

Notes for Lecture 31

Target Items:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abstract noun こと • S + まえ・あと • S + あいだ / ながら • ~など・なんか • Vn - かつ • ~め
---------------	--

<p>S + こと:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V (dictionary form) + ことがある indicates “sometimes S,”/“there are occasions that...” 学生の名前をわすれてしまうことがある。 (I sometimes end up forgetting students’ names.) • V-たことがある indicates “has/have -ed,” describing someone’s experience. UFOを見たことがありますか。 (Have you seen a UFO before?) はい、一回だけありますよ。 (Yes, I have, only once.) • S + こと can also be combined with 知っている、聞いた, etc., describing “the fact that...” あの国でも戦争をしていることを知っていましたか。 (Did you know that they are having a war in that county, too?) 	<p>Translate:</p> <p>Do you sometimes go back to your home country? (Lecture)</p> <p>There are no occasions that I smoke. (L)</p> <p>I sometimes go home by bus, too. (L)</p> <p>She sometimes thinks she might just get married if there is any good person (suitable for her). (Reading)</p> <p>Have you learned German before? (L)</p> <p>I have never been to Japan before. (L)</p> <p>I have studied all night without sleeping before. (L)</p> <p>Michiko has not really thought about her future until now. (R)</p> <p>Did you hear that Tom had a traffic accident in the States? (L)</p> <p>I did not know that you were coming. (L)</p>
<p>S¹ + まえ・あと S²:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V (dictionary form) + まえ (に) indicates “before S¹, S².” ホンコンに帰る前に日本に旅行しました。 (Before going back to Hong Kong, I made a trip to Japan.) • V-たあと (で) indicates “after S¹, S².” そつ業した後ヨーロッパへ一人旅でもしようと思っています。 (I am thinking of travelling to Europe alone after I graduate.) <p><i>Note:</i> The verb form before まえ and あと reflects the fact of whether the action has been completed or not at that moment, regardless the verb tense of the main sentence.</p>	<p>Translate:</p> <p>I ate lunch before coming to university. (L)</p> <p>Let’s make a telephone call before we go out. (L)</p> <p>I lived in Australia before I came to Canada. (L)</p> <p>I was employed by a bank before I entered this company. (L)</p> <p>I watched a movie after I had a meal. (L)</p> <p>Because I had beer after drinking sake, I have a headache. (L)</p> <p>What would you like to do after seeing CN Tower? (L)</p> <p>I am thinking about what to do after I graduate. (Dialogue)</p>

<p>S¹ + あいだ / ながら S²:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V-ているあいだ (に) and Vn-ながら both indicate “while S¹, S².” Vn-ながら describes someone doing two things at the same time. うさぎがねている間に、かめは一生けんめいあるきました。 (While the hare was sleeping, the turtle inched his way.) あそこにアイスクリームを食べながらあるいている人がいますね。 (There is someone over there who is walking and eating ice cream, see?) 	<p>Translate:</p> <p>I could not go out to play anywhere while I was studying at university. (L) Please wait a moment while I am cleaning the room. (L) My brother always eats his meals while watching TV. (L) Can you study while listening to music? (L) I talked with my friend while drinking sake yesterday. (L) It is quite difficult to study while you are working. (R) I think I want to go to graduate school while working. (D)</p>
<p>～など・なんか:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is used together with や to list up things: トロントには中国人やかん国人など、アジア人が大ぜいいます。 (In Toronto, there are many Asian people such as Chinese, Korean, etc.) • It is also used to make an emotionally negative/humble statement: 私なんか、いくらがんばってもできないわ。 (Such a person like myself would not be able to do it, no matter how hard I worked.) 	<p>Translate:</p> <p>At the library, there are novels, textbooks, dictionaries and so on. (L) Such a job as this one, I cannot do. (L) Michiko is feeling worried, thinking what can such a person like herself do. (L)</p>
<p>Vn-かた:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It can be attached after certain nouns to indicate “how to..., the way...” このかん字の読み方を教えて下さい。 (Please tell me how to read this Kanji.) 	<p>Change the following verbs into “how to...” 書く、話す、行く、食べる、教える、答える、かんがえる、する</p>
<p>～め:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Note the suffix for ordinal numbers that indicates “the...” 一番目、二番目、三番目、…何番目 (the 1st, the 2nd, the 3rd, ... what place) 	<p>Translate:</p> <p>the 1st, the 2nd, the 3rd... what place [use Japanese numerals] the 1st year, the 2nd year, the 3rd year, ... which year the 1st day, the 2nd day, the 3rd day, ... which day</p>