

## Notes for Lecture 27

Target Items:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• V-たり V-たりする</li> <li>• だれも、なにも, etc.</li> <li>• なにを V-ても, etc.</li> <li>• S 1 まで S2</li> <li>• Particle に</li> <li>• -たち、-がた</li> </ul>
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<p><b>V/Adj-たり V/Adj-たりする:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Representative actions or states (indicating activities or events just as exemplars): えいが見たり買い物をしたりします。 (I do things like seeing a movie and going shopping.)</li> <li>• Alternative actions or states: 子供は部屋を出たり入ったりしています。 (The child is going in and out of the room.)</li> <li>• “Sometimes X, sometimes Y”: テストの点はよかったりわるかったりした。 (My test marks were sometimes good and sometimes bad.)</li> </ul> <p><i>Note:</i> The verb form of する at the end of the sentence indicates the tense of the sentence.</p>	<p>Translate:</p> <p>I usually do things like watching TV and listening to records over the weekend. (Lecture) We are doing things like learning Kanji and reading books in the Japanese class. (L) That person was walking up and down the street. (L) The exams are sometimes easy and sometimes difficult. (L) I sometimes come by car and sometimes come by bus. (L)</p>
<p><b>だれも、なにも, etc. (Interrogative pronoun+も):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With a negative expression: “no.../few, little” だれも来ませんでした。 (No one came.)</li> <li>• With an affirmative expression: “every...” どれも全部よさそうですね。 (They all look good.)</li> </ul>	<p>Translate:</p> <p>I did not go anywhere. (L) I know nothing. (L) a university that anyone can get in (L) Everywhere is full of people. (L) (She) has nothing to do at the dorm. (Reading)</p>
<p><b>なにを V-ても, etc.:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It indicates “no matter what...” etc. 何をやってもうまくいかない。 (No matter what I do, it does not turn out well.) どこへ行ってもこんでいます。 (No matter where you go, it is crowded.)</li> </ul>	<p>Translate:</p> <p>No matter what I eat, it tastes good. (L) You may use whichever room (you like). (L) I did not know no matter whom I asked. (L) No matter how much I study, I do not become good at it. (L) It is full of people (who are) shopping no matter where you go before Christmas. (R)</p>
<p><b>S1 (non-past) まで S2:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “S2 until S1” クラスがはじまるまでここにしよう。 (Let’s stay here until the class begins.)</li> </ul>	<p>Translate:</p> <p>I will study until I become able to speak (it). (L) Please be waiting until my father comes back. (L)</p>

<p><b>Particle に:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One of the functions of に is to indicate “to/for someone.” それは私にはできない。 I cannot do it (=it is not possible for me to do it.)</li> </ul>	<p>Translate: It is too difficult for children. (L) This job is probably easy for you. (L) I think it is boring for adults. (L)</p>
<p><b>-たち、-がた:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are plural markers for certain nouns that describe people. -たち [general]: 私たち(we), 子供たち(children) -がた [honorific]: 先生がた (teachers)</li> </ul>	<p>Translate: “students,” “women,” “Mr. Kato and others” (L) “everyone (here),” “you” (L)</p>

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