

## Notes for Lecture 22

Target Items:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• V/Adj-ても</li> <li>• V-ないで</li> <li>• S+はず</li> <li>• S+そう</li> <li>• Counters グラム、キロ、トン</li> </ul>
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<p><b>V/Adj-ても:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use V/Adj-ても for conditional “even if...” 雨がふっても行きます。 (I will go even if it rains.) むずかしくてもがんばります。 (I will do my best even if it is difficult.)</li> <li>• Together with the negative form, it describes “whether ... or...” おきやくが来ても来なくても、今日はおみせは休みません。 (Whether we have customers or not, we will not close the shop today.)</li> <li>• Use V/Adj-てもいい、よろしい、かまわない for asking for/giving permission “may,” “it is okay if...” これ、食べてもいい？(Can I eat this?) ここで本を読んでもよろしいですか。 (Is that okay if I read a book here?) すこし高くてもかまいません。 (I would not mind if it is a little expensive.)</li> </ul>	<p>Translate:</p> <p>I will buy it even if it is expensive. (Lecture) I will go even if you do not go. (L) Whether there is a strike or not, we will have class. (L) Whether you understand or not, please try to read it. (L) May I go home now? (L) May I come in? (L) You do not have to come tomorrow. (L) May I please borrow your telephone? [extra polite] (L) May I go to the warehouse first? (Dialogue) It is quite alright if you do not make it so clean. (D)</p>
<p><b>V-ないで:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use V-ないで to make a request in the negative form. 行かないで。(Don’t go.) 行かないで下さい。(Please don’t go.) 行かないで下さいませんか。(Would you mind not going?)</li> </ul>	<p>Make a sentence “Do not...” with each of the following verbs: e.g. 休む → 休まないで下さい。 書く、飲む、話す、入る、見る、食べる、出る、読みはじめる、うんてんする、来る</p>
<p><b>S (“plain form”/N の/AN な) + はず:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It means something is “supposed to be the case,” a statement about what the speaker believes is true or likely. 今日は月曜日だから、トムは来るはずですよ。 (I believe Tom is coming since today is Monday.) あの子はチョコレートが大すきなはずだ。 (I believe that child loves chocolate.)</li> </ul>	<p>Translate:</p> <p>I believe he will attend this meeting. (L) I was not supposed to talk (about it), but I ended up talking. (L) My mother must have gone for shopping. (L) Danny is supposed to come and help (him). (Reading) I was supposed to do a truck driver, but... (D)</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It can be turned into the past tense to describe something that was supposed to have been the case but which actually turned out otherwise. 電車は3時半に着くはずでしたが、一時間後に来ました。 (The train was supposed to arrive at 3:30, but it came one hour later.)</li> </ul>	
<p><b>S (“plain form”/N・ANだ) + そう:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It presents a “hearsay report,” in which the speaker is reporting what he or she has heard from someone. 山口さんはべんごしだそうです。 (I have heard that Ms. Yamaguchi is a lawyer.) スペイン語のクラスはたのしいそうです。 (They say the Spanish class is fun.) チャンさんは新しい車を買ったそうだよ。 (I have heard that Mr. Chan bought a new car.) ニュースによると、フィリピンは大雨だったそうです。 (According to the news, there was a downpour in the Philippines.)</li> </ul>	<p>Translate:</p> <p>I have heard that that person is a doctor. (L) They say that Japanese is interesting. (L) I have heard that he is looking for a job. (L) I have heard that he is going back to Canada next year. (L) I have heard that he graduated from university last year. (L) They say they did not know. (L) According to the TV news, teachers will go on strike. (L) (I hear) Mr. Yamashita wants to do things like cleaning up and buying a set of furniture. (R)</p>
<p><b>Counters グラム、キロ、トン:</b></p> <p>私は生まれた時、1800グラムしかなかったそうです。 (They say I weighed only 1800 grams when I was born.) そのとりにくを2キロください。 (I’ll have 2 kilograms of that chicken.) 人間は一年に一人3トンのごみを出すそうだ。 (I have heard that one person produces 3 tons of garbage per year.)</p>	<p>Translate:</p> <p>It is (weighs) about 50 kilos. (D)</p>