

## Notes for Lecture 29

Target Items:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• S<sup>1</sup> + ので S<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• S<sup>1</sup> + のに S<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• <b>Embedded questions</b></li> <li>• <b>As/for Noun:</b> ~として、~にして、~に、~で</li> </ul>
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<p><b>S (“plain form”/N・AN な) + ので:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The proceeding sentence describes the reason or cause of the following statement. Compare <i>ので</i> and <i>から</i> in the following sentences. バスがおくれたので、おそくなりました。 (I am late since the bus came late—I am sorry...) バスがおくれたから、おそくなりました。 (I am late since the bus came late—it is not my fault!)</li> </ul>	<p>Translate:</p> <p>May I visit you tomorrow since today is a bit inconvenient? [indirect/polite] (Lecture) Let’s buy it since it is cheap. [the speaker has a strong reason] (L) Linda has more strength than other students since she is capable of the Japanese language and also computers. [situational] (Reading) I will soon have an interview since I have passed the first paper screening for JET. [situational] (Dialogue)</p>
<p><b>S (“plain form”/N・AN な) + のに:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is a conjunction meaning <i>but</i> or <i>although</i>. It imposes a sense of “contrary to expectation” and often expresses the speaker’s disappointment, frustration, surprise, etc. よく勉強したのに、50点しかとれなかった。 (Though I studied hard, I only got 50%—I’m upset!) リーさんはわかいのに子供が四人もいるそうですよ。 (Mr. Lee is young, but I heard that he has four children—I cannot believe it!)</li> </ul>	<p>Complete the sentence as in the example: 高いです。+のに → 高いのに、買ってしまった。 いそぎました。+のに → 今日は土曜日です。+のに → お金がありません。+のに → 一時間まっていた。+のに →</p> <p>Translate:</p> <p>I ended up talking although I should not talk (about it). (L) That person does not even say thank you, although I (kindly) told him (about it). (L) Although she thought it went well, the results were no good. (R) Though I had prepared for it so much... (D)</p>
<p><b>Embedded questions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wh-question word + “plain form” + か ともだちがどこに行くかしりません。 (I do not know where my friend is going.)</li> <li>• “plain form” + か: simple question “if” あした来るか町田さんに聞いてみましょう。 (Let’s ask Mr. Machida if he is coming tomorrow.)</li> <li>• “plain form” + か V-ないか / かどうか: alternate question “whether or not” 雨がふるかふらないか分かりません。 雨がふるかどうか分かりません。 (I do not know whether or not it will rain.)</li> </ul>	<p>Translate:</p> <p>Let’s ask what time the plain arrives. (L) Please ask whether or not there is a Kanji test. (L) It is quite hard to decide what kind of work is suitable for oneself. (R) She is worried about the next interview since she does not clearly know what was wrong. (R) She has no idea whether or not she will be chosen (えらばれる) since the competition is severe. (R) I don’t know what sort of things I will be asked (聞かれる) at the interview, but I will do my best. (D)</p>

～として、～にして、～に、～で:

- Each describes “as/for...” Compare the following expressions:

日本たいしとしてオタワに来ました。

(I came to Ottawa as Japanese Ambassador.)

[formal self-introduction]

アメリカ人にしては日本語が上手ですね。

(His Japanese is good for an American.) [rather rude]

おみやげにはちょっと高すぎる。

(It is a little too expensive for a souvenir.)

こうかん学生でイギリスに行った。

(I went to England as an exchange student.)

Translate:

I spoke as a representative (daihyoo) of students. (L)

He is considerably stingy for a rich person. (L)

It is too early for lunch. (L)

I went to Japan as a missionary (senkyooshi).

(L)

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