまーす。
N: はい、じゃあお願いします。

400-H

Roleplay 1

S: あ、わたしはースーパーに... 行ってー
N: うん。
S: うー、トイレットペ... トイレットペーパー買うつもりです。
N: あ、ほんとですか。
S: はい。

N: じゃあお願いしてもいいですか？
S: はい。
N: あ、じゃあありがとー。

Roleplay 2

N: あ、これよかったらどうぞー。
S: お、ありがとうございます。
N: はい。一緒に食べよう。
S: はい、あ！Uh, フォークがない...ので
N: あ！
S: わたしは...んー...ゲットします？
N: あ、わかりましたーはい、ありがとー。

Roleplay 3

S: あ、わたしは...トイレットに...行ってきます。
N: あ、わかりましたー。行ってらっしゃーい。
S: はい。

Roleplay 4

S: あ、すず...鈴木さん。
N: はい。
S: うー...コピーが...もっとコピーが必要のでー
N: うん。
S: わたしはコピーを作ります。
N: あ、じゃあお願いします。
S: はい。

400-I

Roleplay 1

S: あのさー
N: うん。
S: あー今...トイレットペーパーの...あー数を...あー調べた...あーけど
N: うん。
S: 数が...少なく...あー...少なくなったように...あーなるからえーとちょっとセーフウェイへ...買いに...行こう。
N: あ、おっけ。...ちょっとわたしこの後、ズームのミーティングがあつて行けないんだけど...お願いしてもいい？
S: (laughing) あー大丈夫です。
N: じゃあお願いします。

Roleplay 2

N: あ、これよかったら、どうぞ。

S: あ、

N: 一緒に食べましょう。

S: ありがとー。

N: んー。

S: あ、でも... えーフォークがない... のね。

N: あら!

S: (laughing) えーと... えー... あー... えー... あ、台所にあ、あるはず... ので

N: うん。

S: えっとちょっと... えー引き出し... えーに調べてもらわない?

N: わたし?

S: はい。

N: (pointing out him) キッチン、近いよ。

S: え?

N: わたしより近いよ。... お願いします。お願いします。

S: あー、はい、じゃあ... 任せて。

N: うん。

S: (leaving)

Roleplay 3

S: あーちょっと... えートイレ... あー... 行ってくる。... っていってますけど

N: あ、うん! わかった!

S: えーっと... はい、いってる、いってるけど... えー、あー... えー... 君たちもえー、あー練習続ける... 続け... つづ... 続けてもいいよ。あ、おいてもか。

N: あ、おっけおっけわかった。行ってらっしゃーい。

Roleplay 4

S: えー鈴木さん。

N: はい。

S: えーっと一時間がありますか?

N: あ、うんいいですよ。はい。

S: えーっとあー今、えーみんなほど、えーとハンドアウトの... 数... が... えー少なくとも... あー... よう... が気になりましたので

N: あ、はい。

S: えっとちょっとえー印刷して.. おきます。

N: じゃあお願いします。ありがとうございます。

Roleplay 1

S: あ、ちょっと...

N: うん。

S: い、今、今あの、トイレ大丈夫ですか？

N: トイレ、はい。わたしは大丈夫ですよ。

S: トイレは、あ、いや、そうすか。いやーでもえーもし必要になったらですねー、

N: うん。

S: ちょっとペーパーが少なくなってきたので

N: あらー、あーそうですか。

S: うん、うん。ちょっと私も多分その間に使わなきゃいけないのでちょっと買ってきますよ。

N: あ、いいですか？

S: ああ、すいませんね。

N: すみません、じゃあありがとうございます。

Roleplay 2

N: あ、これよかったらどうぞ

S: わあ！

N: 一緒に食べよう。

S: おいしそうー、これ。

N: ねー！

S: いちご大好きなんですよ。

N: あ、ほんと。

S: んークリームも入ってていいんですね。

N: ショートケーキです。

S: うーんもう、うー！いただきます。

N: いただきます。

S: あ、あの一実はこれ、ちょっと...手で食べられるような感じじゃないんですけどフォークなんかありますか？

N: フォーク...あ！キッチンにあるかな...

S: あ、わたしが取ってくるわ。キッチンそっち？

N: あ、じゃあお願いします。

S: はい、じゃあ取ってくるね。

N: ありがとー。

Roleplay 3

S: あーこの問題は難しいわな。

N: うーん。

S: っと待って、その解答がちょっとわからないけど。んーあー。落ち着かない! あ、なぜかっていうとちょっと... ちょっとトイレを行ってこなきゃいけないんですけど、

N: あ、はいはい。じゃあ行ってらっしゃい、どうぞどうぞ。

S: ちょっと行ってきていいですか?

N: はい。

S: はい、すみません。

N: はい。

S: あのキッチンの同じところですか?

N: あ、そうですー。

S: ああ、そうですか、じゃあ行きますー。

Roleplay 4

S: はい、えとみんなこれはちょっと配ったんですけど見る... と... あ、ちょっと足りないみたいですのでー、

N: うんうん。

S: えー、ちょっちょっと... いくつかのコピーをちょっと取ってきますので鈴木さん、

N: はい。

S: 取ってこれもらってそれコピーを取ってきても大丈夫ですか?

