

## Notes for Lecture 33

Target Items:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Causative V-せる</b></li> <li>● <b>Conditional V + と</b></li> <li>● <b>V-ないうちに</b></li> <li>● <b>V-ないことはない</b></li> <li>● <b>~ずつ</b></li> </ul>
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<p><b>Causative verb form V-a せる:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● It indicates a causative action “make/have/let someone do...”  <i>Note:</i> Causative verbs conjugate as weak verbs.          子供にピアノをならわせる予定です。          (I plan to let my child learn piano.)          妹に薬を買いに行かせましょうか。          (Shall I make my sister go to buy the medicine?)          その仕事は私にやらせて下さい。          (Please let me do the job.)</li> <li>● “X makes Y do...” normally uses particle に as in XはYに V-a せる, but if the caused action is described with an intransitive verb e.g. crying and laughing, particle を is used.          赤ちゃんをなかせないで下さい。          (Don't let the baby cry.)</li> </ul>	<p>Convert the following to causative verbs:          (S) 書く → 書かせる (W) 食べる → 食べさせる          (I) する → させる、くる → こさせる          読む、待つ、使う、死ぬ、おぼえる、やめる  <b>Translate:</b>          If Jiro wants to go, you may let him go. (Lecture)          It is difficult to make your children clean up their room. (L)          I will make my daughter learn Japanese. (L)          Please let me go (there). (L)          Please let me do it since I am free now. (L)          Professors felt sorry to make those students who are busy with exams and essays help. (Reading)          I want to make it end within 20 minutes. (Dialog)          Let's make those members who are knowledgeable about computers do it. (D)          I feel bad to force an unwilling group to come. (D)</p>
<p><b>Conditional V (plain, present) + と:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● It has a conditional (“if”) function as well as a temporal (habitual “whenever”) function.          そこを右に曲がると、交番があります。          (If you turn right there, there is a police box.)          お金があると、使ってしまう。          (Whenever I have money, I end up using it.)</li> <li>● It has a temporal “when” function to describe finding something unexpected (a more remote description compared to たら).  <i>Note:</i> The sentence that follows the と clause takes the past form.          アパートに帰ると、母が来ていた。          (When I went back to my apartment, my mother was there.)</li> <li>● It can also indicate wishing “if.”          早くよくなるといいですね。          (I hope you recover soon.)</li> <li>● V + とすぐ: “as soon as...”          そこに着くとすぐ時計を見た。          (As soon as I arrived there, I looked at my watch.)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Translate:</b>          I usually watch TV when I go home. (L)          When I drink beer, my face always flushes. (L)          I often became sleepy whenever I studied. (L)          When I went to university, they were on strike. (L)          When I talked about the plan, they agreed to me right away. (L)          When I was reading a book, the light suddenly went off. (L)          I hope you can do well on the exam. (L)          I will be thankful if I can graduate. (L)          I did homework as soon as I went home today. (L)          I went out of the room as soon as the class ended. (L)          If you can make more people know about Japan, it will be useful for a mutual understanding of Japan and Canada. (R)          It will help if you present your opinions one after another. (D)</p>

<p><b>V-ないうちに:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It indicates “do...before...”</li> </ul> <p>先生が来ないうちに宿題をおわらせよう。 (I will finish my homework before the teacher shows up.)</p> <p>暗くならないうちに帰りましょう。 (Let's go home before it gets dark.)</p>	<p>Translate:</p> <p>Let's go home before it rains. (L) Please eat it before it gets cold. (L) They put forward the preparation before everyone gets busy. (R) We want to make posters and programs before it is too late. (D)</p>
<p><b>V-ないことはない:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It indicates “it is not that...not... (, but...)”</li> </ul> <p>この問題、分からないことはないんですが、ずいぶんむずかしいですねえ。 (It is not that I don't understand this question, but it is extremely difficult, isn't it?)</p>	<p>Translate:</p> <p>It is not that we cannot do it, but it will take time. (L) It is not that we don't have them, but they are not very good. (L) It is not that we don't have any acquaintances who are doing kendo, karate, aikido, etc. (D)</p>
<p><b>~ずつ:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Following a quantifier, it indicates “each...”</li> </ul> <p>兄と姉が一人ずついます。 (I have one of each elder brother and elder sister.)</p> <p>日本語が少しずつ読めるようになりました。 (I became able to read Japanese little by little.)</p>	<p>Translate:</p> <p>Let's buy little by little since it is expensive. (L) I bought each of my younger brother and younger sister a book. (L) We have a dog and a cat at our place. (L) I memorize five Kanji characters every day. (L) We will make a few students come to each event as helpers. (R) I think we can send at least two (students) from each club. (D)</p>