

## Notes for Lecture 25

Target Items:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Potential V-eru</b></li> <li>● <b>V-てはいけない</b></li> <li>● <b>何か、どこか、だれか, etc.</b></li> <li>● <b>Vn + に行く・来る・帰る</b></li> <li>● <b>～中 (ちゅう・じゅう)</b></li> <li>● <b>Informal questions</b></li> </ul>
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<p><b>Potential verb form V-eru:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● A potential verb is used to say that someone “can” or “has ability to” do something, or that something is “possible.” Note that it takes the particle <b>が</b> and it conjugates as a weak verb. 日本語の新聞が読めますか。 (Can you read newspapers in Japanese?) ここでは一日中コンピューターが使えます。 (You can use a computer all day here.) ぜんぜんねむれなかった…。 (I could not sleep at all...)</li> <li>● V-てもらふ・いただく can be used in the potential form for politeness. ちょっと手つだってもらえませんか。 (Wouldn't you please help me a bit?) この文法をおしえていただけませんか。 (Wouldn't you please teach me this grammar?)</li> </ul>	<p>Convert the following to potential verbs: Ex) Strong: 書く → 書ける Weak: 見る → 見られる Irreg.: する → できる 来る → 来られる 帰る、入る、買う、取る、出す、休む、 食べる、出る、あける、ねる、わすれる、 しょうかいする、もって来る Translate: I can speak Japanese. (Lecture) You can drink beer in the cafeteria. (L) Wouldn't you please lend me a phone? (L) You can eat a variety of dishes, and so... (Reading) They say three people cannot come. (R) You cannot go there on foot. (R) About how many people can come today? (Dialogue) Someone suddenly became unable to come. (D) Three people can ride on my car, too. (D)</p>
<p><b>V/Adj-て (N+で) はいけない:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● It is used as an expression of prohibition. このクラスでは英語で話してはいけません。 (You should not speak in English in this class.)</li> <li>● It is used in question for asking permission. エッセイは、みじかくてはいけませんか。 (Can the essay be short?) かいぎは六時ごろではいけませんか。 (Can the meeting start at around 6:00?)</li> </ul>	<p>Translate: You should not look at it yet. (L) You are not allowed to enter here. (L) The story should not be long. (L) The answers should not be (written) in Romanization. (L) Can I go home yet? (L) Can we finish today's class a little early? (Dialogue) May I join you? (D)</p>
<p><b>何か、どこか、だれか, etc.:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Other particles often get dropped. 何か (を) 買いましたか。 (Did you buy anything?)</li> <li>● It can describe “some...”. どこかしずかなきっさてんへいきましょう。 (Let's go to a quiet café or something.)</li> </ul>	<p>Translate: Did anyone come? (L) Is there anyone who can teach Japanese? (L) Let's eat something delicious or something. (L) “to go somewhere to eat” (R)</p>

<p><b>Vn + に行く・来る・帰る:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It describes the purpose of going, coming, etc. 父はスーパーにやさいを買いに行きました。 (My father went to a supermarket to buy some vegetable.) こんどうちにあそびに来て下さい。 (Please come and visit us next time.)</li> </ul>	<p>Translate:</p> <p>“to go to speak (to someone)” (L) “to go home to eat” (L) “the restaurant that they are going to go to eat” (R)</p>
<p><b>～中:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It means “throughout” (じゅう), “in the middle” (ちゅう), and “within” (じゅう). <small>ひとばんじゅう</small> 一晩中ねないで本を読んでいた。 (I was reading a book without sleeping all night.) 「お母さん!」「今、電話中!」  (“Mommy!” “I’m on the phone!”) 今日中にできますか。 (Can it be done by the end of today?)</li> </ul>	<p>Translate:</p> <p>“throughout the afternoon,” “all day,” “all through August,” “all over Japan” (L) “in the middle of meeting,” “in the middle of work,” “(the line is) busy,” “in the middle of studying” (L) “within this year,” “by the end of this week,” “by the end of tomorrow” (L) “in the middle of exam” (R)</p>
<p><b>Informal questions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Note the intonation of questions without か. だれ? [H-L-H] (Who?) なに? [H-L-H] (What?) いくだろう? (You are going, aren’t you?) どうしよう。(What am I going to do?) だれだろう。(I wonder who it is.)</li> </ul>	<p>Practice the intonation (L):</p> <p>今日来る? えいが見に行かない? おさけ飲みます? あれ何だろう。 それはいつでしょう。 いつお帰りでしょう。</p>