N: あ、はいじゃあお願いします。

S: はい、じゃあちょっと行ってきます。

N: はい、行ってらっしゃい。

S: すみません。

Appendix G: Transcriptions of Reporting Weather Changes Activity

J1-A

1	0:03	Cloudy → Rainy	昨日の東京は朝からずっと雨が続いていました。
2	0:10	Rainy → Heavy Rain	えーカメラにも水滴がたくさんついているのが見れます。
3	0:23	Heavy Rain → Cloudy	えー空も... 雲に覆われてずっと暗いままでした。
4	0:30	Cloudy → Slightly Clear Sky	昼間少し雨が... やみ... ましたが
5	0:40	Slightly Clear Sky → Cloudy	曇っているままで...
6	0:41	Cloudy → Less cloudy	その後... あー曇りから... あー曇りが少し、少なくなって... きましたが、それでも半分ぐらいは曇り、という天気が続き、
7	0:46	Less cloudy → Cloudy	そのあと夜にかけてまた曇りになり... ました。 で、夜の間もずっとえー雲に覆われて、東京の空は雲に覆われていましたが、
8	0:58	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	夜中... 雲がだんだん少なくなって... えー... きました
9	1:03	Less Cloudy → Cloudy	がまた雲が多くなっていき、最終的に9割ほど雲になりましたが
10	1:13	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	その後えー雲がまた減って、
11	1:20	Less Cloudy → Clear Sky	えー今度は9割ほど空が見えるようになりました。 最終的にはえー、晴れ、になりました。夜中晴れになりました。
12	1:27	Clear (Night) Sky → Clear (Morning) Sky	そして朝方は... すっかり晴天といった感じ... でした。

J1-B

1	0:03	Cloudy → Rainy	少しずつ雲が増えて雨が降ってきました。
2	0:10	Rainy → Heavy Rain	雨が強くなってきて... お一大雨が降ってきてカメラが濡れて前が見えていません。
3	0:23	Heavy Rain → Cloudy	雨が止んで、曇りですが雨が止んできました。
4	0:30	Cloudy → Slightly Clear Sky	晴れて青空が広がってき...ました、きました。
5	0:40	Slightly Clear Sky → Cloudy	あ、また少し曇ってきて...
6	0:41	Cloudy → Less cloudy	N/A
7	0:46	Less cloudy → Cloudy	空が雲に覆われています。
8	0:58	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	雲が少なくなり、晴れ...ましたが
9	1:03	Less Cloudy → Cloudy	また雲が増え...
10	1:13	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	また少し雲が少なくなってきました。
11	1:20	Less Cloudy → Clear Sky	雲はほぼなく快晴...といったような感じです。
12	1:27	Clear (Night) Sky → Clear (Morning) Sky	空が明るくなってきました。

J1-C

1	0:03	Cloudy → Rainy	はい、えっと東京都心部です。曇ってます。ちょっと雨が降り始めている感じですねー。
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			雲の動きも早くて...
2	0:10	Rainy → Heavy Rain	画面にちょっと雨粒がついているのが見えます。えーと、ちょっと雨が強くなってきましたねー。
3	0:23	Heavy Rain → Cloudy	時々止ん...みながら、ずっと降り続けている、という感じですねー。
4	0:30	Cloudy → Slightly Clear Sky	ちょっと止んできたかなー...少し青空が見えてきま...した。だんだん日が暮れそうですね。
5	0:40	Slightly Clear Sky → Cloudy	雨は止んでいますが雲は時より出てくる...感じですね。
6	0:41	Cloudy → Less cloudy	日が暮れて、夜になりました...
7	0:46	Less cloudy → Cloudy	まだ、空は...分厚い雲に...覆われています。んー、まあ少しずつ雲の量も減って...きましたね。
8	0:58	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	N/A
9	1:03	Less Cloudy → Cloudy	ただ、時よりまだ所々雲が出てくる感じです。
10	1:13	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	んー...だんだん雲の量が減ってきて、夜空がよく見えるようになってきました。
11	1:20	Less Cloudy → Clear Sky	えーそうですねもうほとんど雲もなく...えー夜空が見えてきて
12	1:27	Clear (Night) Sky → Clear (Morning) Sky	はい、日が昇ってきています。朝ですねー。

J1-D

1	0:03	Cloudy → Rainy	曇りの空が...あ、雨が降ってきました。
2	0:10	Rainy → Heavy Rain	あー...雲が流れてあ、雨が降ってますねー。雨が降って...雲の動きが早いですね。

			あ、また雨が降ってきました。
3	0:23	Heavy Rain → Cloudy	ちょっと止んで...曇りが続いて
4	0:30	Cloudy → Slightly Clear Sky	また雨が少し降ってきてあ、ちょっと雲、雲が晴れましたね。晴れてきました。
5	0:40	Slightly Clear Sky → Cloudy	N/A
6	0:41	Cloudy → Less cloudy	雲の流れが...早い、早いですね。
7	0:46	Less cloudy → Cloudy	ずっと曇りが続いていますね。
8	0:58	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	雲の量がちょっと減って、夜はだいぶ雲が減って
9	1:03	Less Cloudy → Cloudy	また増えて
10	1:13	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	あ、雲の量がだいぶ減って...てきましたね。
11	1:20	Less Cloudy → Clear Sky	夜は...晴れるでしょう。
12	1:27	Clear (Night) Sky → Clear (Morning) Sky	あ、もうだいぶ...あ、夜が明けましたね。夜が明けました。...今日は晴れですね。

