

Notes for Lecture 21

<p>Target Items:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adj-くて (AN+で) … • Compound Verbs • ～しか + negative • Noun + でいい、けっこうだ、かまわない • Counters へや、けん
<p>Adj-くて (AN+で) …</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use Adj-くて(substitute it for the final い) when combining two elements to form longer phrases and sentences. 安くておいしい (cheap and delicious) 友だちのおねえさんはわかくてきれいです。 (My friend's elder sister is young and pretty.) Cf. AN+で (add it to an adjectival noun) 山川さんは中国語がじょうずでおもしろい人です。 (Mr. Yamakawa is good at Chinese, and he is an interesting person.) 	<p>Translate:</p> <p>“expensive and bad food” (Lecture) This dictionary is big and heavy. (L) That person is young and energetic. (L) Newspapers are difficult, and (therefore) I do not understand (them) well. (L) As for such places, their rents are quite high and they are small. (Reading) “a house (that has) a large garden and (is) pretty” (Dialogue)</p>
<p>Compound Verbs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the Vn- form of a verb when combining with another verb such as はじめる (begin)、おわる (finish)、すぎる (“do too much”). 書きはじめる (begin writing) 話しおわる (finish speaking) 飲みすぎる (drink too much) • Drop い when combining an adjective with すぎる (“too….”) 大きすぎる (too big) 	<p>Translate:</p> <p>“begin eating” (L) “finish reading” (L) “too expensive” (L) Combine each of the following with すぎる: 買う、取る、安い、さむい、むずかしい</p>
<p>～しか + negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It means “only” and focuses on the <i>lack</i> of an object or state. お金が6ドルしかありません。 (I only have six dollars [and I wish I had more].) おきゃくさんは十人しかきませんでした。 (Only ten customers came [and I wish more had come].) 	<p>Translate:</p> <p>I know Japanese only a little. (L) As for alcohol, I only drink beer. (L) This is an animal which only exists in Canada. (L) There were only one or two houses. (R)</p>
<p>Noun + でいい、けっこうだ、かまわない:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It indicates “will do,” a concessive/agreeable statement. ばんごはんはラーメンでいいです。 (As for dinner, ramen noodles will do.) 	<p>Translate:</p> <p>A cheap hotel will do, since I have no money. (L) As for a foreign language, Japanese will do. (L) Tomorrow is okay. (L)</p>

<p>Cf. Compare this expression to: がいい、小さいのでけっこうです。 (Small one is fine.) 土曜日でけっこうですよ。 (I don't mind Saturday [=it doesn't have to be earlier.]</p>	<p>I do not mind a letter [=it does not have to be anything faster or more expensive.] (L)</p>
<p>Counters へや、けん:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add へや for counting rooms and けん for counting houses and shops. <p>今のアパートは二へやしかありません。 (There are only two rooms in my current apartment.) さかなやは、ここから五けんさきですよ。 (The fish store is five shops ahead from here.)</p>	<p>Translate:</p> <p>One room, two rooms, three rooms... (L) One house, two house, three houses, four houses... (L) “a detached house that has three bedrooms” (R) There were only one or two houses. (R)</p>

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