

## Notes for Lecture 28

Target Items:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Conditional V-たら</b></li> <li>• <b>Nominalizer の</b></li> <li>• <b>Vn-やすい・にくい</b></li> <li>• <b>V-た + N</b></li> </ul>
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<p><b>Conditional form V/Adj-たら:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It has a conditional (“if”) function as well as a temporal (“when”) function.</li> </ul> <p><i>Note:</i> The sentence that follows the たら clause takes the non-past form.</p> <p>雨がふったら行きません。 (If it rains, I am not going.)</p> <p>安かったら買います。 (If it is cheap, I will buy it.)</p> <p>京都へ行ったらお寺を見ます。 (When I go to Kyoto, I am going to see temples.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (Question word +)V-たらいいでしょう(か): “(What, etc.) should (I)...”</li> </ul> <p>どうしたらいいでしょう(か)。 (What should I do?)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• V-たらどう・いかがですか: “Why don’t you...” [making a suggestion]</li> </ul> <p>明日にしたらどうですか。 (Why don’t you make it tomorrow?)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It has a temporal “when” function to describe finding something unexpected.</li> </ul> <p><i>Note:</i> The sentence that follows the たら clause takes the past form.</p> <p>クラスに行ったら、だれもいませんでした。 (When I went to class, there was no one there.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It also has a function of counter-factual “if (it) were...”</li> </ul> <p>もっと若<sup>わか</sup>かったらいろいろできるんですが。 (If I were younger, I could do various things.)</p>	<p>Connect the two sentences by converting the first to V/Adj-たら:</p> <p>時間があります。+ 行きたいです。 このくすりを飲みます。+ よくなります。 できません。+ しなくてもいいですよ。 かわいいです。+ デートします。 天気がいいです。+ さんぼしましょう。 おいしくありません。+ 食べません。</p> <p><b>Translate:</b></p> <p>When/if I go to Japan, I will buy a camera. (Lecture).</p> <p>When the work is done, let’s drink beer or something. (L)</p> <p>Please call me when you get home. (L)</p> <p>Come again if you have any problem. [teacher to student] (Dialogue)</p> <p>Whom should I ask? (L)</p> <p>When should I bring it? (L)</p> <p>You should do it this way. (L)</p> <p>Why don’t you quit now? (L)</p> <p>Why don’t you rest a little? (L)</p> <p>When I went back to my apartment, my mother was there (she had come). (L)</p> <p>When I went outside, it was snowing. (L)</p> <p>If I had money, I would buy a new car right away. (L)</p> <p>If he knew that I was coming, he would have come, too. (L)</p> <p>If she were a Canadian student, she could read it in a day. (Reading)</p>
<p><b>Nominalizer の:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is used with a factual proposition. の takes a more <i>concrete</i> proposition, while こと introduces a more <i>abstract</i> proposition.</li> </ul> <p>友だちが帰るのを見ました。 (I saw my friend go home.) [tangible act]</p> <p>かん字をおぼえるのはいやです。 (I hate to memorize Kanji.) [affective predicate]</p>	<p><b>Translate:</b></p> <p>I heard John speak Japanese. (L)</p> <p>It is interesting to see Kabuki. (L)</p> <p>It also takes considerable time to read a textbook. (R)</p>

<p><i>Note:</i> の is often used with verbs of sense perception, discovery, helping and stopping.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is also used to replace a thing, person, time, place, etc. in a sentence “It is ... that ...” for emphasis.</li> </ul> <p>私が勉強しているのは中国語です。 (The one that I am studying is Chinese.)</p>	<p>The one that did not come is Ms. Shimizu. (L) When was it that you went to Japan? (L) (Something that is) the biggest problem is (her) English proficiency. (R) (Something that is) more tough is writing. (R)</p>
<p><b>Vn-やすい・にくい:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It describes something is easy or difficult to...</li> </ul> <p>つかいやすいカメラ (“a camera that is easy to use”) おぼえにくいかん字 (“a Kanji character that is difficult to remember”) このペンは書きやすいです。 (This pen is easy to write.) この車は大きすぎてうんてんしにくい。 (This car is too big and difficult to drive.)</p>	<p>Combine the two expressions and confirm the meaning: 行く+やすい、通う+やすい、読む+やすい、食べる+やすい、話す+にくい 入る+にくい、出かける+にくい Translate: The teacher’s explanation is difficult to understand. (L) As for essays, it is also difficult to write in English. (R)</p>
<p><b>V-た + N:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Certain V-ている expressions for resultative aspect can also be described as V-た when modifying a noun.</li> </ul> <p>こわれた車 (“a broken car”) 年とった人 (“an old person”) 黄色いセーターを着た人 (“a person who is wearing a yellow sweater”)</p>	<p>Translate: “an open window” (L) “a crowded train” (L) “a person who has an umbrella” (L)</p>