J1-E

1	0:03	Cloudy → Rainy	あー雲が...あつ...くて?厚いですね。で雨がパラパラ降っているみたいですが、...えーっとー
2	0:10	Rainy → Heavy Rain	あめーがー止まないですね。だんだん雨が強くなってきて
3	0:23	Heavy Rain → Cloudy	ますけれども...あー雲が...あ、雨が止みましてー
4	0:30	Cloudy →	あ、青空が見えてきました。で、えーと...晴れ

		Slightly Clear Sky	間も見えてきたんですけど、
5	0:40	Slightly Cleat Sky → Cloudy	あー (laughing)
6	0:41	Cloudy → Less cloudy	あーえっと夜になって...
7	0:46	Less cloudy → Cloudy	もまだ晴れ...まだ曇りーですね。曇りが続いていますね。 えーっと、そうですね。あーだいぶ晴れ...まだ曇りですね。
8	0:58	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	曇りで、だんだん雲が少なくなってきて、んー (laughing)
9	1:03	Less Cloudy → Cloudy	N/A
10	1:13	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	雲...大体なくなってますかね?夜空が見えてますね。 これは、晴れて...ますかね?晴れて、まあ...
11	1:20	Less Cloudy → Clear Sky	あ、雲がなくなって...
12	1:27	Clear (Night) Sky → Clear (Morning) Sky	あ、夜が明けました。

J1-F

1	0:03	Cloudy → Rainy	あ、東京今空...が、雲からちょっと雨が降ったと思っ...たらまた止んで、
2	0:10	Rainy → Heavy Rain	また、お。激しい雨が降ってきました。そこからしばらく雨は降り続いています。...が、あ、そう今が一番激しく降っている感じがして、
3	0:23	Heavy Rain → Cloudy	ただずっと曇りではあるけど降ったり止んだりが続いている感じです。
4	0:30	Cloudy →	ちょっとあ、雨が止んで、雲...の隙間から空が

		Slightly Clear Sky	見え...始めてますね。
5	0:40	Slightly Cleat Sky → Cloudy	ちょっと雲の量が少なくなったり多くなったり...を繰り返しています。
6	0:41	Cloudy → Less cloudy	雨はもう降ってないです。
7	0:46	Less cloudy → Cloudy	やっぱり一空はちょっと見えるけど雲の量がやっぱり多い...感じですね。
8	0:58	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	あ、今空、あの雲がちょっとなくなって、一回晴れになりましたね。
9	1:03	Less Cloudy → Cloudy	また曇りになっています。
10	1:13	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	そうねやっぱ雨はもう降ってないけど...曇りと晴れを繰り返していて、も今ほとんど雲がなくなって
11	1:20	Less Cloudy → Clear Sky	ほぼ晴れ状態になりましたね。あ、今雲が全く見えないぐらい晴れました。そうですねずっといわゆる快晴の状態が続いていますね。
12	1:27	Clear (Night) Sky → Clear (Morning) Sky	あ、日が昇ってきて、うん、雲なしの快晴、はい、以上です。

J1-G

1	0:03	Cloudy → Rainy	あ、雨が降ってきました。
2	0:10	Rainy → Heavy Rain	かなり強くなってるとおも、思われます。雨が続いていますね。あら、強くなってきました。
3	0:23	Heavy Rain → Cloudy	たまに空は明るくなりますが雨が続けている様子...です。
4	0:30	Cloudy → Slightly Clear Sky	あ、晴れが来ました。雲はある状態です、まだ。
5	0:40	Slightly Cleat Sky → Cloudy	夕方になってきました。

6	0:41	Cloudy → Less cloudy	N/A
7	0:46	Less cloudy → Cloudy	青空、ん？夜空は見えにくいです。星や月は見えません。
8	0:58	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	あ、雲が...減ってきたり増えてきたりしてます。
9	1:03	Less Cloudy → Cloudy	N/A
10	1:13	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	夜空が見やすくなりました。
11	1:20	Less Cloudy → Clear Sky	星が見えるのでしょうか。...ちょっと見えにくいです。(laughing)
12	1:27	Clear (Night) Sky → Clear (Morning) Sky	朝になってきました。本日は快晴です。

J1-H

1	0:03	Cloudy → Rainy	東京の、天気を... えーお伝えいたします。えーと昨日、朝ごろは曇り...が...とても多かったです。
2	0:10	Rainy → Heavy Rain	えーとカメラレンズ見ていただくと分かる通り今雨粒がえーと..たくさん見えるかと思いますが、えーと曇りのち時々雨がありました。
3	0:23	Heavy Rain → Cloudy	N/A
4	0:30	Cloudy → Slightly Clear Sky	え、えーと少し日が経つと晴れが見えてきて、
5	0:40	Slightly Clear Sky → Cloudy	くもーその後曇りが...曇り晴れを繰り返...していました。
6	0:41	Cloudy → Less cloudy	N/A

7	0:46	Less cloudy→ Cloudy	で夜になると... えー引き続き曇り... 空... ですね。
8	0:58	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	N/A
9	1:03	Less Cloudy → Cloudy	で、こちらは夜の天気になります。曇りが、えーえっと一西から東にえー移って行って、
10	1:13	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	あ、徐々にえーと曇りが... 晴れていきます。
11	1:20	Less Cloudy → Clear Sky	で、夜も... えーと結構暮れると、雲が完全になくなって晴れ模様となります。
12	1:27	Clear (Night) Sky → Clear (Morning) Sky	こちらが昨日の天気になります。

