

Notes for Lecture 30

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| Target Items: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abstract noun ところ • S + かもしれない • ~によると • Counter じょう • V/N ぐらい |
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| <p>“Plain” + ところ:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ところ modified by various tenses of a verb indicates <i>at what point</i> the action stands. はしるところです。 (I am just about to run.) はしっているところです。 (I am in the middle of running.) はしったところです。 (I have just finished running.) • V-oo としているところ indicates that someone is/was in the middle of trying to do something. 出かけようとしているところでした。 (I was just about to leave home.) • ところ followed by を and に describes “in the situation where...” and “to the situation where...,” respectively. おいそがしいところを来て下さって、ありがとうございます。 (Thank you for taking your time to come.) お風呂に入ろうとしているところに、電話がかかってきた。 (When I was just about to take a bath, I got a phone call.) | <p>Translate:</p> <p>I am just about to take a bath. (Lecture) I am in the middle of taking a bath. (L) I am just about to leave home. (L) I am terribly sorry to disturb you in your sleep. (L) When I was in the middle of preparing dinner, my husband came home. (L) She is right now in trouble since she cannot express what she is thinking about well. (Reading) I am in the middle of thinking about the title of my speech for the contest, but... (Dialogue) I was thinking about trying to compare (<i>kuraberu</i>) Korean and Japanese women. (D)</p> |
| <p>“Plain”/N + かもしれない:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It indicates the certainty “may or may not...,” “there is a chance that...(but I am not sure).” 友だちは先月国へ帰ったかもしれません。 (It might be that my friend went back to his home county last month.) <i>Note:</i> The probability tends to change when it is used with a verb in the negative form. 明日は行けないかもしれません。 (I may not be able to go tomorrow.) [The speaker is leaving the possibility open out of politeness.] | <p>Translate:</p> <p>My friend may go back to his home country next year. (L) My brother might have come while I was out (<i>rusu-chuu</i>). (L) They might not have understood the explanation. (L) It may be a little too big (of a topic), but...(D)</p> |

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| <p>~によると:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It indicates the source of information and is often used with S + そうです. ニュースによると、カリフォルニアで火事があつたそうです。 (According to the news, there was a fire in California.) | <p>Translate:</p> <p>According to the news, it will snow starting in the afternoon today. (L)</p> <p>According to what my friend says, there will be a strike soon. (L)</p> <p>According to a newspaper article (<i>kiji</i>), there are many people who cannot write English. (L)</p> <p>According to her friend Roo in the same class, she has already written a lot. (R)</p> |
| <p>Counter じょう (畳) :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is used to describe the size of a room: 四^よじょう半の部屋 (“a room with four and a half tatami mats) | <p>Translate:</p> <p>3, 6, 8, and 10 tatami mats (standard sizes) (L)</p> |
| <p>V/N ぐらい:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is used for emphasizing degree by comparing with an extreme example. カナダぐらいいい国はない。 (There are no other countries as good as Canada.) | <p>Translate:</p> <p>There is no one as stupid as I (am). (L)</p> <p>The fish was as big as this. (L)</p> <p>There is really no one who can do Japanese as well as she (does). (R)</p> |