J1-I

1	0:03	Cloudy → Rainy	っと今結構雲が多くてずっと曇り、になってきたら
2	0:10	Rainy → Heavy Rain	次雨になってきました。結構雨が強くなって雲もずっと結構濃いつて感じ... かな。 そうですね... 雨がちょっとふっ、降ってますね、はい。
3	0:23	Heavy Rain → Cloudy	で、結構雨が止んできて雲も結構動いて
4	0:30	Cloudy → Slightly Clear Sky	奥にうっすら晴れが見えるって感じ... ってたったら青空になりました。
5	0:40	Slightly Clear Sky → Cloudy	でも完全な快晴ではないけどま、どんどん曇ってきて、
6	0:41	Cloudy → Less cloudy	そうですね夜になりました。
7	0:46	Less cloudy→ Cloudy	そうですね、結構曇りって感じですね。 ま、時より青空、青空というか雲が晴れるっというところが見えて

8	0:58	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	ま、最終的に晴れたんすけど
9	1:03	Less Cloudy → Cloudy	またすぐにま、曇りが結構曇ってきました。
10	1:13	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	えーっと今結構晴れてきて... そうですね結構雲の流れとかも早い... けど
11	1:20	Less Cloudy → Clear Sky	結構ずっと晴れが続いてるって感じです... か... ね。
12	1:27	Clear (Night) Sky → Clear (Morning) Sky	でそこから晴れ... て結構ずっと快晴が続いてる感じ... で、太陽も昇ってきて、以上っす。

J1-J

			じゃあ昨日の東京は天気が変わりやすい一日でしたね。ではこれからちょっと見ていきましょう。
1	0:03	Cloudy → Rainy	あー、ずっと... ずっと曇って雨が降ったり...
2	0:10	Rainy → Heavy Rain	雨が降ってきて... なんだろう... 雨が降ったり止んだり... 変わりやすいお天気ですね。あ、これから土砂降りになって
3	0:23	Heavy Rain → Cloudy	んーなんだろう
4	0:30	Cloudy → Slightly Clear Sky	あ、土砂降りが降ったと思ったら、一瞬晴れ間が見えてそのあとまた曇り空に逆戻りといった... 変なお天気です。
5	0:40	Slightly Clear Sky → Cloudy	N/A
6	0:41	Cloudy → Less cloudy	N/A
7	0:46	Less cloudy → Cloudy	夜もちょっと雲が多くてお星様などは特に見えなかったんですけども... これから朝に? になってく...
8	0:58	Cloudy → Less	あ! 夜が更けていくと、また一瞬晴れ間が見えて

		Cloudy	
9	1:03	Less Cloudy → Cloudy	星が見えるかなと思ったら、また雲に覆われてしまいました。
10	1:13	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	あ、だいぶ空が晴れてきましたね。
11	1:20	Less Cloudy → Clear Sky	お、完全に雲がなくなって、今は星もちらほら綺麗に見えますね。
12	1:27	Clear (Night) Sky → Clear (Morning) Sky	綺麗な朝焼けも見えてきました。はい。

300-A

1	0:03	Cloudy → Rainy	じゃああの、東京の天気昨日は、くもー... あーきて、雨が降ってきました。
2	0:10	Rainy → Heavy Rain	それから... まだ雨が... ふ、降っていました。
3	0:23	Heavy Rain → Cloudy	あのーちょっと寒いです。
4	0:30	Cloudy → Slightly Clear Sky	あのー今... 風がお！風が雲を... 雲があの一... いて、ちょっと晴れた、晴れましたけど
5	0:40	Slightly Clear Sky → Cloudy	あのー今... まだ... 雲がいます。雲があります。
6	0:41	Cloudy → Less cloudy	N/A
7	0:46	Less cloudy → Cloudy	N/A
8	0:58	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	あのー... 夜... になります。夜になります。
9	1:03	Less Cloudy → Cloudy	あのー雲がまだありますけどー、雨が... ふ、あー... 降っていない。
10	1:13	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	N/A
11	1:20	Less Cloudy → Clear Sky	あのーまだ... 夜ですけど、晴れました。今雲がないです。
12	1:27	Clear (Night) Sky → Clear (Morning) Sky	あ、朝になりました。

300-B

1	0:03	Cloudy → Rainy	えーと東京で、えー昨日の天気は... えー昨日の天気の朝は... えーっと雨... を降ります。
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2	0:10	Rainy → Heavy Rain	でも一雨をふり、降ってえっとま、
3	0:23	Heavy Rain → Cloudy	曇り...です。 (laughing)... まあ少し長い... (unable to catch)
4	0:30	Cloudy → Slightly Clear Sky	でも一あと... でえー... まあ、あ (laughing) え、雨からは、晴れにかわ、変わりました。
5	0:40	Slightly Clear Sky → Cloudy	と、ま...
6	0:41	Cloudy → Less cloudy	N/A
7	0:46	Less cloudy → Cloudy	夜...は...ま、も少したくさん曇りがあります。
8	0:58	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	えーでも (laughing)、いやも少しあとでえっと晴れます。晴れました。はい。
9	1:03	Less Cloudy → Cloudy	N/A
10	1:13	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	あの、風...うん。
11	1:20	Less Cloudy → Clear Sky	ま、少し風...があります。すいません。
12	1:27	Clear (Night) Sky → Clear (Morning) Sky	えっと...あ、あ、終わります。

300-C

1	0:03	Cloudy → Rainy	あ、みなさんおはようございまーす。あーXXは今東京の天気レポート始めましょう。
2	0:10	Rainy → Heavy Rain	あー今日の朝は東京ですから、あのーheavily 雨が降るんですけどー、あーheavily ふるが今...あーじゃあみな、みなさんもさ、あ、傘をあー持って...あー持ってください。

3	0:23	Heavy Rain → Cloudy	N/A
4	0:30	Cloudy → Slightly Clear Sky	あー！ですけど、あー天気がかいています。今あの一あー今日のあー午後... 午後のじゅじゅじ.. じゅうじゅうにちじですころ... あの一
5	0:40	Slightly Clear Sky → Cloudy	曇り、曇りがあります。でも一
6	0:41	Cloudy → Less cloudy	N/A
7	0:46	Less cloudy → Cloudy	あー冬がありません。あーでもみんな、みなもあー気をつけてください。あー今日のあー午後の六時と七時ですから一あの一
8	0:58	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	曇りもあります。あーでも東京の、あーあー... night view が綺麗でs、ですね。
9	1:03	Less Cloudy → Cloudy	N/A
10	1:13	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	はい。あの一いしょう！以上の今日の東京の.. 天.. あー天気は、weather report がでs、ですですね。じゃあみなも、あーあー気をつけて！はい。
11	1:20	Less Cloudy → Clear Sky	N/A
12	1:27	Clear (Night) Sky → Clear (Morning) Sky	あー今から...

300-D

1	0:03	Cloudy → Rainy	あの一始めに... あー曇り... でした。あの一雨が降りました一。
2	0:10	Rainy → Heavy Rain	ん一もつともつと雨がふ、あ、降りました。
3	0:23	Heavy Rain → Cloudy	あの一雲が速いに... あ一

4	0:30	Cloudy → Slightly Clear Sky	あーそして晴れーに... なります。
5	0:40	Slightly Cleat Sky → Cloudy	あの一風が強いから、あー雲がいっぱい... あります。
6	0:41	Cloudy → Less cloudy	あの一そして黒... あー
7	0:46	Less cloudy → Cloudy	N/A
8	0:58	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	N/A
9	1:03	Less Cloudy → Cloudy	N/A
10	1:13	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	N/A
11	1:20	Less Cloudy → Clear Sky	Um...雲が一ありません。
12	1:27	Clear (Night) Sky → Clear (Morning) Sky	Oh, 晴れです。

300-E

1	0:03	Cloudy → Rainy	今日はとても曇りです。雨も降っています。
2	0:10	Rainy → Heavy Rain	たくさん、たくさん降っています。
3	0:23	Heavy Rain → Cloudy	そして...そして、えっと昼にちょっと、雨が...雨が止まります？
4	0:30	Cloudy → Slightly Clear Sky	晴れに... なります。
5	0:40	Slightly Cleat Sky → Cloudy	N/A
6	0:41	Cloudy → Less	N/A

		cloudy	
7	0:46	Less cloudy→ Cloudy	また曇り、曇りです。
8	0:58	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	N/A
9	1:03	Less Cloudy → Cloudy	あーそして夜にあまり変わりません。
10	1:13	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	でも雨が止まりました。
11	1:20	Less Cloudy → Clear Sky	N/A
12	1:27	Clear (Night) Sky → Clear (Morning) Sky	朝に、晴れになります。

300-F

1	0:03	Cloudy → Rainy	いまー雨が降っています。
2	0:10	Rainy → Heavy Rain	おー雨がザアザア降っています。はい、あのー...んー...
3	0:23	Heavy Rain → Cloudy	N/A
4	0:30	Cloudy → Slightly Clear Sky	今雨がザアザア降っていますが少し晴れに変わります。
5	0:40	Slightly Clear Sky → Cloudy	だから外にあそ...びたい...遊びたいたらーあのーいいアイデアだと思います、はい。
6	0:41	Cloudy → Less cloudy	N/A
7	0:46	Less cloudy→ Cloudy	でも今少し...雨が...降ってないけど cloud 雲、雲がありますたくさん雲があります。
8	0:58	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	でもまだいい天気と思います。はい。優しく...なります、はい。

9	1:03	Less Cloudy → Cloudy	N/A
10	1:13	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	N/A
11	1:20	Less Cloudy → Clear Sky	N/A
12	1:27	Clear (Night) Sky → Clear (Morning) Sky	今、うん、暑くなります、なるので、sunscreenをあー...使ってもいいと思います。

300-G

1	0:03	Cloudy → Rainy	あの一東京で、昨日は...朝とててもく...ろみでした。Uh...
2	0:10	Rainy → Heavy Rain	でも、雨が降ります、降りました。
3	0:23	Heavy Rain → Cloudy	でも一、もう曇りだったね。(laughing)
4	0:30	Cloudy → Slightly Clear Sky	あの一...午後は、あーちょっと...は、晴れ...がありました。
5	0:40	Slightly Clear Sky → Cloudy	N/A
6	0:41	Cloudy → Less cloudy	N/A
7	0:46	Less cloudy → Cloudy	でも晩は...もう...曇りだった。Um...天気は変わりました。
8	0:58	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	えっと一...まだ一雨が降りません。
9	1:03	Less Cloudy → Cloudy	N/A
10	1:13	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	N/A

11	1:20	Less Cloudy → Clear Sky	あの一次... あ一雲が... ありませんでした。
12	1:27	Clear (Night) Sky → Clear (Morning) Sky	今日の朝がとても晴れです。

300-H

1	0:03	Cloudy → Rainy	今日、今日の天気は、曇り... です。(laughing)
2	0:10	Rainy → Heavy Rain	あ、雨... 雨が降ります。
3	0:23	Heavy Rain → Cloudy	曇り... (laughing) Ah! え?
4	0:30	Cloudy → Slightly Clear Sky	あの一少し... 晴れ...
5	0:40	Slightly Clear Sky → Cloudy	と曇りです。
6	0:41	Cloudy → Less cloudy	N/A
7	0:46	Less cloudy → Cloudy	N/A
8	0:58	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	んーまだ曇りです。でも、少し空が見えます。
9	1:03	Less Cloudy → Cloudy	N/A
10	1:13	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	あ、not 晴れ、晴れじゃない... じゃなくて一空が見えます。Clear sky.
11	1:20	Less Cloudy → Clear Sky	でも少し... んー... clear sky?
12	1:27	Clear (Night) Sky → Clear (Morning) Sky	あ、晴れです。はい。

300-I

1	0:03	Cloudy → Rainy	えー昨日は、あ、いや朝でーえっと雨が... えー雨があり、あります。
2	0:10	Rainy → Heavy Rain	えーと、たくさんが雨と曇りが黒いの日でした。んー続きます。
3	0:23	Heavy Rain → Cloudy	んーでも一朝、あとで曇りはえーとはるのことにになります。
4	0:30	Cloudy → Slightly Clear Sky	えーとほんとに綺麗... えーと...
5	0:40	Slightly Clear Sky → Cloudy	はれすぎる、ない、でもーえーと
6	0:41	Cloudy → Less cloudy	
7	0:46	Less cloudy → Cloudy	もう一度雲はたくさんがあるーと夜... の時間、えー夜の時です。
8	0:58	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	えーでもえー、あ、綺麗な日は続きます。とおもい、と思います。
9	1:03	Less Cloudy → Cloudy	えーと... 多分よるーはえっと... 曇り、でも曇りないになります。
10	1:13	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	N/A
11	1:20	Less Cloudy → Clear Sky	と、と... 綺麗... 空になります。
12	1:27	Clear (Night) Sky → Clear (Morning) Sky	えっと、夜... にえーっとえーっと曇りのことは続きます。

300-J

1	0:03	Cloudy → Rainy	おはようございますみなさん。今東京で曇りです。あ、ちょっとあ、雨、ちょっと雨です。あ、気をつけて、みなさん。
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2	0:10	Rainy → Heavy Rain	まだ雨です。お、大雨です。気をつけて、ください。
3	0:23	Heavy Rain → Cloudy	あ、今あ、雨、あー終わります 終わりました。
4	0:30	Cloudy → Slightly Clear Sky	あー！晴れ、晴れ、晴れに変わりました。
5	0:40	Slightly Clear Sky → Cloudy	あーちょっと曇りー今あー...たくさん雲があります。
6	0:41	Cloudy → Less cloudy	N/A
7	0:46	Less cloudy → Cloudy	あー夜に、まだ雲があります。
8	0:58	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	あのーちょっと晴れ...ですけどー
9	1:03	Less Cloudy → Cloudy	雲時々あります。
10	1:13	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	N/A
11	1:20	Less Cloudy → Clear Sky	あのーあー今もう晴れになりました。おやすみなさい、みなさん。
12	1:27	Clear (Night) Sky → Clear (Morning) Sky	あ、おはようございます、みなさん！晴れです。東京で。

400-A

			こんにちはみなさん。あー今日の東京のあー天気予報です。
1	0:03	Cloudy → Rainy	今場面、画面見たら東京の空は少し曇って、雨降ってきます。
2	0:10	Rainy → Heavy Rain	N/A
3	0:23	Heavy Rain → Cloudy	N/A
4	0:30	Cloudy → Slightly Clear Sky	あの一もし数分...待ったら、晴れ、ちょっと晴れになってきました。今日、今日はテレビ、フジテレビの天気予報でした。ありがとうございました。
5	0:40	Slightly Clear Sky → Cloudy	N/A
6	0:41	Cloudy → Less cloudy	N/A
7	0:46	Less cloudy → Cloudy	N/A
8	0:58	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	皆さん夜の天気予報、ようこそ。あの一今の東京天気...予報...は、あの...全然...雲がなくなって綺麗な夜です。
9	1:03	Less Cloudy → Cloudy	N/A
10	1:13	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	N/A
11	1:20	Less Cloudy → Clear Sky	N/A
12	1:27	Clear (Night) Sky → Clear (Morning) Sky	そして、あ一朝になると...晴れ、晴れになってきました。

400-B

1	0:03	Cloudy → Rainy	はい、みなさんおはようございます。昨日の天気は、んー色々な...えっと、変わってしまったなあ。
2	0:10	Rainy → Heavy Rain	N/A
3	0:23	Heavy Rain → Cloudy	N/A
4	0:30	Cloudy → Slightly Clear Sky	えーと、多分、雨から...えっと一晴れ?晴れまで変わってました。
5	0:40	Slightly Clear Sky → Cloudy	えーと、そこ、そこでえーとうん...雲がちょっと速いけど..えとビデオがスピードアップしていました。ん、多分、ね。
6	0:41	Cloudy → Less cloudy	えとでも...んー綺麗な東京を見られます。
7	0:46	Less cloudy → Cloudy	えーと...じゃあうん、ん?ゆ、夕日が...くる...きたらえーと、んと東京の綺麗な、えとあかりが見てます。
8	0:58	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	えーそれだけじゃなくて、えっと綺麗な空も見てます。
9	1:03	Less Cloudy → Cloudy	えと、じゃ、昨日の天気は、うーん...いろ、ん?色々な...じゃないえっと...天気が...んー天気がーいつも変わっ...たんですね。はい。多分。
10	1:13	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	N/A
11	1:20	Less Cloudy → Clear Sky	N/A
12	1:27	Clear (Night) Sky → Clear (Morning) Sky	じゃあえー、お!お、夜明けがきたな、綺麗だな。

400-C

1	0:03	Cloudy → Rainy	はい、今日は新宿で、雲ですけど、あ！今はちよっと雨降っている...かもしれません。
2	0:10	Rainy → Heavy Rain	ええ、あっと今は...まだあの雨が降って (laughing) 降っていて、
3	0:23	Heavy Rain → Cloudy	え、でも...まちよっとく、今は...雲 (laughing) があります。あり、
4	0:30	Cloudy → Slightly Clear Sky	今ちよ、ほら、だんだんあの、晴れに (laughing)、晴れになりました。になりますね。
5	0:40	Slightly Clear Sky → Cloudy	(laughing) え！ (laughing)
6	0:41	Cloudy → Less cloudy	あ、今は夜、夜ですね。
7	0:46	Less cloudy → Cloudy	まだ雲...ですけど、今日はちよっと...さむ、寒い (laughing) と...みなさん、あのジャケットを着てくださいね。 (laughing)
8	0:58	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	N/A
9	1:03	Less Cloudy → Cloudy	N/A
10	1:13	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	え！ (laughing) え、今日まだ曇りですね。 (laughing)
11	1:20	Less Cloudy → Clear Sky	じゃあま、今日はもう、空はも、雲がないです。え、今ですね。
12	1:27	Clear (Night) Sky → Clear (Morning) Sky	じゃあおはようございます。

400-D

1	0:03	Cloudy → Rainy	あー昨日は、朝、えー雨が降っていました。
2	0:10	Rainy → Heavy Rain	そこからま、たくさん雨が降ったね。 (laughing) えーまあ...it's still raining.

3	0:23	Heavy Rain → Cloudy	おー... yeah... あめ、雨が止まっ... たまあ昼... ぐらいかな。
4	0:30	Cloudy → Slightly Clear Sky	そして、晴れたね。えー... 結構いい天気になりました。
5	0:40	Slightly Clear Sky → Cloudy	そしてまた曇り...
6	0:41	Cloudy → Less cloudy	そしてま、また晴れました、夜に。えー
7	0:46	Less cloudy → Cloudy	N/A
8	0:58	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	あ、そしてま、真夜中ぐらい晴れ... ました。ま、晴れじゃないけど.. 太陽がない。(laughing)
9	1:03	Less Cloudy → Cloudy	N/A
10	1:13	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	N/A
11	1:20	Less Cloudy → Clear Sky	ま、雲がなくなった、青空は綺麗になりました。いいね。
12	1:27	Clear (Night) Sky → Clear (Morning) Sky	で、朝は晴れています。ま、今日の朝はくらい。

400-E

1	0:03	Cloudy → Rainy	あの、昨日東京で... 天気は... 朝から曇りでした。そして雨が降っていました。(laughing) 雨ですね。
2	0:10	Rainy → Heavy Rain	え、また雨が降れてきました。
3	0:23	Heavy Rain → Cloudy	N/A
4	0:30	Cloudy → Slightly	そして昼に... ちょっと晴れてきました。

		Clear Sky	
5	0:40	Slightly Cleat Sky → Cloudy	N/A
6	0:41	Cloudy → Less cloudy	N/A
7	0:46	Less cloudy→ Cloudy	晩と夜は... 晩と夜も曇りでした。
8	0:58	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	N/A
9	1:03	Less Cloudy → Cloudy	N/A
10	1:13	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	N/A
11	1:20	Less Cloudy → Clear Sky	夜遅くも... 晴れではない... でも曇りが... ちよ っとなくな... なくなりました。
12	1:27	Clear (Night) Sky → Clear (Morning) Sky	N/A

400-F

1	0:03	Cloudy → Rainy	はい、これからは東京、東京都の天気予報をす、 す... しますよ。
2	0:10	Rainy → Heavy Rain	えーと、今日はね、雨が降って、曇りが多いんだ から... んー... 傘を持って... 傘を持っていつ... なー持って行くのはいいだと思います。
3	0:23	Heavy Rain → Cloudy	N/A
4	0:30	Cloudy → Slightly Clear Sky	あー... でもさもうちょっと雨あーあとでもうち よっと雨が... 雨が... 止まるの... 止まることの あー可能性があるからあー... ちょっとわかんない。
5	0:40	Slightly Cleat Sky	N/A

		→ Cloudy	
6	0:41	Cloudy → Less cloudy	N/A
7	0:46	Less cloudy → Cloudy	N/A
8	0:58	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	夜はもうちょっと空が...少し晴れ...晴れ、晴れーることの可能性はあるんですけど、明日は...あ、多分もっ...と曇り空があるからあー気をつけて...くださいね。はい、それは東京都の...それは東京都の天気予報でしたありがとうございます。
9	1:03	Less Cloudy → Cloudy	N/A
10	1:13	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	N/A
11	1:20	Less Cloudy → Clear Sky	N/A
12	1:27	Clear (Night) Sky → Clear (Morning) Sky	N/A

400-G

1	0:03	Cloudy → Rainy	えーえーと...こんにちは。東京今日の天気はちょっとあー今いっぱい曇りがあってーそして雨が降ってー
2	0:10	Rainy → Heavy Rain	あーコート... ってもいいと思います。そして傘も... 忘れないでください。そしてなんかーすごい雨が降ります。そして気をつけてください。
3	0:23	Heavy Rain → Cloudy	えーそして、なんか、雨は止まったそうなのでー外に出る、いいと思います。
4	0:30	Cloudy → Slightly Clear Sky	そしてちょっと晴れと曇りがあって... あーえーに、えと... 太陽が見ますえー
5	0:40	Slightly Cleat Sky	N/A

		→ Cloudy	
6	0:41	Cloudy → Less cloudy	そして夜になっちゃってー (laughing)
7	0:46	Less cloudy→ Cloudy	そしていっぱい曇りがもう...戻りました。えー多分寒いでしょう。わ、みんな元気ですかねー。
8	0:58	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	あー曇りが消えたので
9	1:03	Less Cloudy → Cloudy	え、あじゃない、え、戻った。えーでも星が見えないねー。
10	1:13	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	えーともっと曇りがあって、お、わっわっ
11	1:20	Less Cloudy → Clear Sky	えーいーえーあ、空、曇りがないです。
12	1:27	Clear (Night) Sky → Clear (Morning) Sky	お、...おーそしてあー朝になっちゃったー。えーいいねー曇りがないし、そしていい天気と思います。

400-H

1	0:03	Cloudy → Rainy	お、昨日東京であ、雲が...つゆっ (laughing) 強くて、あー風が風も強いでした。
2	0:10	Rainy → Heavy Rain	Um, 雨があー多くにふ、降りました。Oh...で、雨が降る、降り続きます。
3	0:23	Heavy Rain → Cloudy	N/A
4	0:30	Cloudy → Slightly Clear Sky	あー...お!あー...んー雨が (laughing) 降って、今は晴れが...あります。
5	0:40	Slightly Cleat Sky → Cloudy	N/A
6	0:41	Cloudy → Less cloudy	N/A
7	0:46	Less cloudy→	あー...あ!あーいま夜で、あー晴れがなく...あ

		Cloudy	一雲が多いです。 んーく、雲が多いです。(laughing)
8	0:58	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	んー... あ！今... あー空がー... あーopen... んー
9	1:03	Less Cloudy → Cloudy	でー... うん。風が強い... ですね。
10	1:13	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	N/A
11	1:20	Less Cloudy → Clear Sky	お、今空は、あー(laughing)雲がない、雨が ない、何もありません。
12	1:27	Clear (Night) Sky → Clear (Morning) Sky	あー、あ！今は朝にきました。... 朝が きました。

400-I

1	0:03	Cloudy → Rainy	はい、えーと... 今度... 曇りです。えっとあ、え ー... 雨が... あー始まり... 始まりようでした。
2	0:10	Rainy → Heavy Rain	えー... あ、あ、雨が多くなったんだ。
3	0:23	Heavy Rain → Cloudy	あ、止まりました。
4	0:30	Cloudy → Slightly Clear Sky	あ、晴れになりました。
5	0:40	Slightly Clear Sky → Cloudy	雲も、結構多いです。けど...
6	0:41	Cloudy → Less cloudy	あ、(laughing) 夜になったんだ。
7	0:46	Less cloudy → Cloudy	N/A
8	0:58	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	N/A

9	1:03	Less Cloudy → Cloudy	んー...曇りの数が...えーと...多くなったり
10	1:13	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	少なくなったりしてます。雲が消えませんでした。(laughing)
11	1:20	Less Cloudy → Clear Sky	消えて...しまったんだ。
12	1:27	Clear (Night) Sky → Clear (Morning) Sky	はい、新しい日...になりました。

400-J

1	0:03	Cloudy → Rainy	おはようございます、え、天気予報です。えー今日のえーあーあ、空模様はですね、ちょっとにわか雨が降ったり、まあ天気が変わりやすい状況にはなっておりますですね、
2	0:10	Rainy → Heavy Rain	えーと晴れたり雨が降ったり土砂降りになったりはすることは...あーりまして、
3	0:23	Heavy Rain → Cloudy	えー雲は結構、え、速いスピードで流れていきまして、ちょっとえー、
4	0:30	Cloudy → Slightly Clear Sky	あ、晴れてきますので
5	0:40	Slightly Clear Sky → Cloudy	えーまた、曇ったりきて、晴れたりすることは今日一日中にはあると思います。
6	0:41	Cloudy → Less cloudy	えー、お、夜になりまして、ちょっと晴れ、
7	0:46	Less cloudy → Cloudy	えー曇り、のち時々雨ということにはえーなっております。
8	0:58	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	えー夕方にかけてえー、寒くなりますのでえー晴れるえー...見込みと...えーありますけど、えー晴れるとまた、え、また一つ寒くなりますのでえ、今夜えーオーバーとかですね、マフラーを是非みなさん、つけてお出かけください。

9	1:03	Less Cloudy → Cloudy	N/A
10	1:13	Cloudy → Less Cloudy	N/A
11	1:20	Less Cloudy → Clear Sky	N/A
12	1:27	Clear (Night) Sky → Clear (Morning) Sky	風が... ああ、おはようございます！